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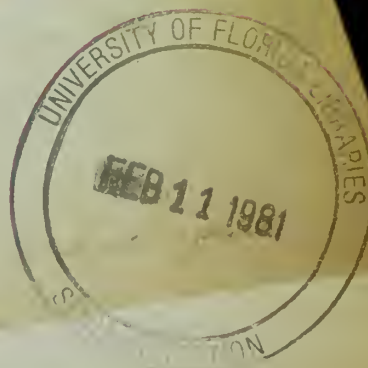




VIEW  
TH THE  
OF STAFF  
PAGE 28

# SOLDIERS

JANUARY 1981



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## THE CALL TO ARMS

PAGE 13



*no one  
is  
immune to*  
**STRESS**

We live in a high-powered age of change. We're under constant pressure in virtually every aspect of our lives. We work hard, play hard and fall hard when the pressure gets too great. Most of us can cope with the stresses and strains of daily life. We find outlets to relieve the pressure. Those who can't find such outlets, who let the pressure build up without release, find themselves victims of stress. Stress can be helpful or harmful. It depends on attitude. If we look at stressful situations as challenges we can overcome them. If not, we can put ourselves in an early grave. For more on stress and its impact, see page 18.





# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
JANUARY 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 1

Hon. Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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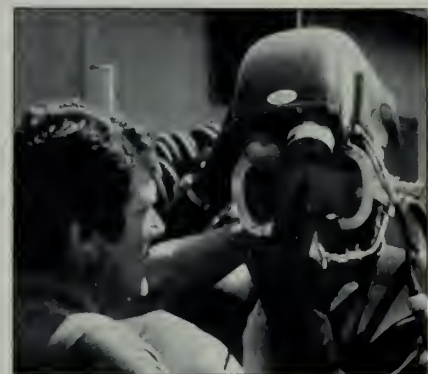
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**Credits:** Photos on front cover, inside back cover and the back cover by Sp5 Gary Kieffer; photo opposite by Anne Genders.

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# What's new

## New Statue

- A statue honoring enlisted soldiers was recently presented to the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. It depicts three Infantry soldiers ready for war. It is one of the largest statues at West Point, the only one with more than one image, and is the first there to honor the enlisted soldier.

The soldiers statue will serve to remind cadets of their responsibility as future officers to take care of their soldiers.

The unveiling of the statue was by CSM Richard Price, West Point's Command Sergeant Major, and soldiers from West Point's Headquarters Company. They were Sp5 Samuel Deveaux, Sp4 Christina Smith, PFC Art Alzamora and Sp4 John Hooks.



## Vietnam Veterans Memorial

- A former Infantryman, Jan Scruggs, sold some land for \$2,500 and began to raise \$2.5 million to build a national memorial to honor American veterans of the Vietnam war. Since then, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund has been established. Bob Hope, Carol Burnett, Roger Staubach, Senators John Warner and Charles Mathias and other distinguished persons are lending their support for the memorial project. The names of more than 57,000 Americans who died in Vietnam will be inscribed on it. For more information write to: The Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, P.O. Box 37240, Washington, D.C. 20013.

- Military applicants for cytotechnology school are being accepted by Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Cytology is the study of cells. It seeks to prevent cancer by detecting precancerous changes and changes of early cancer in the cells of the body. The course is 52 weeks long. After graduation, cytotechnologists serve as pathologists assistants in military hospitals in the U.S. and overseas. To qualify, an individual must have a minimum of two years of college with a biology background. For more information, write: School of Cytotechnology, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 78234, or call area code 512 221-5714 or 5826, or Autovon 471-5826.

- A new variable laundry payroll deduction service is now in effect in USAREUR. The new service gives soldiers a choice of four payment plans. For \$2, a soldier can turn in two 25-piece laundry bundles a month; for \$3, a soldier can turn in three such bundles, and for \$4, four bundles. A deduction of \$8 entitles a soldier to laundry service for one 50 piece bundle per week. For more details check with your first sergeant or supply sergeant.

- The pay charts in SOLDIERS (Nov 1980) show that General Officers make anywhere from \$3,832.50 to \$5,541.60 per month. The amounts are misleading because pay to generals is limited to a maximum of \$4,176.00 per month by Executive Order 12248 dated 16 October 1980.



- The USO is sponsoring a National March Contest. Any U.S. citizen may enter original march music which has never been published or awarded a prize. The composer of the winning march will receive \$1,000. The work should be suitable for singing, whistling or marching. Send entries to: USO National March Contest; USO World Headquarters; 1146 19th St., NW; Washington, D.C. 22036. Entries must be in by March 1, 1981.

- Interest rates on savings bonds and outstanding savings notes, or freedom shares, rose by one percent beginning in November 1980. Rates for series EE bonds bought on or after Nov. 1, 1980, will increase from 7 to 8 percent when they are held to maturity, or nine years. Series HH bonds will increase from 6½ to 7½ percent. The maturity period for these bonds remains at 10 years.

### More Options Under VEAP

- Recent changes to the Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP) give soldiers more options to save money for education. Before, soldiers had to contribute at least \$50 but no more than \$75 per month to take part in the program. The program has been expanded so that now soldiers can save as little as \$25 or as much as \$100 per month toward their education under VEAP. Another change lets soldiers make a lump sum payment into their VEAP account instead of contributing monthly. Individuals may contribute up to \$2,700 and get matching funds of \$5,400 for a total of \$8,100. This amount may be increased by special incentives for soldiers with selected skills.

### SRBs Available to Many NCOs

- Mid-career soldiers with six to 10 years service are now eligible for reenlistment bonuses. More than 60 new military occupational specialties (MOS) were added to Zone B of the Selective Reenlistment Bonus (SRB) Program. Most of the MOSs are in combat arms. The new legislation makes it possible for some mid-career NCOs to reenlist and receive a bonus of about \$5,500. Bonuses also became available for certain highly skilled linguists and other technicians with 10 to 14 years of service. Another feature of the revised SRB Program increased the maximum payment from \$12,000 to \$16,000. The new SRB Program is intended to be an incentive for the retention of mid-career soldiers.

### Drill Sergeant of the Year

- SFC James S. Clauson, Jr., was recently honored in a Pentagon ceremony for being selected as the 1980 Drill Sergeant of the Year for the active Army.

Now assigned to U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Fort Monroe, Va., as an advisor on initial entry training, Clauson also serves as a contact between TRADOC and drill sergeants in the field.

Clauson was cited for his efforts in training recruits, setting up a development program for junior drill sergeants and establishing a learning center for all soldiers.

He says that the drill sergeant, not the new soldier, makes all the difference in an initial entry platoon.

Married and the father of two children, Clauson earned a college degree by attending night school.



# feedback

## STANDARDS

After reading a very informative issue of SOLDIERS, I was amazed that you would discredit the Officers' Corps by putting an Infantry 2nd Lt. with an unbuttoned pocket on the back page. You had the audacity to title the picture "Top Notch" Army leadership. Thanks for nothing!

1st. Lt. Terry Terhune  
Ft. Sill, Okla.

*We share your concern for maintaining the professional image of all soldiers. Although mistakes occasionally get by us, we do try to insure accuracy and conformance to Army standards and policy.*

*In this case, however, a close look at the photo reveals that the pocket is, indeed, buttoned.*

*The purpose of the inside back cover feature, "Soldiers as Soldiers" is to show soldiers doing their jobs. We do not pose the shots. They are actual photos of real soldiers doing the things real soldiers do.*

*Even if the pocket were unbuttoned in this picture, we would have published it anyway because the soldier's determination, seriousness and overall appearance outweigh an unbuttoned pocket during a field exercise.*

## SOLE PARENTS

No comment on the Sole Parent article in the Oct. 80 issue, but the photo of Sp4 Cindy Staiger on page 18 was the wrong one to use. The jewelry around her neck is most inappropriate! Get with the program, SOLDIERS!

Lt. Col. Dan Lindbom  
Ft. Gordon, Ga.

*Guilty as charged. AR 670-1 says religious medals on a chain may be worn, but neither the medal nor the chain should be exposed.*

Re: "Sole Parent Soldiers" (Oct. 80).

I felt you gave a one-sided story regarding sole parenthood because you portrayed mostly the hardships.

I have been on active duty for more than six years and have been a sole parent for almost five years. My son has never been a hindrance to my career. We have survived and I'm proud of it.

I feel I am a good example of a career soldier and a mother. Nothing is too hard if you put your mind to it.

Sp5 Terry Baker  
Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

I noted with great interest that LTC Hawley ("Sexism," Oct. 80) indicated that 80 percent of the sole parents in the Army are men.

The sole parents article covers three sole parents, two women and one man. You display four pictures, three women and one man. Also, let's not forget your full page, full color picture on the inside front cover of a woman soldier and child.

I don't understand why your coverage didn't come close to showing that men, not women, represent 80 percent of the Army's sole parents.

Howard E. Pruitt  
EO Staff Officer  
APO New York

*Your point is well taken. Photos and layout do affect the overall presentation of an article. We will continue to pay close attention to balanced presentations of the issues.*

*The purpose of the article was to let sole parents, male and female, know what their obligations are and where they can get help.*

*It was not to attach any kind of stigma to sole parent soldiers. The comparison, in this case, is not as meaningful as the fact that sole parent soldiers can be soldiers and parents.*

## SEXISM

I particularly enjoyed your article on "Sexism" in the Oct. 80 issue. I am the Equal Opportunity NCO for my unit and I think a lot of the myths about female soldiers were discussed very well. I have worked for a number of female soldiers. One was my NCOIC at my last duty station. If all the women are as good as those I've worked for, the Army's in good shape.

Sp5 Glenn Vanderhoof  
Fort Lewis, Wash.

The answers by LTC Hawley in "Facts and Fiction About Women in the Army" (Oct. 80) were the best I've heard. It is reassuring that there are "enlightened" military personnel.

We all must realize that there are good soldiers and bad soldiers among both males and females. The Army policy to treat all soldiers as soldiers can be carried one step further.

When we can all look at each other and see individuals, with individual strengths and weaknesses, then not only the Army but our entire society will truly be a unified team.

Sp5 Bonnie Turner  
Ft. Knox, Ky.

*Here! Here!*

On your article on sexism, are you writing a column or a comic book?

In many cases, women do receive preferential treatment over men. I've seen cases in which women were cut some slack and men were not.

You can print what you like, but you're not fooling anybody. I'm a soldier and I believe what I see; not what anyone writes.

PFC Max Kohnke  
Ft. Campbell, Ky.

I have just read your article on sexism. The article was very informa-



tive concerning facts and figures, but what of the human element?

What about the anger, resentment and fear we, as women, go through as objects of sexual harassment?

I realize the Army has official policies concerning this problem, but it still exists.

At the end of my hitch, the Army is going to lose this soldier, primarily because of this issue. I know I'm not



"Why do you have to mind me? Because I'm your drill instructor—er, I mean, your FATHER!"

the first female soldier to feel this way, but I hope I'm one of the last.

Sp4 Geseley McCants  
Ft. Jackson, S.C.

We hope the message of the article came through clearly. If any soldier thinks he or she is being harassed, the only way to solve the problem is to make it known to the chain of command or your IG. The Army is serious about its efforts to stop sexual harassment.

### ANY NOOSE IS GOOD NOOSE!

The article by MSG Raymond, "They Lived the Code," (Oct. 80) caught my attention. I was taken aback by the illustration of the "military" hanging on p. 35.

The picture was taken by Alexander Gardner, 7 July 1865, in the courtyard of the Old Penitentiary in Washington, D.C. It shows the execution of four of the convicted conspirators in the Lincoln assassination trial.

It does not reflect on a soldier's loyalty to his cause and comrades.

Maj. Charles Heller  
Ft. Leavenworth, Ks.

*You, and many other astute readers are certainly correct. The photo was intended to serve only as an illustration of a Civil War era hanging.*

### BAD MEMORY

Re: "Tributes," (Oct 80). Being from Virginia, I've been to Richmond many times. But, I've yet to see the equestrian statue of George Washington that you have pictured at Capitol Square. I have, however, seen at Capitol Square the monument that you identify as being at the Gettysburg National Park Battlefield.

I know, some college fraternity switched statues, right?

1st. Lt. William Carter, Jr.  
Fuerth, W. Germany

*Can't blame this one on the frat rats. (We're saving them for a really big blunder.)*

Actually, only about one-third of our audience will know what you're talking about because we caught the mistake during the press run and corrected it.

Therefore, your copy may be considered a valuable limited edition.

### RENO, OKLAHOMA?

Re: "Black Jack" (Oct. 80).

I was slightly disappointed when you stated that the horse was foaled in 1947 at Fort Reno in Nevada. I lived in Fort Reno for five years and I've never been close to Nevada. Fort Reno is in Oklahoma.

Pvt. 2 Charles Snyder, Jr.  
Ft. Sill, Okla.

*THIS one we'll blame on those doggone frat rats. Actually, Black Jack was foaled in Arkansas City, Kansas.*

### THREE KILLERS

Sp5 Kozaryn's article, "Three Killers" (Oct 80) was outstanding. Your article, was well written, short, to the point, and the illustrations were first rate. "A Man Killer" has not had as much attention and the account was excellent. "A People Killer" can not have too much exposure and, because it is combined with the other two portions, it might sink in this time. Thanks for a good job.

In the "Heimlich Maneuver," you failed to address the problems which may arise if it is used on a pregnant woman.

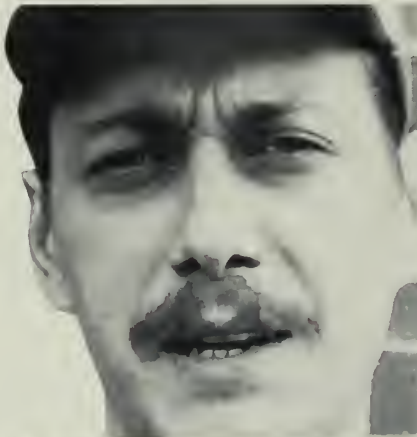
Paul Schumann  
Ft. Lee, Va.

**SOLDIERS** is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Stetlon, Alexandria, VA 22314.

# THE SECOND TIME AROUND

Interviews and photos by Sp5 Linda Kozaryn

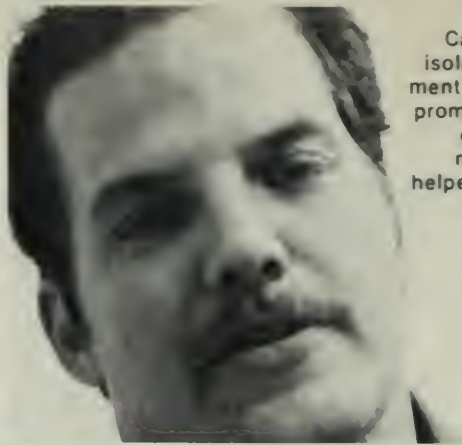
**Pvt. 2 Bob Hames:**  
He got out to find  
a better paying  
job. He found one  
— only to be laid  
off after working  
more than two  
years.



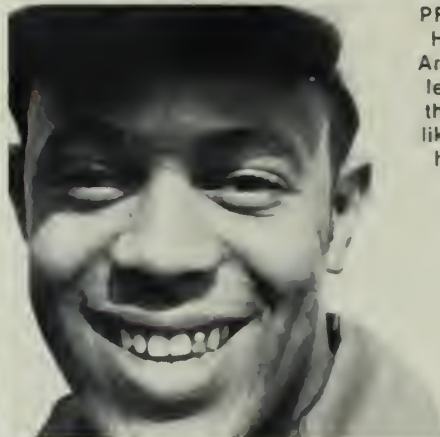
**Sp5 Diane Powell:**  
She was one of  
those who found  
civilian work  
boring. So she  
came back into  
the Army.



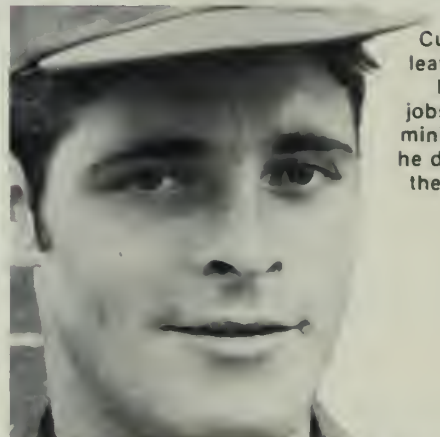
**Sp4 Joe Reno:**  
The Army couldn't  
give him his  
choice of assign-  
ment if he reen-  
listed, so he got  
out. His civilian  
job paid well, but  
was boring.



**Pvt. 2 Jeff  
Carpenter:** An  
isolated assign-  
ment in Germany  
prompted him to  
get out; free  
medical care  
helped bring him  
back.



**PFC Sam Lewis:**  
He came in the  
Army at 17, then  
left to see what  
the outside was  
like. Getting out  
helped his atti-  
tude after he  
came back in.



**Sp4 Jesse  
Culpepper:** After  
leaving the Army,  
he worked two  
jobs that paid the  
minimum wage so  
he decided to give  
the Army another  
shot.

**“One enlistment’s enough  
for me! I’m getting out!”  
Sound familiar? How many  
times have you heard “short-  
timers” saying something  
along those lines? First  
termers aren’t the only ones  
who get out of the Army at  
the end of their “hitch.”  
Many soldiers with five,**



seven, even ten years of service decide they've had enough.

Once out, many find that the Army isn't much different from thousands of civilian occupations. Often, they find the same things they complained about in the Army are waiting for them as civilians.

Many also find that they miss the very special things that serving in the Army offers — such as comradeship. It's something most civilian jobs can't match.

Even with the civilian hassles many don't come back in the Army, but many do.

During FY 79, nearly 12,900 former service members came back on active duty. Some of these served previously with the Navy, Air Force or Marines. No matter, they're all known as "prior service" enlistees.

Some were out for as long as four years. Others decided to reenlist two months after they were discharged. Why did they come back? How do soldiers feel when they find themselves in the recruiter's office the second time around?

Here are some of the answers.

---

## WHY GET OUT?

"I was planning on going to college." *Sgt. Eugene Leighton*

"I was stationed in Germany and didn't have my family with me because it was too expensive. I didn't like it there." *Sp4 Juan Gonzalez*

"I'D heard about all the different places I could go but, when it came time to reenlist, they wouldn't give me any of the places I wanted to go." *Sp4 Joe Reno*

"I wanted to stay in but my husband wanted to get out." *Sp5 Pati Fraser*

"I came in the Army when I was only 17. I wanted to get out to see what was going on outside." *PFC Sam Lewis*

"I was an MP for three years before I got out. Where I was assigned, we

were really understrength. We had to work a lot of 12 hour shifts. That didn't appeal to me then." *Sp4 John Bonk*

"I'D been in an isolated station in Germany for two years and I wasn't too thrilled about it." *Pvt. 2 Jeff Carpenter*

"I got out because I wanted to go into a small business back in my hometown." *Pvt. 2 Linda Helton*

"I got out for a couple of reasons. For one thing, my buddies were getting out at the same time. I'd been stationed at a very small detachment in Germany. We all got to know each other pretty well. And, I was tired of all the little things. I enjoyed my job and the money was good but, I got tired of picking up cigarette butts and waxing floors. I got tired of being told my hair was too long or my mustache needed a trim. I decided it was time to move on to greener pastures." *Sgt. Rich Mastowski*

"I wanted to go to school but the job I had in the Army didn't allow me to because I did shift work." *Sp4 Lee Wagner*

"I got out to try to find a better paying job." *Pvt. 2 Bob Hames*

"MY wife and I thought it would be better on the outside." *Sp4 Anthony Powell*

"I didn't have much choice. My wife was killed in a car accident. I was a sole parent with no one to take care of my child. I was up for an overseas assignment and could no longer meet the requirements of the military. I requested separation." *SSgt. Jerry Schmitz*

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## FINDING A JOB

"I found work a couple of weeks after I got out. I was working on an assembly line. I was bringing home about \$200 a week but it was boring." *Sp4 Joe Reno*

"I went to school for two years but I

didn't like it. You get up every day and do the same thing. You go out but you see the same people and go to the same places. That's boring to me." *Sp5 Pati Fraser*

"I took a full time job as a clerk in a department store. Within three weeks, I was made a department manager." *Sgt. Curtis Spence*

"FOR six months, I searched and searched for some type of job but couldn't find one." *PFC Sam Lewis*

"WHILE I was out, I went to school and worked as a warehouseman. The benefits didn't match the service." *Pvt. 2 Joe McCormick*

"I went to school for a year and a half. There were no openings in the field I was going for — criminal justice — so I dropped out and went to work. I got a job as a carpenter's apprentice. There were no benefits and the work was seasonal." *Sp4 John Bonk*

"I went into a small business and six months later it went out of business. I lost all of my money and had to get a job." *Pvt. 2 Linda Helton*

"I worked two jobs while I was home. Both paid the minimum wage." *Sp4 Jesse Culpepper*

"I'D been a 98G (Electronic Warfare Signal Intelligence Voice Interceptor). I figured I could get a job with one of the intelligence agencies. I shopped around but I was told I wasn't as qualified as some of their other applicants. I was trained in the military aspects of the Russian language. The other applicants were trained in everyday conversation. I ended up working part-time as a stockboy for a department store." *Sgt. Rich Mastowski*

"I worked full-time and went to school full-time. I was working in a company that made printed circuit boards. I had to have surgery while I was working there. I went to a veterans hospital and while I was there, I got fired from my job." *Sp4 Lee Wagner*

# THE SECOND TIME AROUND

(Continued)



Sgt. Curtis Spence: He missed the companionship, the travel and the opportunity to retire after serving just ten more years.

"I found a job and worked for two and a half years. Then I got laid off." *Pvt. 2 Bob Hames*

"I went on unemployment for a while. Then I became a medical records technician with the civil service. It was a boring job." *Sp5 Diane Powell*

"I got a job as a production superintendent for a large company. The benefits were almost non-existent. I had to pay for medical insurance. I would have had to pay into my own retirement fund. There was no sick time. I had a one-week vacation and in five years I would have gotten two weeks — in ten years I would have gotten three weeks." *SSgt. Jerry Schmitz*

"I worked a 60-hour week and overall, it didn't pay as much as my job in the service did as an E-5. By the time you get through taking out taxes, food and lodging, you don't make much." *Sp4 Lee Wagner*

## CIVILIAN LIFE

"WHEN you get out, you find it's not that much different. You say, 'I don't like people telling me what to do.' You get out and people still tell you what to do." *Pvt. 2 Jeff Carpenter*

"IT'S not as easy on the outside as people think it is. If you've got the education and a good position in some company, fine. But, you may get laid off. Where I worked, the only benefits I had were two weeks leave and, if I got hurt on the job,

they'd pay for it." *Pvt. 2 Harry Lusk*

"I lost my identity in a way. When I was in the service I could say I was good at my job. I felt a sense of importance. Outside, I was working in a stockroom doing things a monkey could do." *Sgt. Rich Mastowski*

"WHEN I got home, all the people I went to school with were gone. I didn't have very many new friends. I missed those I had while I was in the service." *Sp4 Lee Wagner*

"IN the civilian community, you hardly know anyone. You might know your next door neighbor, but more often than not, you don't. You could make friends with the people you worked with on the job, but off the job, there was no real socialization at all. I prefer the military community because the people realize we're all in the same boat. The conditions you work under in the military forge very strong friendships." *SSgt. Jerry Schmitz*

"I was an outsider when I went home. I found myself writing to those friends I'd made while I was in the Army. I talked to them on the phone and even visited some of them. Our ties were a lot stronger than those with my friends back home." *Sgt. Rich Mastowski*

"IT'S easier to make friends in the military. You're thrown together and you have to get the job done. When you're outside, people go home at five o'clock and forget it. Nobody associates. In the military

it's sort of a big family." *Pvt. 2 Linda Helton*

"I lived with my parents when I got out. That was another contributing factor to coming back in. I had my own apartment when I lived in Germany. I got used to living alone, making my own decisions and doing things for myself. I love my parents but, I don't like them looking over my shoulder all the time. But, I couldn't afford to move out." *Sgt. Rich Mastowski*

## COMING BACK

"WHEN I got out, I had no intention of coming back in. I joined the National Guard and went to one drill. That's when I first got interested in coming back in. Whether I wanted to admit it or not, I missed certain aspects of the military. I missed being in uniform. I felt I was wasting the training I'd had and the two and a half years I'd worked in my MOS." *Sgt. Eugene Leighton*

"I'D been stationed in Germany for two years and eight months. After I'd been out a couple of months, I missed Germany." *Sp4 Joe Reno*

"I started thinking, I had nine and a half years service, why not finish the other ten and a half and retire. I missed the traveling and the companionship." *Sgt. Curtis Spence*

"WHILE we were in, my husband and I were gone all the time. We saw Paris, Rome — I like traveling. My husband likes traveling too. He likes to play sports and the Army offers a



lot of sports. He likes to ski and the skiing in Germany is great. Plus you get 30 days paid vacation. With a civilian job, you may get a week. What are you going to do in a week?" *Sp5 Pati Fraser*

"I missed my job as a 76Y (Unit Supply Sergeant). I enjoyed doing my work." *PFC Sam Lewis*

"MY wife is a diabetic and we have a lot of medical expenses. In the military, I get all that free and that's a big plus for me right now." *Pvt. 2 Jeff Carpenter*

"WHILE I was out, I stayed in the reserves thinking that if I did want to come back in the regular Army, I wouldn't lose my rank. But, I was out three years so I lost three stripes. The first night I was back, I laid in my bunk and thought, 'Well, you should have stayed in.' " *Pvt. 2 Linda Helton*

"WHILE I was in the service, I was more 'in the know' because of the job and the security clearance I had. Even if I was in the far corner of Korea and couldn't get a newspaper, I still was more in the know than I was as a civilian. I enjoyed that." *Sp4 Lee Wagner*

"OUTSIDE, I would have worked until I was 65 before I could even consider retirement. With the military, when I retire, I'll have something in my pocket. Maybe it won't be a large check but, I'll be able to more or less pick and choose the job I feel like doing." *SSgt. Jerry Schmitz*

"I came back in for job security. Now, I've got a better perspective on things. I took the battery of tests again and all my scores went up. The first time I took them, I really didn't care. This time, I have a better outlook." *Sp4 John Bonk*

"WHEN I got out, I said, 'Goodbye Army! You won't ever see me again.' It was a bitter feeling. Now, I've made my decision. Nobody broke my arm to come back in. Whether or not I stay in depends on

## IF YOU WANT TO COME BACK

SO you're getting short. You've decided you're getting out and there's no way you'll ever reenlist. If you do want to come back in, your rank, time in service and how long you've been out will affect what pay grade you return as.

"An E-2 or E-3 with six or fewer years service has 24 months to come back in and get the same grade he or she had when discharged," says Maj. Tom Calloway, an Army personnel officer. "After 24 months, the soldier would lose a grade. No soldier, however, comes back lower than an E-2.

"An E-4 with six or fewer years service who comes back within 24 months will also hold his or her grade. Between 24 and 30 months, the soldier will return as an E-3. After 30 months, he or she will be an E-2.

"This policy is not intended to penalize the soldier," Calloway says. "But, a soldier who's been out for two years is not as qualified as when he or she was discharged."

First term soldiers who reenlist within 90 days may be eligible for a reenlistment bonus for their MOS.

Also, prior service soldiers with fewer than four years service can qualify for an enlistment bonus if they enlist for one of the shortage MOS offering cash bonuses. To be eligible, a prior servicemember must:

- be a high school diploma graduate.
- enlist for at least four years.
- not have already received an enlistment or reenlistment bonus.
- have been out of the service for at least three months.

Soldiers who got out after their second or subsequent reenlistment — career soldiers — fall into another category. Career soldiers with more than four years service who get out are not eligible to reenlist for 93 days. They have a reenlistment eligibility code of 1A. This means they're fully qualified to reenlist but only after the 93-day period.

The grade a career soldier comes back in as is determined by the Army's Enlistment Eligibility Activity. In some cases, if a soldier holds a critically short MOS, he or she may be allowed to reenlist and keep his or her grade.

Career soldiers who decide to leave the service rather than go overseas must sign a counseling statement to that effect.

"Once the soldier signs the statement," says SGM Dave Hawley, an Army personnel staff NCO, "the soldier becomes non-promotable, will not be allowed to extend or reenlist and must stay out of the Army for 93 days. If the soldier decides to come back in, he or she will need a waiver from the Department of the Army. Soldiers in this category come back at least two grades lower than their grade at discharge."

"Career soldiers should be aware that we're not going to hold a space for them," Calloway says. "There are E-4s and E-5s who want promotions into those spaces."

Prior service soldiers must reenlist for at least three years. Their dates of rank, in most cases, will be adjusted to reflect the break in service.

where they send me after my assignment in Germany. If they want to send me to some little fort where all I'm going to do is be in charge of a platoon that cuts grass or paints rocks instead of letting me work in my MOS, I'd consider getting out again." *Sgt. Rich Mastowski*

"GETTING out helped my attitude. I don't mind the haircut policy as much as I did before. The little things just don't bother me anymore." *Pvt. 2 Jeff Carpenter*

"I went to MILPERCEN before I came back in. Sitting, talking with some old friends felt like coming home." *SSgt. Jerry Schmitz* □

**A**NTI-AGING potion doesn't flow from its water fountains. And its residents are more likely to be polishing their golf swings than tarnished war medals.

But misconceptions about daily life at the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmens' Home are inevitable considering the efforts to maintain privacy at the 300-acre, campus-like Home in the heart of Washington, D.C.

Privacy is maintained to insure that the more than 2,200 residents enjoy "dignified, private and anonymous lives," according to Charles Walker, administrative officer at the Home.

The home gets support from a number of sources. Active duty soldiers and airmen contribute 50 cents of their pay each month to the Home. Other funds to meet operating expenses of about \$19.6 million come from courts-martial and Article 15 fines, interest on a trust fund and from the residents.

Home residents, called members, last year paid \$2.7 million in users' fees. Members pay 17.5 percent of their military retirement pay or VA compensation which entitles them to housing, food, medical care and a long list of recreational facilities.

Members are free to come and go as they

please. They may also hold full or parttime jobs. About 500 work outside the Home and about 250 are employed by the Home as cooks, police officers and maintenance personnel.

About 900 of the members are retired airmen and 85 are women. Members' ages range from 44 to 100. The average age is 66. About half live in private rooms which they may decorate to suit their tastes. More rooms are being converted to singles.

All regular, retired enlisted or warrant officers of the Army and Air Force are eligible to live at the Home if they've served at least 20 years or are incapable of earning a living because of a service-connected disability. Also eligible are those who have served during a war and cannot support themselves because of a non-service connected disability.

Walker says it takes about a month to process applications before people can move in. However, members who need inpatient care at the Home's 350-bed health care facility face a wait of as much as two years, according to Walker.

The wait may be worth it. With its pleasing environment, comfortable accommodations and extensive facilities, members find this is really a place to call home. □

Pleasant surroundings, recreational facilities and privacy make the Soldiers' and Airmens' Home really

# A PLACE TO CALL HOME

Grace Blancett  
Photos by SSgt. MI Seltelman



Clockwise from left:  
• Ernest Greenlee, curator of the Home's museum.  
• Alfred March (L) and Walter St. Cyre recall their service in the '40s.  
• Marie Brown, one of the Home's 85 women.



# the invisible handicap



## LEARNING DISABILITIES

Helen Kay Ellsworth

**F**OR many years, seemingly bright children have failed at school. Only recently have parents and teachers come to realize that some of these failures may be more than cases of "not trying."

Bright children who fail may be identified as learning disabled. The Association for Children and Adults with Learning Disabilities (ACLD) estimates there are between five and 10 million such handicapped youngsters in U.S. schools.

"About one out of 10 children has difficulty performing academically," says Dr. (Lt. Col.) Mary Esposito, Walter Reed Army Medical Center child psychiatrist. "Some are mentally retarded, others have emotional problems. The third group are the learning disabled. These are the children who have trouble learning despite the fact they have no apparent physical, sensory, intellectual or emotional defect."

Esposito compares the learning process to the operation of a computer. Incoming information is received, then organized and understood, then stored, and lastly retrieved from memory.

The learning disabled child has a problem with at least one of these four steps.

"Take step one," she explains. "A learning disabled child may have trouble distinguishing subtle differences in sound. To him, the words "blue" and "blow" sound the same.

"Ask one of these children 'How old are you?' and he may tell you he's fine."

Other learning disabled children have trouble with the second step. "They often switch the order of things," Esposito says. They might see the number '32' as a '23'.

"The teacher tells them that two plus three equals five. In their heads, it becomes two plus five

equals three."

Equally disturbing to the learning process is the inability to hold on to information. "Many of these children get distracted easily by background noises," Esposito continues. "In a one-on-one situation they may demonstrate the necessary knowledge to do a problem. But, by the time they take the test they've forgotten how."

Finally, there are those who have problems with output. "These children can carry on a conversation with no problem," she says. "But they have trouble with what we call 'demand language'. When the teacher asks them a question, they freeze and answer 'I don't know.' They can't put the answer into words."

A cluster of symptoms characterizes the learning disabled person. It's important to note that each of these symptoms may be found in non-learning disabled children at



some stage of their development. But the learning disabled child fails to outgrow them.

Symptoms include: • short attention span, • poor memory, • difficulty following directions, • difficulty telling letters, numbers, or sounds apart, • eye-hand coordination problems, • late speech development, • impulsiveness and • trouble telling left from right.

"About 40 percent of learning disabled children also have problems with hyperactivity," Esposito says. "In such cases the individual fidgets constantly and has trouble concentrating on anything."

Descriptions of learning disabled children differ according to their ages, according to Esposito. The mother may recall her baby kicked a lot during pregnancy. He might not have slept well or been as cuddly as his brothers and sisters. Once he learned to walk he always ran.

"I've been saying 'he' and 'his'," Esposito continues. "There's

reason for this. This syndrome affects boys

much more than girls.

Medical opinions vary, but some studies show as much as a nine to one ratio."

Esposito can't explain why such a difference exists. "The cause of learning disabilities isn't known," she says. "Some medical experts think it may be due to brain damage occurring during the birth process. Perhaps heredity is involved. Many families can trace learning disabilities through several generations."

Science may never pinpoint an exact cause. What is more important, however, is the treatment and care such children receive once they are so identified.

"Most learning disabilities are spotted when children are between the ages of six and nine," Esposito says. "It's not that the problem gets worse at this age. Rather, it's the first time children face the demands of a schoolroom situation."

Special education has usually

been concerned with severe handicaps such as blindness, mental retardation and cerebral palsy. But during the 1960s, small, self-contained classrooms sprang up to deal with the learning disabled.

Federal law now requires that all handicapped children receive whatever form of education they need. It further states that children will be placed in the least restrictive environment possible. If the child can handle himself in the regular classroom, that's where he's placed. If necessary, resource teachers work with these children on a one-to-one basis a few hours a week.

"These children are more like other people than unlike them," says Connie Singleton, Fairfax County, Va., 7th and 8th grade resource teacher. "I try to help them develop classroom listening skills as well as techniques for keeping hands quiet and pencils down."

Singleton is fairly optimistic about the futures facing these children. "The high school years are going to be the most difficult for these kids," she says. "They're being asked to read and write at a higher level than will ever be asked of many of them again."

"Most do have the personality traits that are so important in life — the ability to get along with others, to meet responsibilities, to be good husbands and wives."

Facts tend to support Singleton's positive attitude. Many people have overcome learning disabilities to lead highly productive lives. Strong evidence suggests that even Albert Einstein and Leonardo Da Vinci had forms of learning disabilities.

Even noting all of these positive points, it still comes as quite a shock to parents to learn their child has a learning disability.

"I was overwhelmed at first," Linda Privitera remembers. "I experienced a sensation similar to grief. Then I became very angry and bitter. 'Why me?' I kept asking."

Today Privitera channels her feelings about her son's condition constructively. She's active in the county chapter of ACLD and works hard to spread awareness of learn-

ing disabilities to the general public.

Her 10-year-old son attends a self-contained learning disability class. Two full-time teachers and two full-time aides supervise the class of 28 youngsters.

Charlie was diagnosed as having a learning disability when he was in the second grade. His teacher requested testing when she noticed he had difficulty following verbal directions.

Privitera had had a vague feeling something was wrong for several years. "He couldn't remember things like other children," she says. "I used to read him *Winnie the Pooh* but he'd never remember Eeyore."

Charlie's fairly lucky. He has significant auditory and visual problems. But he also has good social skills and an above average IQ.

"To get the best possible program for your child takes a tremendous amount of effort and time," Privitera explains. "I went to 12 conferences last spring to get Charlie properly placed this year."

"After you make that kind of effort, naturally you're reluctant to move again."

Privitera and her husband, an officer stationed in Washington D.C. get some help in that regard from the Army. Army doctors have recommended that Charlie's father be assigned to areas where special education facilities are available for his son. This assignment procedure is described in AR 614-203.

Charlie lacks the ability to process and integrate complicated rules. He's also a year behind in his reading skills. But he's willing to work hard and makes friends easily.

In the end, these are the qualities that count. A person's sense of himself, and his feelings of comfort with others are what really make the difference. □

For more information on learning disabilities, write to:  
ACLD, 4156 Library Road  
Pittsburgh, PA 15234

National Institute of Mental Health  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, MD 20857

# LEARNING DISABILITIES

# MOBILIZATION 1940!

Col. W. D. McGlasson

In the largest manpower call-up in U.S. history, thousands of citizen-soldiers answered the call to arms.

IN the summer of 1940 when Capt. Joe Stamper breezed into Antlers, Okla., with a handful of recruiting forms, he announced he was activating a new company for the 45th Infantry Division. He signed up the 36 men he needed in a matter of days.

Times were still hard and jobs were scarce that summer, but it wasn't just a need for jobs that produced such rapid results. Stamper recalls today:

"Those boys were inspired with love of country, patriotism and a desire to serve. They thought there was gonna be a need for them."

For Capt. Walter Fetterly in New Jersey's 44th Infantry Division, the ever-increasing threat posed by Hitler and his Axis partners gave ample reason for building up America's military strength. He remembers thinking that a mobilization was long overdue, even though it would require a great deal of personal sacrifice for him and most other Guardsmen.

Fetterly, at age 29, was

already production manager of his father's rug manufacturing business. Military service would throw a hitch into company as well as personal plans. However, he had been a member of the Guard's 57th Infantry Brigade for a number of years, and he took both pleasure and pride in his part-time military affiliation.

If the probability of a mobilization was not exactly a secret to Junius Stearns, Jr., its actual date was. Stearns had been doing well as a young North Carolina building contractor. His part-time service in artillery units of the 30th Infantry Division was also bringing its rewards, as evidenced by his recent promotion to commissioned status. He was confident that, at last, he could support a wife. Consequently,

This is an edited version of a longer article that appeared in the September 1980 issue of National Guard magazine, published by the National Guard Association of the United States. The article was part of Project 40, the Guard's commemoration of the 1940 peacetime mobilization of National Guard units to increase the size and readiness of our Army in response to Hitler's aggression in Europe. Reprinted with permission © 1980 National Guard Association of the United States.

he and his fiancée of four years set the wedding date for September 21.

Retired Colonel Stearns well remembers the rumpus that erupted when word was broadcast that the 30th was to be mobilized on September 16. "The redhead went into orbit," he likes to tell friends. Of his fruitless efforts to work out some kind of deferment, he comments humorously that "division headquarters had problems that they thought were more pressing than mine."

The wedding date was moved up to September 13, notes sent to the invited guests, and Stearns went off to active duty a married man on schedule September 16.

M-Day, September 16, 1940, was Mobilization Day for much of the Guard.

It was M-Day, as well, for the nation itself. On that day the United States launched the biggest mobilization of military power it had ever undertaken. In addition to bringing the first contingent of



## THE DIVISIONS

FOLLOWING are "thumbnail sketches" of the 18 divisions in the force structure of the National Guard during the 1940-41 mobilization. They are arranged in order of call-up date. In each case, the division designation is followed by the date of entry into federal service (in parentheses), the states to which elements of the division were allocated, the mobilization station, the division nickname if one existed prior to World War II, the date of overseas shipment and an indication as to whether the division ultimately served in Europe or the Pacific.

● 30TH INFANTRY DIVISION (16 Sep 1940) from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Nickname: Old Hickory. Overseas (Europe): 11 Feb 1944.

● 41ST INFANTRY DIVISION (16 Sep 1940) from Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Fort Lewis, Washington. Nickname: Sunset. Overseas (Pacific): 4 Mar 1942.

● 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION (16 Sep 1940) from New Jersey and New York. Fort Dix, New Jersey. Nickname: none. Overseas (Europe): 5 Sep 1944.

● 45TH INFANTRY DIVISION (16 Sep 1940) from Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. Fort Sill, Oklahoma-Camp Barkeley, Texas. Nickname: Thunderbird. Overseas (Europe): 8 Jun 1943.

● 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION (15 Oct 1940) from New York. Fort McClellan, Alabama. Nickname: Orion Division. Overseas (Pacific): 10 Mar 1942.

● 32D INFANTRY DIVISION (15 Oct 1940) from Michigan and Wisconsin. Camp Livingston, Louisiana. Nickname: Red Arrow. Overseas (Pacific): 14 May 1942 (arrival date in Australia).

● 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION (15 Oct 1940) from Ohio. Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Nickname: Buckeye. Overseas (Pacific): 26 May 1942.

● 31ST INFANTRY DIVISION (25 Nov 1940) from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi. Camp Blanding, Florida. Nickname: Dixie. Overseas (Pacific): 12 Mar 1944.

● 36TH INFANTRY DIVISION (25 Nov 1940) from Texas. Camp Bowle, Texas. Nickname: T-Patch. Overseas (Europe): 2 Apr 1943.

● 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION (23 Dec

1940) from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas. Nickname: Santa Fe. Overseas (Europe): 12 May 1944.

● 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION (16 Jan 1941) from Massachusetts. Camp Edwards, Massachusetts. Nickname: Yankee Division. Overseas (Europe): 26 Aug 1944.

● 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION (17 Jan 1941) from Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Nickname: Cyclone. Overseas (Pacific): 3 Jan 1944.

● 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION (3 Feb 1941) from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Nickname: Blue and Gray. Overseas (Europe): 5 Oct 1942.

● 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION (10 Feb 1941) from Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Nickname: Red Bull. Overseas (Europe): May 1942.

● 28TH INFANTRY DIVISION (17 Feb 1941) from Pennsylvania. Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. Nickname: Keystone. Overseas (Europe): 8 Oct 1943.

● 43D INFANTRY DIVISION (24 Feb 1941) from Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island and Vermont. Camp Blanding, Florida. Nickname: none. Overseas (Pacific): 1 Oct 1942.

● 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION (3 Mar 1941) from California, Nevada and Utah. Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Nickname: Sunshine. Overseas (Pacific): 23 Aug 1942.

● 33D INFANTRY DIVISION (5 Mar 1941) from Illinois. Camp Forrest, Tennessee. Nickname: Golden Cross. Overseas (Pacific): 7 Jul 1943.

Guardsmen into federal service on September 16, President Franklin D. Roosevelt also signed the nation's first peacetime draft act on that date. The manpower call-up was a reaction to the increasing activities of Adolph Hitler in Europe.

Hitler's soldiers had made themselves the masters of most of Western Europe. Hitler had forced his will on Austria and Czechoslovakia. His panzers had torn Poland asunder to give the world its first look at "blitzkrieg." They had

overcome Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands and driven the British Army off the continent of Europe. Finally, the seemingly invincible Wehrmacht had shattered the French army, then widely regarded as one of the best in Europe, in little more than a month.

By September, the Battle of Britain was raging in the skies over England, where a rapidly dwindling force of heroic RAF pilots in their Spitfires were fighting for Britain's survival against Goering's Luftwaffe.

It was France's sudden collapse, and England's desperate situation, that finally awakened America to peril.

In those days, the U. S. military establishment relied heavily on the Guard to bolster the regulars in an emergency. In the summer of 1939, a matter of weeks before German tanks rolled into Poland, the U. S. regular Army still numbered only 174,079 enlisted members and barely more than 12,000 officers.

Gen. George C. Marshall tried to dramatize its inadequacy before a Congressional committee by describing it as seventeenth in size among the world's armies.

The Guard, on the other hand, carried 199,491 members on its active rolls, and another 20,980 in the inactive Guard, available for mobilization. Much of its manpower was concentrated in 18 infantry and four cavalry divisions.

A year later, on the eve of the Guard's mobilization, the regular Army had moved up to a strength of 264,118 and the Guard to 241,612. For the first time since the early '20s, the Guard was smaller than the active Army.

Congress had clearly specified in the call-up legislation that Guardsmen would serve for only 12 months and could not be "employed beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere except in the territories and possessions of the United States, to include the Philippine Islands."

Recruiting started as soon as units received authority to go to a

higher strength level. It continued well after M-Day unless a unit reached its ceiling sooner.

It was easier to recruit men then. The nation was still feeling the effects of the Great Depression. Also, there was not nearly so much of the anti-military sentiment that prevailed in later years.

An aura of adventure hung over the armories as Guardsmen prepared for departure to their training stations. Regardless of the serious aspects of mobilization, the romantic idea of a year of fulltime soldiering had its appeal.

As Zoeth Skinner of Gladstone, Oregon, described it, he and many of his Guard friends "were just a bunch of squirrely kids," excited by the prospect of getting out from under parental guidance and assuming a man's role for a year.

"Our company had a waiting list," remembers Col. Robert Renn, then a brand-new recruit himself in Antitank Company, 186th Infantry, of Oregon. "I really wanted in because all the guys I ran around with were getting in. I was accepted when someone else was discharged, but I had to lie about my age."

On the other side of the scale, losses were sizeable due in large part to decisions made higher up. All told, 94,227 enlisted Guardsmen and 1,816 officers were discharged from the service.

More than 4,900 were discharged for enlisting under 18 without parental consent. (Those who had already served six months were allowed to stay.) Another 3,386 enlisted Guardsmen and 241 officers were separated for physical reasons. Another 4,461 were dropped because they were in key businesses and jobs. An additional 5,340 were discharged because they'd moved

far from their home station, into other states, to take jobs in defense industries. Miscellaneous reasons accounted for about 25,000 other separations.

By far the largest loss, however, occurred because of a ruling that men in the lowest three ranks, with families, were to be discharged. There was no provision for government allotments for families, so men with families were not to be drafted (not until America actually entered the war.) For the Guard, that decision led to the discharge of 51,126 men in private through sergeant grades.

Most of those discharged were inducted later, after government support was authorized, but they were not returned to their previous Guard units.

There was a great deal of confusion and milling around that morning of September 16th at armories and bases where units were being mobilized.

Sergeants blew whistles and shouted "Fall in!" with mixed results. Few recruits knew their places in formation because so many green recruits had been signed up in a very short time, to raise the head count from "maintenance" strength to somewhat higher "peace" strength. Many newly promoted noncommissioned officers were unfamiliar with their jobs.

Uniforms were a mixed, ill-fitting lot, mostly dating back to World War I. They included the detested wrap leggings of olive drab ("OD") wool, the "overseas" caps that seemed to come in an endless variety of shapes and shades, and ugly blue denim fatigues of a kind more often seen in county jails.

"I can remember the infan-

try boys hopping along in ranks on the march, trying to catch the loose ends of one of those old-style leggings," recalls retired Col. John H. McCasland, then a first sergeant in the 45th Division. "And that doughnut style denim fatigue hat was the silliest and most impractical headgear ever issued."

The problem was to get worse — much worse — before it got better. Guard units continued to recruit, after mobilization, to gain their newly-authorized "peace" strength.

On the first morning in most units, the men were told to eat at home — and to do so on succeeding mornings as long as the unit was at home station. At noontime, the men were marched as units to nearby cafes for government-paid meals.

Most of the Guardsmen also slept at home, since few armories had space and bedding for entire units.

The days that followed were scenes of confusion as civilian-suddenly-turned-soldier adapted to military ways. It was a period of formation after formation — countless forms to fill out — physical examinations and "shots" — details (as in "Gimme five men for a truck-loading detail") — and backbreaking crates to lift into ancient trucks.

Getting the newly-mobilized units packed and moved to training camps wasn't easy.

"Part of our division staff was in Colorado, part in New Mexico and part in Arizona," recalls Maj. Gen. (Ret.) James C. Styron, much later commanding general of Oklahoma's 45th Division but at that point a colonel and division chief of staff. "We had no typists or trained people to handle the paperwork, not even any typewriters. I had to go over to the State AG's office in the capital one night to peck out the movement order taking the division to Fort Sill. It wasn't very neat but it got 'em there."

It wasn't as difficult as it could have been. Every Guard division, and many non-divisional units, had been on a major maneu-

National Guard soldiers, shown here in training, took part in seven assault landings during the war, including D-Day June 6, 1944.





ver for 21 days, just a few weeks earlier. Some 209,000 Guardsmen took part, and the other 31,035 Guardsmen, in such units as coast artillery, engaged in training appropriate to their roles.

When the real thing came on September 16, it was mostly a matter of finalizing personal arrangements, renting homes, getting wives and families settled into new patterns and the usual round of good-byes.

Packing and crating materials were short, as was adequate wheeled transport. But in one fashion or another, in worn-out old '34 Chevy trucks, private autos, ancient railway coaches and occasionally, boxcars, the Guardsmen got themselves and their equipment to training camps.

Camp conditions were almost universally terrible.

The reopened World War I training camps had seen 20 years of neglect and deterioration.

But a rehabilitation effort was underway, consequently, most units found the camps being built up around them as they settled in. New Jersey and New York troops of the 44th went to close-by Fort Dix. There, they found barracks for only 1,500 to accommodate a division that numbered 10,882 on M-Day. Two hundred carpenters were hard at work the week of the call-up, trying to get 2,700 wooden floors assembled over which tents could be pitched for temporary housing.

Camp Barkeley, Texas at which the 45th was to assemble, was so far from ready that Fort Sill was designated as the temporary training site.

There, the Guardsmen alternately froze in the cold north wind, or warmed themselves by the flames of burning tents, set afire by sparks from the wood-burning Sibley stoves they'd been issued.

Thinking back to those long-ago days of bitter winter at Fort Sill, retired Maj. Gen. Hal. L. Muldrow, then a field artillery battalion executive officer and major, says, "Our biggest problem probably was overcoats — it got awful cold down

there.

"They issued overcoats in bales. They'd throw them out and a man didn't know if he was getting Size 14 or 44. And we had men who had to wear their civilian shoes for several months because the shoes provided by the Army initially were all in medium sizes."

The lack of equipment forced units to do a lot of improvising. As retired Col. Perry B. Woolridge points out, "Everyone remembers the pieces of pipe and the poles we used to represent mortars, anti-tank guns and machine guns — and the trucks we marked to represent tanks."

Woolridge remembers buying his own typewriter because "the company had a really old Remington that was worn out and difficult to get any work done on it."

Several other clerks did the same. "Nobody suggested it or told us to do it — we just did it," Woolridge remembers.

In some ways even more critical than the logistics problems was the matter of "training the trainers." Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, pointed out that they "must prepare themselves as quickly as possible to receive and train their portion of the young men" soon to be inducted under Selective Service.

Hampering all units that first year, regular as well as Guard, was the siphoning off of some of the best and most skilled men — to fill all the posts that were being created in a rapidly expanding Army.

Most units also suffered a high incidence of flu that first winter, until the city-bred soldiers became acclimated to damp, winter-time cold and tent living.

Zoeth Skinner, a squad leader in the 41st Division, training at Fort Lewis, Wash., recalls that "We were as walking a unit as ever existed. We had a 15-mile march at least twice a week, and at least one night march per week on a surprise day." Skinner later fought in the Philippines, spent 34 months in a prisoner-of-war camp in Manila, was freed by American liberation forces and sent home, all by the time

he was 21.

Two other problems of major dimension plagued the Guardsmen in those weeks before and after the mobilization. First was an extensive and debilitating array of reorganizations and TOE adjustments to bring the Guard into conformity with what the Army then thought it needed.

The other was the confused equipment picture — training on the one hand with trucks identified with hand-lettered signs as "Tanks" and pieces of pipe labelled as "Anti-tank guns," and trying to adapt on the other hand to unfamiliar equipment.

Mobilizing the Guard for World War II was not a simple, quickly completed action, as some today conceive it to have been.

The call-up was spread over a period of 13 months, extending from that historic first increment, on September 16, 1940, to a small final increment, on October 6, 1941.

Although intended only for a year's service, the summer of 1941 found Congress extending the draft act by a scant one-vote margin. In the same bill, it extended the period of men already in the service. Guardsmen would not be permitted to go home after all.

To take off some of the heat, however, men over 28 years of age were sent home, if they so desired. Members of the lower grades with families were separated a year earlier. Those sent home were temporarily accommodated in state detachments, responsible to Army corps area headquarters. But they weren't destined to stay home for very long.

All the rules changed on December 7, 1941. All Guardsmen and Guard units finally were inducted for what turned out to be "the duration and six months" rather than the 12 months originally contemplated.

Guardsmen and Guard units served and fought in every theatre of war, on almost every battlefield, in 34 separate campaigns and seven assault landings. □



# THE AIRWING

THE mobilization pattern for the Guard's air units varied little from that of ground units. They were all a part of the same Army of that time. The Air National Guard would be the main force, as it is today, linked with a separate Air Force until well after World War II.

"Living in the late 1930s was still the great adventure — the once-in-a-lifetime of its time," that's how Maj. Gen. Donald J. Smith recalls the days when he was mobilized while serving as a crew chief in the 108th Observation Squadron, Illinois National Guard. Fifteen of the Guard's 24 squadrons were linked directly to the Guard's 18 combat divisions — and the 108th was an element of the 33d Infantry Division.

"It was a different Guard in those days — not better, not worse, just different," says Smith, who bowed out his Guard career last year as the two-star head of the Illinois Air National Guard.

Units were small. Everyone knew everyone else. Guardsmen brought their friends and next-door neighbors in to enlist when there was no rooming and close personal relationships developed.

Consistency, it wasn't always easy to get into one of those prewar squadrons. Smith showed up weekly for five months, at Chicago's Meigs Field before the 108th finally accepted him. An exceptionally heavy Chicago snowstorm finally tipped the trick, he remembers. By chance he parked his automobile near the first sergeants. When he came out to go home, he found the mechanic laboring to free his car from a massive snowbank. Smith helped him free the snowbound car — and found himself accepted for enlistment the following week.

Retired Master Sergeant Joe Mertz says a similar spirit prevailed in New Jersey, where he joined the 119th Observation Squadron at Newark Airport early in 1939. He remembers taking his basic training on a no-pay status — two hours of training every Thursday evening for seven or eight weeks — and not considering it any particular imposition.

On Mobilization Day men checked in at airport squadron headquarters across the country and started "sorting themselves out," as several veterans of the experience recall. Some squadrons were moved almost immediately to bases far from home. Others stayed in place at their

home fields for months. Facilities and housing were scarce at best and awful in many cases. Equipment was antiquated and supplies short.

The entire Guard flying element was very small. It was built on observation and reconnaissance at a time when the Air Corps was shifting its emphasis to such glamorous missions as bombardment and pursuit.

When the experience level of many of the Guardsmen — particularly the pilots — became apparent, Air Corps commanders started dipping into the Guard squadrons to obtain trained, experienced people for the new units coming into existence.

The first four observation squadrons were mobilized on the same day the first increment of ground units were ordered to active duty, September 16, 1940.

By the time the mobilization

snowbound villages high in the Rockies.

The Guard squadrons performed an array of tasks in the early stages of the buildup — flying coastal patrols, supporting the training of ground units and even filling in on such unglamorous but essential chores as towing gunnery targets for anti-aircraft units.

Colorado's 120th may have followed a typical pattern in performing a triple role at its initial post, Fort Bliss, Texas. There, it was assigned to flying photo reconnaissance and observation missions. As a secondary mission, it towed targets, then, as the threat grew, it flew border patrols.

Months later the 120th was back on its own home ground, flying support for the 10th Mountain Division, then training at Fort Carson, Colo.



Army aviators stand by their training aircraft at Randolph Field, Texas, in the early '40s.

was completed, late in 1941, 4,162 air-oriented Guardsmen in 29 squadrons had been brought into federal service to bolster the overburdened Air Corps. At the top of the list of assets they brought with them were 615 pilots trained under some of the toughest flying conditions you could find.

Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt, of Colorado, remembers the countless emergency flights that pilots of the 120th routinely flew in those prewar days as a normal part of a Guardsman's existence.

There were flights into isolated towns in the dead of winter to deliver badly needed medicines, and flights to take essential supplies to

Most of the Guard squadrons were quickly submerged into the constantly changing Air Corps organizational structure. Many were inactivated at some point during the buildup, and their remaining Guardsmen transferred into some of the new units that were constantly appearing. Others were converted to such needed types as bombers and fighters. Few emerged from the war with even a semblance of their Guard identity and character.

But if the Guard's visible presence was lost, its spirit wasn't. At least one third of the prewar Guardsmen returned after the war to help rebuild air units in a modern mold. □

no  
one  
is  
immune  
to



# STRESS

**STRESS.** it's the common cold of mental health.

Most people don't realize it when the pressure is getting to them. Many deny it with comments like, "Nothing ever bothers me. I can handle anything!"

Even if you can keep your cool while everyone else is losing theirs, you aren't immune to stress.

Like a cold, stress doesn't just make you unhappy. Both lower your body's ability to fight off serious illness. Both can help put you in the hospital, or bring you to an early grave.

What's stress? It's what happens every time something comes along that forces your mind or body to change in some way. It can come from an angry boss, a promotion, a

divorce, or from a hundred other directions. When you go through too many changes in a short period of time, it can add up to serious problems. (See Box, Page 20)

It's like what happens when you take a paper clip and bend it back and forth quickly. Sooner or later, it snaps.

A master sergeant we'll call Smith is a good example. A mind-boggling job, a rough marriage and heavy smoking led to a heart attack last year.

When he got out of the hospital, he went on a diet, quit smoking and started taking things easier. But he still had problems at home. Then, last month, he got promoted, transferred and changed his MOS. He also took on much more responsibility in his new job.





MSgt. Matt Glasgow

Illustrations and Photos by Anne Genders

Old friends notice that Smith seems tense all the time and isn't as friendly as he used to be. What they don't know is that Smith is a walking time bomb. He's carrying around enough stress to kill him. Even without added pressure, it could be just a matter of time before something snaps.

Your body reacts to each stress signal it gets, whether it's real, threatened, or just perceived as a threat. Getting yelled at or shot at produces the same basic reaction in your body: Your adrenal gland releases a fluid that's a lot like amphetamine, or "speed."

As the fluid jolts the bloodstream, food stops digesting. The blood from your skin and stomach is diverted to your muscles. Your heart beats faster. Your breath quickens. Your

muscles tense. In seconds, your body has prepared itself to do one of two things: fight or run.

If the crisis passes, you may feel shaky and weak as your body tries to repair the wear and tear caused by the alarm.

If the crisis continues, or if new problems crop up before the first one is settled, the body stays under stress — and the repairs are not made. In time, your body can reach the point of exhaustion. Sickness often follows.

What happens to your mind while all of this is going on?

Your first reaction is automatic. "You try to figure a way out of the problem, or a way to deal with it. If you can't deal with it — if the demands are just too extreme or ridiculous —

## HOW MUCH STRESS ARE YOU UNDER?

SCIENTISTS have devised a way to measure the stress that some events create in a person's life. They also learned that eight out of 10 people suffer a serious illness after encountering more than 300 "Life Change Units" in less than a year.

To find out how much stress you may be carrying, add the unit count that follows each event you have experienced in recent months.

EVENT	LIFE CHANGE UNITS	EVENT	LIFE CHANGE UNITS
Death of Spouse	100	Change in Responsibilities at Work	29
Divorce	73	Son or Daughter Leaving Home	29
Marital Separation	65	Trouble with In-Laws	29
Jail Term	63	Outstanding Personal Achievement	28
Death of Close Family Member	63	Wife Begins or Stops Work	26
Personal Injury or Illness	53	Begin or End School	26
Marriage	50	Change in Living Conditions	25
Fired From Job	47	Revision of Personal Habits	24
Marital Reconciliation	45	Trouble with Boss	23
Retirement	45	Change in Work Hours or Conditions	20
Change in Health of Family Member	44	Change in Residence	20
Pregnancy	40	Change in Schools	20
Sex Difficulties	39	Change in Recreation	19
Gain of New Family Member	39	Change in Church Activities	19
Business Readjustment	39	Change in Social Activities	18
Change in Financial State	38	Mortgage or loan less than \$10,000	17
Death of a Close Friend	37	Change in Sleeping Habits	16
Change to a Different Line of Work	36	Change in Number of Family Get-Togethers	15
Change in Number of Arguments with Spouse	35	Change in Eating Habits	15
Mortgage more than \$10,000	31	Vacation	13
Foreclosure of Mortgage or Loan	30	Christmas	12

(Social Readjustment Rating Scale; T. H. Holmes and R. H. Rahe; Journal of Psychometric Research April 1967)

ALTHOUGH the scale is designed to measure cumulative stress over a long period of time, it can also help you plan events over which you have some control.

For example, if you have a move, a promotion, and a new job all coming at the same time — it might not be a good idea to start a divorce, go in debt, or give up cigarettes. The combined stress of all these things could be more than you really need, all at once.

then stress leads to distress. You become depressed, irritable, and angry," says Capt. Lawrence Klusman, a Walter Reed Army Medical Center psychologist.

At the same time, your opinion of yourself may drop like mercury in winter, which threatens your mental health. "It's very dangerous to be in a situation where your self-esteem is constantly being threatened . . . or dropping notch-by-notch," Klusman says.

"If you don't solve the problem, the stress continues. You'll feel tense all the time. Tension makes you inefficient. It might also lead to excessive use of alcohol, among other things. In time, you'll get to the point where you feel tired, constantly — even after eight hours sleep."

The heavier the pressure becomes, the harder it is for most people to find ways to solve their problems. Severe stress can blind you to even simple, obvious solutions to your prob-

lems. Despite all this, you may not even realize you're under stress.

There are signs you can look for that may show you're carrying a heavy burden. They include:

- Strained friendships, or problems with your spouse.
- Feeling tense, tight, or jittery.
- Losing your temper easily.
- Feeling like you're worthless, or having self-doubts.
- Having trouble sleeping.
- Having a lot of headaches.
- A sudden increase in the number of times you go on sick call.

What do you do if you see that you're under too much pressure? The best thing may be to get away from it and relax.

Exercise or sports is a good way to burn off frustration and to forget about the problem for a while. Unlike mental stress, physical stress helps you relax. Playing a game you like, or



getting busy with your favorite hobby, can also help put some distance between you and the problem. If all else fails, try to get a short leave or pass.

If you still can't relax, you may be one of the people who doesn't know how. Army hospitals offer short courses in "Bio-Feedback Training," or relaxation therapy, that can be a big help. Both courses are easy, quick and effective.

Once you have relaxed, you will find it's much easier to handle your problems. It's important that you use your leisure time to work out problems, instead of ignoring them.

"Problems, generally, don't go away. If you manage to push one out of your mind, it will re-emerge later. Any action that doesn't solve the problem is bad for you," Klusman says. "You've got to face it, sooner or later.

"Start by asking yourself why things aren't going so well for you. Look for things that are changing in your life and things that are making you unhappy."

Klusman recommends that you get a trusted friend to help you examine your situation, and help you identify the problems you're having.

Your friend may also be able to tell you if you really have a problem, or if you are helping to cause your own problems.

Once you understand the problem, look for ways you can solve it. Can you get around it, over it, or away from it? Would it help to set priorities? Can you change the problem, or change the person who is causing it? Would it help to talk to a psychologist, a chaplain, or your commander? Can you wait the problem out? Can you change your routine, or your self? Or can you accept the situation as one that can't be changed?

Choose the approach that seems best to you. But be sure you talk it over with a friend before you take action. That might help you avoid a serious mistake.

Once you take action, watch very closely to see what happens. Reactions from others may

show you that another solution is called for.

While you're working on your problems, it's important that you don't use drugs or do any heavy drinking. Your body doesn't need that extra stress. At the same time, you must be careful about getting enough exercise and rest.

Some stress can be avoided before it becomes a problem. "It's important for you to know your limits," Klusman says. "You have to become attuned to what you can handle. Don't beat your head against a wall! If you know your limitations, you can accept them. That's crucial."

For example, you can avoid a lot of stress by taking a job, or doing tasks, that you are able to do. If you happen to enjoy the job, and find that other people appreciate what you do, there will be a minimum of on-the-job pressure.

Dr. Hans Selye, a noted stress expert,

says that mental stress can also be good for you. As a positive force, it can give you the energy to accomplish things you wouldn't otherwise do. Many people

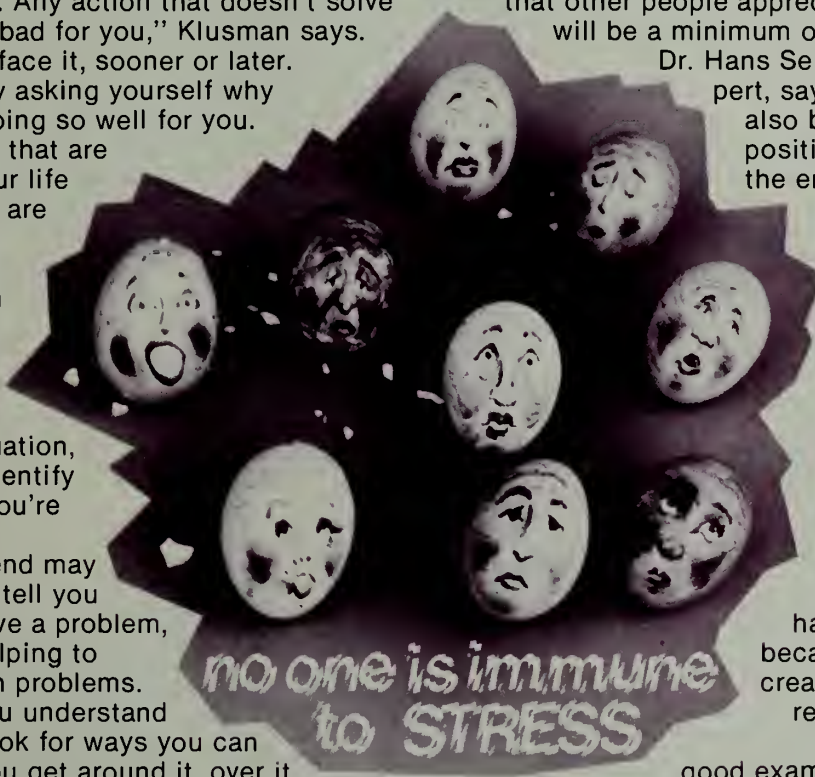
say they work better under pressure than without it, and they're probably right.

"You're always going to be faced with new and different situations that cause stress. It's good for you when it allows you to learn something about yourself — or about handling your life better — because that leads to increased confidence and self-respect," Klusman says.

"Basic training is a good example. Many soldiers look back at basic and say, 'That was great!' They had been put into a stressful situation, and had to do things they weren't certain they'd be able to do. And they did it.

"They feel good about it because basic increased their self-esteem. Basic is certainly a stress, but it's one that helps you," Klusman says.

Whether stress is helpful or harmful can be a matter of attitude, Klusman says. "If you look upon stress situations as a challenge, you can overcome them — and grow because of them." □







# The Angels Of Mercy

SSgt. Jim Boersema  
Photos by Sp5 Dave Polewski

***“MAYDAY, MAYDAY.”***

*The frantic call crackles over the radio in the Army airfield operations room. In seconds, five soldiers scramble for a waiting helicopter, gear in hand. Somewhere, someone is in trouble.*

MILES away, a small airplane was smashed into the ground with an earthshaking crunch. It burst into flames, sending a column of smoke spiraling high into the air.

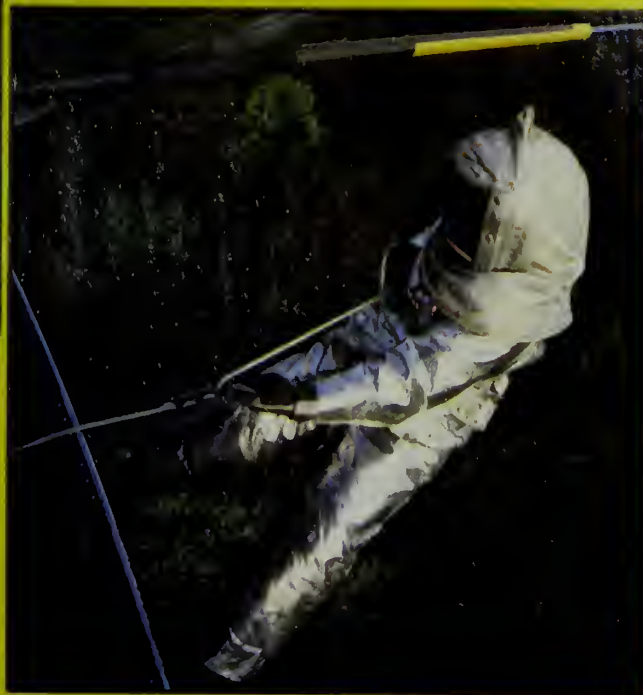
The pilot is trapped inside. Dazed and pinned in the wreckage, he can't crawl away from the burning hulk. In minutes he could be dead.

Then, as if in a dream, he feels cool air hit his face. Half conscious, he sees two bulky figures in space suits lumbering toward him through the flames.

Suddenly the figures are beside him, cutting in to the wreckage and tearing away the debris.



Life in the Crash Rescue Branch: • Dousing a flaming wreck, • scrambling for a mission, • on the way to a crash and • rappelling to a crash site.



The pressure relaxes on his leg and he feels powerful hands lifting him out of the cockpit. Someone carries him away from the fire.

"Hey," he yells, "are you guys angels?"

Such rescues can, and do, happen. The Army has teams of soldiers trained to rescue people trapped in wrecked aircraft.

Just 11 soldiers are assigned to the Crash Rescue Branch at Davison Army Airfield, Fort Belvoir, Va. There are four pilots, two fire fighters, two medics, two crewchiefs and one NCO. They depart the airfield in UH-1 Army helicopters minutes after being notified of a downed aircraft.

Their helicopters are equipped with special 16-foot booms that spray out a mixture of "light water" on the burning plane. The mixture is the same kind used by fire departments in their trucks. The spray clears a five-by-70 foot path through the flames, allowing team members to safely enter the fire.

Only two soldiers, a medic and a fire fighter, enter the blaze. While the helicopter hovers above the crash, they rappel to the ground. Then, dressed in bulky asbestos suits, they enter the fire and free trapped crewmembers and passengers. The suits and spray protect them from the intense heat for up to ten minutes. Still, it's a dangerous job.

SSgt. Harry E. Kimbler, one of the team's medics, says "I'm always apprehensive when I enter a fire. But I keep my mind on what I'm doing and don't worry about the heat. It's all over in a few minutes." As the medic, he must carry injured persons out of the wreckage and administer emergency first aid.

Kimbler's partner carries tools to break into the airplane, if necessary. "We get only three or four minutes to cut someone out of a wreck," Kimbler says,

"but that's enough time to save their lives."

Once victims are removed from the blaze and stabilized, they're placed on the helicopter and flown to the nearest hospital. Enroute the medic continues life saving procedures. The fire fighter remains behind to control the fire and secure the wreckage until help arrives.

It takes practice, as well as courage, to enter a blazing crash. For that reason, team members constantly train with simulated accidents. Frequently, a burning vehicle is used to represent a crash.

Capt. John C. Blake, the team leader, says "We train all the time for the real thing because we never know when it can happen. Medics and fire fighters are all volunteers who must know rappelling, fire fighting and first aid. In case of trouble, each person must be able to assist his partner in the fire.

"The pilots," Blake says, "train on at least five practice fires before they're allowed to command a helicopter on an actual mission."

The team does more than rescue people from burning aircraft. They also carry out emergency airlift missions and conduct search and rescue operations. Last year, they flew more than 2,000 miles to evacuate 60 patients to nearby military and civilian hospitals. Only one of the team's helicopters is equipped for fire fighting. The other one is for regular medical missions.

To handle so many jobs, the crash rescue crew works on shifts. During off duty hours team members are on standby. Each soldier carries a beeper so he can be contacted anytime.

Despite long hours and the danger, Blake says his unit's morale is high. "The soldiers are volunteers," he says, "who do a job they know is important. We know we have to be ready when needed." □



# FOOD STAMPS

Sp5 Bill Branley

**M**ost people have heard of food stamps, but what many people haven't heard is that 19 million Americans are improving their diets and food-buying habits by shopping with food stamps.

If you're having trouble stretching your paycheck, go down to your local food stamp office and ask for help.

Many food stamp users are military people. The Department of the Army estimates that as many as 15,000 soldiers may be *eligible* to receive food stamps. In one year, shoppers in Army commissaries spent more than \$5 million in food stamps.

The Food Stamp Program is open to U.S. citizens and legal aliens in the continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Guam. They are *not* available to soldiers in other overseas areas such as Korea and Germany.

**T**hey don't cost money and can be used in the commissary and many food stores off post.

Nobody gets food stamps automatically. You must apply for them at a county or city food stamp office. A worker at the food stamp office looks at your net income, the size of your household and other factors to decide whether or not you should get food stamps. The requirements are the same for everybody.

A household is usually a family. However, people in the same household do not have to be related. Roommates can get food stamps as one household or as separate households. A household can also be one person living alone.

**T**he food stamp office figures your net income by taking your gross income (base pay plus allowances) and subtracting 20 percent (for taxes and Social Security) and a standard deduction (\$75 through the end of 1980). In some cases, you can also subtract another sum from your gross income if your rent is high or if you hire a babysitter while you work. The final figure is your net income.

Until July, 1981, a family of four can have a net income of \$621 and still be eligible for food stamps. A two-person household, such as a husband and wife or two roommates, can have a net income as high as \$418 and still get food stamps.

**F**ood stamp workers also consider your resources, such as savings, Savings Bonds, other money and any land or buildings you may own (but not your furniture or home). Part of the value of your car may be counted as a resource if it's worth more than \$4,500. To qualify for food stamps, your resources cannot top \$1,500. The limit is higher if a member of your household is more than 60 years of age.

For a household to be eligible for food stamps, members who are physically and mentally fit between the ages of 18 and 60 must register for and accept suitable employment. For most soldiers, this applies to a spouse and any children over 18-years-old. However, if one parent takes care of a child under 18 while the other parent works, registration for a job is not necessary.

**S**o if you're a married male soldier with children, and your wife

takes care of them while you work, she doesn't have to register.

To apply for food stamps, you must contact the local food stamp office. Look in the phone book under the social services department of the city or county government where you live. After filling out an application, you will be interviewed by someone at the food stamp office.

There are several things you should bring with you to the interview: documents that show your income (Leave and Earnings Statement), other documents that show how much you pay for rent, utilities and child care. Furniture, car and loan payments do not count. To show your resources, you'll have to bring bank books, etc. Failure to be honest at this point can get you immediately disqualified from the food stamp program.

**A**fter applying, you should hear from the food stamp office within thirty days. If your application is approved, you will get a food stamp identification card and a notice that explains how much you will get in food stamps and for how long. Most households get them for about three months at a time, then have to apply again.

The amount you get in food stamps varies according to need. You won't get less than \$10 each month and you won't get more than the government's model food plan for your family's size. For example, the model plan for a family of four is slightly more than \$200 per month.

**F**ood stamps can be used to buy food or seeds and plants to grow food for the family. However, the stamps cannot be used to buy alcoholic beverages, tobacco, household supplies, soap, paper products, vitamins and medicines or any other non-food items, including pet foods. Also, you cannot use food stamps to buy foods that are ready to eat, like barbecued chicken or ribs.

Food stamps are just another type of money that can boost your income and help you feed your family better. If you're eligible for food stamps you have a right to receive them. Don't hesitate to apply. □



# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World



## MUSICAL AMBASSADORS

**PANAMA** — When a C-130 aircraft taxis down an airfield runway here, it may hold combat troops of the 193d Infantry Brigade. If not, there's a good chance it's holding 5,000 pounds of musical instruments and band equipment belonging to the brigade's 79th Army Band.

The bandmaster, CWO Albert French, says his group is one of the most travelled bands in the Army. In one year, the band played in 20 countries and performed for more than a half-million people, including presidents and ambassadors.

The band's 40 soldiers make up nine music groups, to include marching and stage bands and various ensembles. Many are in more than one group.

The 79th's 20-member Stage Band normally fulfills the role of "musical ambassador" to countries of South America and the Caribbean.

Sp5 Francisco Figueiroa, a clarinet and sax player, says, "We take our music, a universal language, to other countries to promote the American image."

## Signal soldiers "tortured"

**FORT GORDON, GA** — A platoon of signal soldiers here had a recent weekend disrupted when they found themselves Prisoners of War on their own post.

They "surrendered to the enemy" on a Friday and for the rest of the weekend took part in SERE (Survival, Evasion and Resistance) training. Army Reserve interrogators from the 278th

**ALASKA NATIONAL GUARD** — Perhaps the most valuable members of the Alaska Army National Guard are four Otters.

They aren't the furry creatures in Walt Disney movies. Instead, they're specially designed aircraft that can move supplies and people to remote areas quickly. The UV-18A Twin Otter planes have oversized tires and can make short take-offs and landings in rough terrain. The planes can also be fitted with floats or skis.

In the past, these Otters have moved dog sleds, food, lumber and other goods, including National Guard paychecks. Its 20-passenger capacity makes the Otter useful for medical evacuations and troop movements.

The aircraft help the Guard's five Eskimo Scout Battalions in their mission of watching and protecting the state, which, at certain points, is only a few miles from the Soviet Union.

The Eskimo Scouts cover some of Alaska's most rugged terrain in search of anything suspicious or unusual. The 1st Battalion, headquartered in Nome, has 342 scouts who are responsible for combing an area that is roughly the size of Nevada and has only 185 miles of roadway.

Military Intelligence Detachment, Aiken, S.C., tried to force the soldiers to sign papers and answer questions.

The interrogators devised convincing, but safe, forms of "torture" to get the captives to talk. Those who refused were placed in special "sweat boxes" or tied to the "rack."

Capt. Carl Schell, operations officer for the 7th Signal Battalion, 1st Signal Training Brigade, says, "It could be that our soldiers may be put into a position where they will be held hostage or taken as POWs."

Second Lieutenant Melanie Austin, leader of the platoon that went through the training, says, "It was no longer a field problem after the first few hours of confinement. It became very real."

## Journalists and PAOs

IF your unit is doing something new or unusual, tell the rest of the Army through Postmarks. Send your releases and black-and-white photos, cleared by your PAO, to: Soldiers, ATTN: Postmarks, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. Releases should be short, with all essential info and quotes from unit members included.

# focus on people

Compiled by Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn



Blair: No fill-up needed



Perdue: Festival queen

Gas prices keep going up and up but one Fort Gordon, Ga., family isn't too worried about it. **Capt. Philip Blair's** car doesn't use gas. He simply plugs it into an electrical outlet at night.

Blair's electric car runs off eight twelve-volt batteries. The bright red two-seater can reach a top speed of 40 miles per hour

and can travel up to 50 miles on a single electric charge.

The car's options are limited. An AM radio is the only luxury. The car has no heat or air conditioning. In fact, there are no handles to roll the windows up or down. Instead, they pop out and are stored away.

Blair bought the car from an antique dealer in Thompson, Ga. During the past year, he's put more than 1,200 miles on it driving only on post.

There's a Miss America pageant. There's a Miss Universe pageant. But in Worms, Germany, women compete for the title of Ms. Backfisch. **Sandra Perdue**, wife of Sp5 Eddie Perdue, won the title last fall.

Literally, 'backfisch' means 'broiled fish' but, it's also slang for a teenage girl or, 'small fry,' who is reaching womanhood.

The annual Back-

fisch Fest is a celebration featuring a parade and a wine festival at the city's fest grounds. The festival stems from an ancient tradition of honoring a town's maidens' 'coming out.'

This is the first time in the four years Americans have participated in the festivities that married women were eligible to compete.

The newly crowned 18-year-old queen was married just two weeks before her selection.

When **SFC Patrick Lee**, a drill sergeant at Fort Gordon, Ga., got re-assignment orders, his troops hit the roof. Not wanting to lose him, his platoon of 70 soldiers chose a leader and started a petition.

Working their way up the chain of command, the soldiers got permission to see the 1st Signal Training Brigade Commander, Col. Thomas Adcock.

Adcock met with the platoon and asked, "Why do you want to keep SFC Lee in the company so much?" One private replied, "He treats us like we're human. He talks to us and we can talk to him. But, he's not easy and when we're wrong, we

Lee: Troop's choice







Griffin: Makin' em laugh

know it!"

Impressed with the respect the soldiers displayed for their platoon sergeant, the colonel considered the platoon's feeling along with the other aspects of the situation.

The final result — Lee's orders were changed and he was again assigned to his present duty station.

Why would a man spend two hours putting on make-up, wear outlandish clothes, a multi-colored wig and a pair of size 16 sneakers? **CWO Noel Griffin** says its worth it, "if I can keep people

laughing."

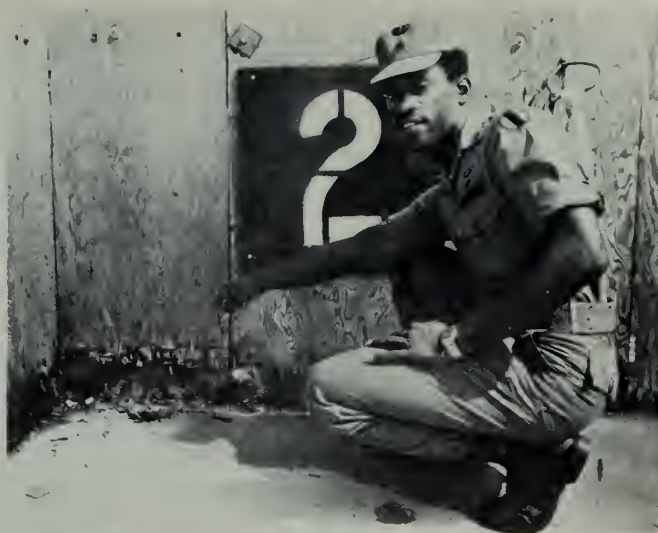
The Aberdeen Proving Ground engineer instructor and his wife, Bobbi, took a course in the Art of Clowning at a Maryland college last winter.

The Griffins get made up to appear at birthday parties and other functions. It takes about two hours for the pair to put on their make-up.

In their outfits, Bobbi is 'Sunshine' and Noel is 'Abner.' "When the situation calls for it, I play the funny man and my wife plays the straight man," Noel says.

In their act, the Griffins fool around with kids and make balloon animals. Eventually they hope to get into some magic. "We're not at that point yet," Noel says.

SSgt. Bung Cornisch doesn't think of himself as a hero. But, one basic trainee at Fort Jackson would definitely disagree.



Cornisch: Trainee's hero



Casteel: Mensa wiz

The trainee accidentally dropped a live grenade in a concrete throwing bay at the post's Remagen Grenade Range where Cornisch works.

"About the same time I noticed the grenade wasn't in his hand, I heard it hit the floor," Cornisch says. "I didn't think about it. What did go through my head was to get that trainee out of there. I was afraid he might stay there out of shock."

Grabbing the trainee, Cornisch threw him over a concrete barrier about 10 feet from the grenade. Diving over the barrier himself, he covered the trainee's body with his own.

"I don't feel like a hero," he says. "I was just

doing my job."

Cornisch was awarded the Army Commendation Medal for his actions on the range.

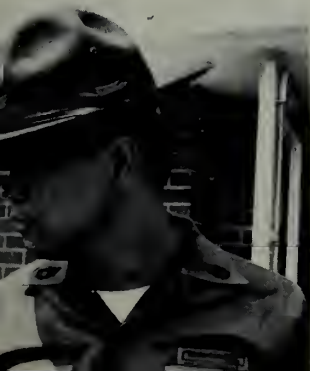
No one had better spout any cliches about "dumb enlisted types" around **Sp5 Michael Casteel**. He was recently admitted to Mensa, an international organization open to the top two percent of the population in measurable intelligence.

Casteel is assigned as a health physics monitor to the Nuclear Effects Laboratory, White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

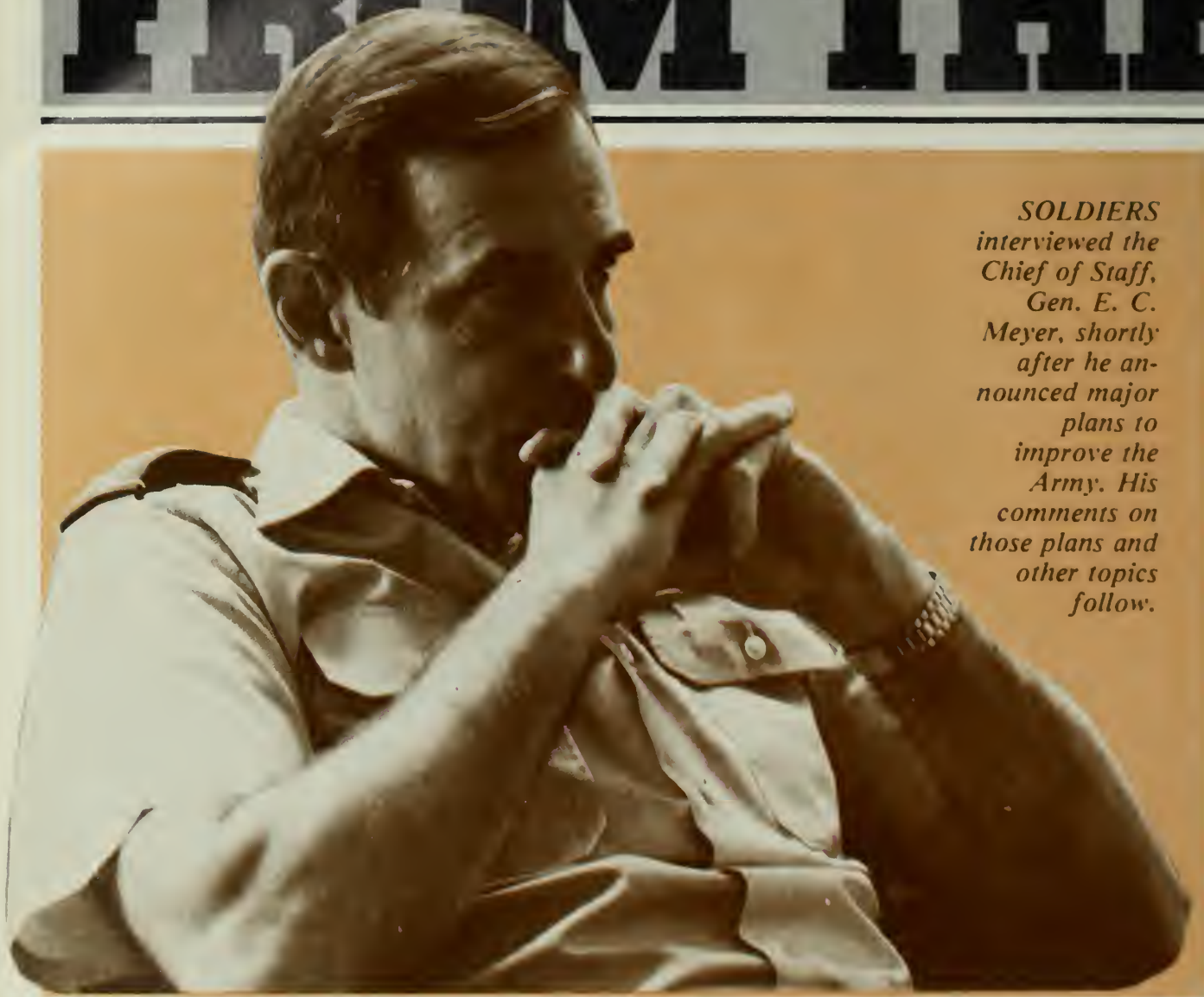
Casteel applied to enter Mensa after reading about it in a magazine. He became a member of the El Paso, Texas, chapter after taking a standardized test.

Mensa, in Latin, means table. The 40,000-member organization was founded in 1945 by two English lawyers to provide, figuratively, a 'table' where intellectuals could gather and exchange ideas.

Casteel is a mathematics major at New Mexico State University. He holds an associate of arts degree from St. Leo's College in Florida.



# FROM THE



*SOLDIERS interviewed the Chief of Staff, Gen. E. C. Meyer, shortly after he announced major plans to improve the Army. His comments on those plans and other topics follow.*

Interview by Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz   Photos by Sp5 Gary Kieffer

*You recently announced several plans to improve the Army. What are the key features of those plans?*

First, we're going to increase the number of NCOs by about 11,000 in the next year and a half. The senior NCOs tell me that in each platoon and company there are young soldiers who are qualified and would make darn good sergeants. We want to give those soldiers the opportunity to get promoted earlier than they might otherwise.

Second, we're trying to recruit more high school graduates so we can fill up units that are currently short of people. This will take care of two problems — the

shortage of NCOs and the shortage of people in our units. There are also programs designed to improve cohesion — or teamwork — and stability. That is, reduce personnel changes in our units.

We're adding 97 hours of training to the Basic Training program this year and to the One Station Unit Training program next year. We're going to push new soldiers harder from a discipline point of view. They're going to be pushed harder physically and they're going to be forced to know how to perform their basic skills. Then, we plan to assign IET graduates by groups or packages to their first units. This program's already underway. Fort Polk is putting platoons together. Fort



Carson is putting entire companies together and Fort Lewis is putting together platoons and companies. To date, the reports on this program are very good. This is one way we're going to get soldiers to stay together for longer periods of time in order to build teamwork, confidence and loyalty among soldiers and throughout the unit.

*Will we go to a "regimental" assignment and rotation system?*

We're going to examine that system. We're going to look at deployment and rotation by battalion and brigade. Such a system would allow soldiers to have a long-term attachment to their units. For example, under such a system, a 5th Cavalry unit — troop or squadron — would rotate between Fort Hood, Texas, Germany and Fort Knox, Ky. The soldiers would always wear the 5th Cavalry insignia.

This program not only improves cohesion but it tells soldiers where they can expect to be assigned so they'll have the confidence of going to those locations. This is important today because some 52 percent of the Army is married. Families want to know where they're going to be most of the time so they can settle down — buy a house if they want — and have some assurance they will go back to it often.

*There are a lot of soldiers out there waiting for promotion cutoff scores to be lowered. Are changes forthcoming in promotions?*

The more we can promote more quickly, the greater chance we have of keeping the soldier in the Army.

*Will division, brigade and battalion commanders have a greater hand in promotions?*

I don't have the final answer to that, but we'll probably give them a greater opportunity to make E-4 and E-5 promotions because it's at those grades that the soldier usually decides whether to stay in the Army or not.

The tougher decision has to do with promotions to E-6. There are two sides to the coin. Some say we should keep the centralized system because it keeps favoritism out; everybody has an equal shot at E-6. Others say that if you're going to concentrate on unit identity and personal competition, you've got to let local commanders have a greater say in promotions because that builds cohesion. We're trying to determine if we'd retain more soldiers using that system. I think that will happen if we promote in the unit. Soldiers will

stay, or will want to stay longer, with the unit that promotes them into a good job.

*What are some of the key programs that will improve the quality of life of soldiers?*

There are several things we've been doing and we've been successful on most. First, the pay raise of 11.7 percent will help all our people. Then there's the variable housing allowance which will benefit those who live in high cost areas. We're looking for increased dental care to come under the CHAMPUS program. And, I feel very strongly about reinstituting the GI Bill which would help both soldiers and their children.

In my judgment, there's been a growing awareness on the part of the American people that soldiers have not been receiving their fair share for the load they've been bearing. The country is now more willing to respond to the legitimate needs of the Army. I'm delighted to see this because it's an indication that the public understands the dedication of our soldiers.

*Would you elaborate on your comment about the GI Bill?*

I'm strongly in favor of the GI Bill as we have had it in the past because I think it helps to bring young men and women into the Army. But I'm also promoting another GI Bill which would help us keep more soldiers in the Army. For those who stay in several years, the program I'm talking about would set aside money which they can use to help put their children through school. It's a package that would provide education as an incentive to come into the Army and stay in the Army.

*It has been stated that we should not build quarters or offer housing for E-4s and below with less than two years service. Why shouldn't the Army provide young families with quarters?*

A program which does that would have advantages, but let me give you a broader perspective. It's going to be at the heart of how we structure our pay in the future. I know of very few societies or industries where the difference in pay between the apprentice — the individual who has just come into an organization — and the plant foreman — the individual who has been in a long time — is as small as it is in the Army today. The recruit who just arrives at Fort Jackson, for example, makes something like just two and a half times less than his first sergeant or platoon sergeant. Sure, we're going to take care of the new soldier, but we have



## An Interview With The Chief Of Staff

to look at how we can take better care of the careerist, too. We have to have a better balance between the two, at least in terms of pay.

We can't do everything for first term soldiers, even before they make a commitment to stay in. We have to do more for those soldiers who are good enough for the Army and who decide to stay in. We've got to keep them in.

Spending to house the apprentice probably won't do that and it would take money away from the programs to retain soldiers committed to the Army.

*The Army is losing many mid-grade NCOs and officers. What will be done to turn this around?*

I think the pay raise, the variable housing allowance and the other benefits I've mentioned will help. The follow-on to these is that we'll be looking at the pay differential over time. I think the commitment of the Army to the individual has to be proven. I think the Army is giving our people that indication. Although these steps are not as far as I think we should go, they're a start in the right direction. We'll continue to focus on how we can best take care of the middle grade NCOs and officers who carry the bulk of the load and we'll pay them for the skills they have and we need without being overly mercenary about it, without just saying, 'OK, here's X dollars. Now get out there and do the job.'

*Might we go back to something like ProPay?*

In reality we do have ProPay with bonuses up to \$20,000. We've got to think this through very carefully. We've got to understand what bonuses and special pay programs do to other soldiers and the entire pay system, and what they mean to the concept of service.

You don't want to end up with everybody getting paid just to come in the Army or with the idea that we'll pay you this much for this job and that much for another job. If you do that you decrease the sense of service, and you increase the idea that the soldier is just another worker.

Soldiers aren't and can't be just another worker. They can't be mercenaries, but yet they have to know the Army is providing for them.

*Sergeant Major of the Army Connelly has talked a little about the NCO Development Program currently being put together by DA. Why is such a pro-*

*gram necessary?*

As I pointed out, right now we are some 11,000 NCOs short so we must create and develop our own NCOs. But we can't just put stripes on a soldier and expect that he'll suddenly become a totally capable sergeant. And, in like manner, we can't expect to promote an E-5 to E-6 without providing him the opportunity for some training and development. Too often the first answer I get when I ask about the unit NCO development program is, 'Well, we send them to BNCOC and PNCOC and so on.' Well that's fine, but NCO development cannot end there.

The NCOES system is primarily an educational system, but it's only an element of the total system we need to develop NCOs.

NCOs develop in the motor pool, in the barracks, in the field and going down the tank ranges. Units have to provide opportunities to develop their NCOs in each of these places. Opportunities for 'old' sergeants and 'new' sergeants to learn their jobs, to learn their strengths and weaknesses and to develop their capabilities to their full potential must be provided in the unit. And I don't only mean NCO classes where you talk about police call or what you're going to do next week on the volksmarch or out in the field.

Units have to have a program which identifies shortcomings in their NCOs and provides them ways to overcome those shortcomings.

We're not preparing our NCOs in the best way if we just send them off to school without also having unit development programs. And units will have to have regular programs. There will have to be an evaluation by the command sergeant major and strong direction by the commander, the sergeant major and all senior NCOs.

One of the great things that's helping our NCO development is the SQT. The SQT is helping sergeants learn the details and the scopes of their jobs — sergeants' business — right down to the lowest level, and it's giving them confidence in their abilities.

The NCO development program will provide a role model. The young soldier will be able to look up and see a senior sergeant he or she aspires to be like, because our NCOs will be more fully trained in military skills and more capable in the human skills. We've got to have a solid NCO development program throughout the Army, and we will.

*We've heard many NCOs and younger*



# FROM THE TOP

*officers say they don't think soldiers coming out of the training base are as qualified to do their jobs as they should be when they get to their first unit and that the unit has to conduct a lot of on-the-job training. You mentioned some weeks ago that the Army had to standardize more training. Would you comment on this point?*

Let's talk about standardizing training first. We've got to ensure that every soldier gets the same marksmanship training, for example, regardless of where they get their training. Then, in units, we've got to standardize the way we go about basic tasks such as loading and firing the 105mm tank gun, the TOW and the 155mm howitzer.

Soldiers coming out of the training base shouldn't have to relearn how to do these basic tasks just because the battalion does them a certain way. When this happens, you have the sergeant raising hell with the soldier for not knowing the battalion's way of doing things.

The number of hours we had to train a soldier in the training base has been cut back over the past years. I'm happy to say we've finally been able to add 97 hours to the training. That still doesn't mean we will be able to train new soldiers in every skill they need to know when they get to their first unit. That means units will still share in the training responsibility of soldiers. If we adopt the platoon and company package concept I mentioned earlier, NCOs from the company that's going to have new soldiers assigned to it will go to a training center and train with the new soldiers for a few weeks. They'll get to know their troops sooner. They'll know their strengths and weaknesses before they bring them back to the permanent unit location. So from the very beginning, the officers and NCOs will know that training the new soldiers up to standards is clearly part of their job. If they don't, the entire unit will be the worse off because they'll be together for two or two-and-a-half years. The sense of teamwork should be much improved, too.

It does not trouble me too much that NCOs in the United States have a requirement to do some of the individual training, but I feel differently about this for the NCOs in Europe and Korea where they are right up against the border and may have to go to war tomorrow.

We may have to have a longer individual training system for soldiers who are going directly to Europe and

Korea so when they get there, they'll fit right in with the unit training program.

*What qualities do leaders and units need to have to 'Win the First Battle?'*

First, both leaders and units must be professional in the art of whatever tasks and missions they are charged to perform. They have to know what their jobs are and how to do their jobs, and then do their jobs in a professional way. Second, leaders and units must have the dedication and spirit that produce trust and confidence among everyone and that results in the idea they can do a little bit more and a little bit better than anybody else.

When you study the histories of wars and battles, you find that they weren't always won by the side that had the best equipment or the largest forces. Rather, most were won by the soldiers and the outfits who knew their individual and unit jobs, had trust and confidence in one another and performed with total professionalism.

*Why should young people join the Army and why should they stay in the Army?*

I believe the young person should come into the Army for many reasons. There are opportunities to improve education, to travel, to better his or her capabilities, to get a disciplined approach to life, and to perform a service to our country. These are all important to a young person, and the Army can help achieve each of these.

For the person who is already in the Army, there are all those opportunities and some more. One of the key opportunities is that of living and working with people who have a common dedication and common approach toward things.

More and more, we are finding that young soldiers who have gotten out of the Army are coming back in because in civilian life there isn't necessarily the same concern about them as individuals that you find in the Army.

The Army provides an opportunity for children to develop understandings about different people, different countries and different ways of life that can't be experienced in school books.

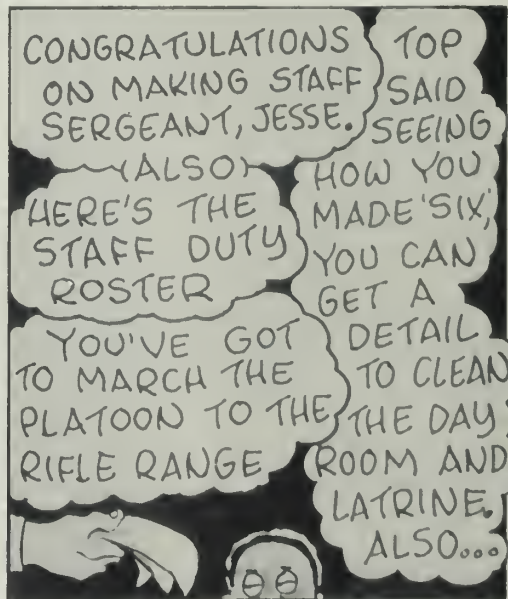
My own children tell me they're glad they had the opportunity to travel, meet other people and grow up in different social environments. These things made them more knowledgeable about the world and more sensitive toward others. □

# CONGRA

**Staff Sergeant!**  
Power, responsibility, respect  
... really? Here's  
two views of how  
life changed for  
two soldiers when  
they earned their  
first rocker.  
First, SFC Earl  
Young, recalls  
changes in his  
life that day.



NO  
MORE  
HEAD-  
COUNT.





# PROMOTIONS! It's a Rocker!

SSgt. Roberta Jacobson Illustrations by SFC Earl Young

IT all started on a beautiful March day when cut-off scores for promotion to E-6 were announced. 661!! I made the cutoff. I was going to be a STAFF SERGEANT!!

That began three weeks of waiting for orders and preparing for the BIG EVENT. In my dresser were sets of sew-on E-6 stripes and 12 dozen sets of pin-ons. There was a similar stash in my desk drawer at work. You can't be too careful.

Wearing my fatigues, I constantly traced the spot where the rocker would sit . . . just below my buck sergeant stripes. I'd look in the mirror at an E-5, but I kept seeing an E-6 . . . with the silliest grin on her face.

Over and over I said to myself, in tones resembling a mystical chant, "E-6 over eight." (Of course, E-8 over six sounds better but . . .) I was on top of the world. No more counting promotion points and doing all those CLEP tests. No more TA-50 layouts in the barracks. No more headcount duty in the dining facility. And no more CQ.

Time passed. Only one week until the big day. I felt an overriding need to consult an expert. I found a real authority . . . a well seasoned staff sergeant. I mean, this guy had weeks, if not months, time-in-grade. Surely, he would understand my anxiety.

I told him my symptoms: rapid heart-beat, inability to concentrate at work, uncontrollable boot polishing, eye fixation on any E-6 who passed by, bruised finger from dialing the personnel section to make sure this wasn't all a big mistake and constant repetition of phrases like "I am a staff sergeant in the United States Army."

"No doubt about it," my expert told me. "You have the E-6 Promotion Syndrome. There's no cure and it will only get

worse as the big day approaches. Instead of wearing a rocker, you'll be considered off your rocker."

Then he briefed me on how to prepare for the event. He warned me against looking like a no-time-in-grade E-6. "Borrow used stripes," he said. "The older the better."

And the promotion party. He said it would cost me about \$600, if I kept food to a minimum and held it outdoors. Evening parties are a real drag, so any self-respecting E-6 would have a party on a work day . . . the whole work day. The expert suggested I ask the sergeant major to make March 15 a training holiday for the battalion, so as to make the party plans go smoother. (Note: E-6s do not call the sergeant major by his first name. He will get all red in the face and yell things that can't be printed.)

Then the big day came. I had waited for so many years. But the ceremony wasn't quite as I'd expected. I wore fatigues. Everyone else wore greens. So I really stood out. (A good NCO always stands out in a crowd.) The battalion commander was supposed to pin on my new rank, but he went TDY at the last minute. The XO was on leave. The Adjutant was in the bathroom and couldn't be found. So I settled for some second lieutenant who was in-processing and was eager to help. Her name tag fell off so I don't know her name. Aside from mispronouncing my name and pinning my stripes on upside down, she performed well.

At last it was over and I could enjoy my new life of ease.

Being a staff sergeant is sure fun. I had staff duty NCO last night and tonight I get to supervise a latrine clean-up. Thursday, I cleaned my M-16 and mask and I get to pull staff duty again. Friday, I go to work at 0345 for an inspection, and Saturday I go to the field for six months. □

**E-6 promotion syndrome. Easy to spot. Incurable. It gets worse as the big day gets closer. Instead of wearing a rocker, you might go off your rocker.**

STAFF SERGEANT ROBERTA JACOBSON is assigned to HHC, 32d Signal Battalion in Germany. SFC EARL YOUNG is assigned to the Inter-American Defense Board, Washington, D.C.

# LONDON

"When a man is tired of London,  
he is tired of life. . .  
for there is in London  
all that life can afford."

—English Writer—

Story and photos by  
Karen Thuermer



This page: • Piccadilly Circus near the heart of the City's shopping district, • pony trekking in Hyde Park and • an open-air market.



**W**ELL, that may be a little overstated, but for soldiers stationed in Europe, and those stateside troops who want to venture a MAC flight, London is well worth the trip. It offers history, novelty and a chance to learn about a people across the ocean with whom we share a common ancestry . . . all at prices most of us can afford.

There are certain places in London which you should spend time exploring. One of the most fascinating is the Tower of London.

The Tower, which served not only as a fortress for centuries, but also as a palace and prison, is the root of England's colorful history. Here Sir Walter Raleigh and Elizabeth I were imprisoned, two of Henry VIII's wives, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, were beheaded, and the Little Princes (Edward V and the Duke of York) were allegedly murdered by their uncle.

KAREN THUERMER is a freelance writer who has lived and traveled in Great Britain. She now lives in Alexandria, Va.

One of the highlights at the Tower is the Yeoman Wardens, better known as Beefeaters. In their bright red and dark blue skirts, caps and squashed puff-hats, the colorful and witty Yeoman Wardens will walk you through the Tower telling tales of treachery and the tally of the headman's ax.

Probably the most spectacular sight at the Tower of London is the crown jewels, now housed in the super-secure cavern under Waterloo Barracks. If you will be visiting London in the spring or summer and have children with you, plan to attend the 700-year-old Ceremony of the Keys at the Tower. Each night, at the main gate by the Bloody Tower, the Chief Warden accompanied by an escort of guards exchange the keys. Tickets for the ceremony can be obtained by writing: The Resident Governor, HM Tower of London, EC3.

St. Paul's Cathedral, another sightseeing must, is near the Tower of London. The architect of this masterpiece was Sir Christopher Wren. Built between 1675 and





Clockwise from below: • Carrying crown jewels to opening of Parliament, • Buckingham Palace gate, • London Street, • flying kites in Hyde Park, • St. Paul's Cathedral. • Participant at Speaker's Corner.



1710, and standing on a site where people have worshipped for more than 1,300 years, this Baroque-style building is the second largest church in the world (the largest being St. Peter's in Rome).

Inside the cathedral are the beautiful Gringling Gibbons carved wood choir stalls and many monuments, including one honoring American servicemen who lost their lives in the United Kingdom during World War II.

For a small fee, you can climb the broad winding stairway to the galleries and Upper Dome, where you can not only walk around the cathedral's entire interior, but also step outside and get a fantastic view of the city itself.

If you have children with you on your holiday ("holiday" is the British word for vacation), they will particularly enjoy the Whispering Gallery around the inside base of the dome.

Other "must" sights are Westminster Abbey

and the House of Parliament. Westminster Abbey, located on Parliament Square, is where English kings and queens since William the Conqueror in 1066 have been crowned.

While the site of the cathedral dates back to 616, the establishment of the Abbey is attributed to Edward the Confessor, who built a church here between 1049-65. The Abbey was entirely rebuilt in the latter half of the 13th century by Henry III and his son, Edward I.

The most fascinating part of Westminster Abbey is the Royal Chapels. In these beautiful chapels are buried many of the kings and queens of England and many of Britain's great poets, including Chaucer, Milton, Tennyson, and Dickens.

Near Westminster are the Houses of Parliament. Of course you'll want to see London's most famous landmark, Big Ben. The bell in the tower gets its nickname from Sir Benjamin Hall, who was Commissioner of Works when the tower was erected in 1859.



# Getting Around In London

**G**ETTING to London is simple. Recreation services and commercial tours sponsor tour packages from many military communities in USAREUR. They're designed for the soldier's budget. Travel, hotel accommodations and itineraries are arranged in advance. Packaged tours are a good way to go.

Those who are coming from the European continent can either fly to Gatwick Airport, just south of London, or take the hovercraft or ferry across the English Channel. All ports have regularly scheduled trains to London's Victoria Station, a good place to begin.

Flights to England from the United States land at Heathrow Airport. To get to London from there, take the British version of the subway called the Underground, or more commonly referred to as the "the tube." The English pronounce it "choob."

Hotels are plentiful in London. If you arrive without a reservation, for a small fee, the London Tourist Board's Information Centre at Victoria Station will book you a room suited to your budget. Advance postal bookings can also be made by writing at least six weeks in advance to the London Tourist Board, 26 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1M 0DU. The British Tourist Authority at 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF also offers a guide to hotels, inns and guest houses as well as information on

where to go and what to see in London and Britain.

If you are seeking a place to stay either through an agency or on your own, there are a few things you should know to avoid being disappointed.

First, large hotels, which are often modern and have private baths, are usually booked for special tour groups and are most expensive. Smaller hotels are converted old Victorian buildings which have only one or two baths, and are less expensive and less comfortable. Most hotels serve large breakfasts consisting of a choice of orange juice, corn flakes, eggs, sausage, cooked tomato (pronounced toemah-toe), toast, tea or coffee.

Many hotels have coin-operated "electric fires," gas or electric heating units. Ten pence coins every hour keep them running. These electric fires are a fact of life in England, especially outside of London. If you'll be travelling during the winter months, pack your flannel underwear and inquire about a hot water bottle when you check in.

Getting around is relatively simple once you've mastered the Underground. Don't limit your transportation to the Underground, however. The best way to see the city, although it takes more time, is to ride the red double deck buses.

Travel in London is relatively cheap and tourists can get bargain passes. One such bargain is the

Master Ticket which allows you to travel for seven days on all regular London buses, Underground lines and Green Line Coaches.

Green Line Coaches, incidentally, offer regular service to outlying attractions such as Windsor Castle.

Other such passes are the "Go-As-You-Please" pass, the Red Bus Rover and Central Tube Rover. These passes can be bought at the St. James's Underground station near Buckingham Palace.

If you're taking the Underground and planning to return to the same location, ask for a "cheap return" ticket. This ticket will save you about 25 percent of your regular fare.

While a do-it-yourself tour offers the best chances to get acquainted with London, there are several escorted tours you can take if you have limited time and a strong desire to see all or most of the sights. London Transport offers a variety of full day or half day tours throughout London and its environs. Your hotel will have details.

If you're entirely new to London, the best way to get acquainted with the city is to take the Around Transport Tour. This tour, which leaves daily every hour from Buckingham Palace Road and Eros, Piccadilly, covers 20 miles of the City and West End. It's quite popular even though it doesn't let you off anywhere to walk around. You ride in a bright yellow, open-topped bus and see all the places of interest.

Just up the road from the Houses of Parliament, on the street called Whitehall, you will find the Prime Minister's home at 10 Downing Street, the Banqueting House built by Inigo Jones between 1619-22, and the Horse Guards.

Next stop — Buckingham Palace.

Buckingham Palace, which is not open to the public, is the London residence of Queen Elizabeth. One of the best known and most picturesque events in Britain takes place here daily at 11:30 a.m. — the Changing of the Guard. Because this is the greatest tourist attraction in London, it's best to arrive early, particularly during the summer months.

London is a city of parks, squares and greens. Among the largest and most beautiful are St. James's Park, Green Park, and Hyde Park (which is the largest).

Londoners love Hyde Park. Every corner of this park has something of interest to city dwellers and

visitors alike. At its west end is the Kensington Palace, Princess Margaret's home; the London Museum; and Round Pond, a popular spot for launching model ships. On the south side, across from Albert Hall, a concert hall and arena, is the Albert Memorial, a Victorian Gothic structure dedicated to Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert. Apsley House, the beautiful home of the Duke of Wellington (open to the public), is located at Hyde Park Corner; and the Serpentine, a large lake popular for rowing, is in the park's center.

The most popular end of Hyde Park on Sundays is Speaker's Corner. Here those with messages of salvation, politics, society and religion are free to deliver their view atop soap boxes, provided they are not obscene and don't cause a breach in peace. Speaker's Corner is a super place to see the British unleash their characters and get jolts and laughs from hecklers who gather around and harass each speaker. □



# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott

## DUTY AND ARMY LIFE

### WHAT IN THE WORLD IS IT?



Take a close look at this piece of a pic. Now tell us what these things are. Hint: They're not those new windmills developed by NASA. For answer see page 55.

### TERRIFIC TIDBITS

For those "I can't think of a thing to say" moments the first time out with a new date, for those boring cocktail party chats and just for general "nice to know" things, these tidbits are provided by the National Geographic Society News Service.

- Two billion rose bushes grow in Bulgaria's Valley of the Roses. The picked blooms produce 40 percent of the world's rose attar, used to enhance the bouquet of perfumes.

- In March 1860 the Pony Express company advertised for "Young, skinny, wiry fellows not over eighteen. Must be expert riders, willing to risk death daily. Orphans preferred." Among those who eventually signed on were "Wild Bill" Hickok and William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody.

- Table tennis started to become a major sport throughout China after Mao Tse-tung endorsed it as an ideal game for his Red Army soldiers in the late 1920s.

- The coral industry in Hawaii accounts for about \$10 million in retail sales each year and provides about 800 jobs. Worldwide the precious coral industry is worth an estimated \$500 million.

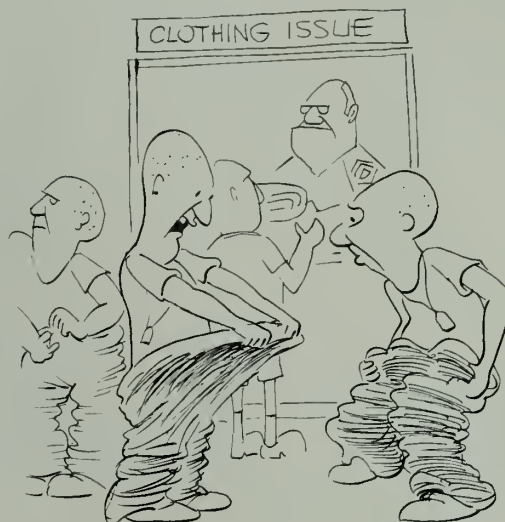
- Orangutans, the great orange apes of Indonesia, eat more than 300 types of fruits, bark, flowers, and occasionally insects and wild honey.

- The oldest river in North America is the New River in West Virginia. The New River, which is the headwater portion of the Teays River, began tumbling out of the Appalachians 100 million years ago.

- Despite such relatively high prices as \$150 for a 9-inch television set, the average Shanghai factory worker can feed and clothe himself on his take-home pay of about \$40 a month.

- Moss, decaying over thousands of years, formed the peat bogs that cover about a sixth of Ireland. Peat, a substance midway between soil and coal, is used as fuel in cookstoves and fireplaces, since the island has little coal and no oil.

### NEW RECRUIT . . .



"Ya don't need to go lookin' for your tent — it's built in!"

### TOUGH TROOP . . .



"I dunno — he says he's waitin' for it to move again."



- At the Navy training school Army divers operate from an LCU equipped with a portable recompression chamber (right);
- test underwater dexterity in lightweight gear (above); and
- practice welding in Mark V equipment (above right).





# DEEP SEA DIVERS

Nanse Grady

Photos by SSgt. Paul Loeffler and 1st Lt. Timothy McHale

SOME soldiers go off the deep end as part of their jobs.

They're not part of some weird experiment on a psycho ward. They're the Army's divers. And, if anything, they have to be mentally stronger than the average bear.

1st Lt. Timothy McHale is a prime example. A couple of years ago, McHale applied for diving school. The sole remaining slot, however, was taken by another lieutenant. But when that lieutenant was about to take an indoctrination dive in the heavy Mark V deep sea diving suit, he ran into a problem. "They slammed the face plate on the helmet shut

Nanse Grady is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, Fort Eustis, Va.



and he just went berserk," McHale says. McHale got the slot.

McHale commanded the U.S. Army Diving Detachment (Provisional) at Fort Eustis, Va. It's one of only four such units in the active Army. There are two detachments at Fort Belvoir, Va., which work with construction. There is another at Pohang, Korea, which maintains the underwater petroleum pipeline in the Sea of Japan.

Special Forces and Ranger units also have divers . . . "combat swimmers" McHale calls them. "They snoop and poop."

McHale's divers are deep sea construction divers who hold MOS OOB. There are 60 OOB diving slots Armywide.

Construction divers have to be highly trained in many skills. They learn the spectrum of diving — from scuba to deep dives in the Mark V. They do underwater construction, salvage and recovery operations, demolition, cutting and welding, beach surveys and body and property searches. They also maintain underwater pipelines.

In addition to doing underwater construction work at Fort Eustis' Third Port on the James River, the U.S. Army Diving Detachment participates in a variety of Army and civilian projects.

The unit helps train state and local police divers in its 30-foot diving tank. The detachment's soldiers also work with 30 divers from Army Reserve diving detachments.

They're often called on by the Corps of Engineers to work on the corps' research pier in Duck, N.C.; they've also helped the corps dredge

McHale says. "It gave a very clear picture of the welds of the ship."

The detachment is also assisting the state of Virginia with the possible recovery of Cornwallis' flagship, lost in the Battle of Yorktown that ended the Revolutionary War. The divers helped locate the ship and set up a mooring system to check the feasibility of raising it.

"Army divers have been called for duty all around the world in the past 10 years," McHale says.

Even training is exciting. The detachment went to Key West, Fla., on a LCU (landing craft utility) from Fort Eustis' 10th Transportation Battalion. The LCU hauled complete diving air systems and a portable recompression chamber.

The divers dove to 170 feet in the Mark V equipment and to 130 feet in the lightweight diving gear. They went through emergency, scuba, night diving, recompression chamber, underwater compass course procedures and worked with new diving equipment.

Qualifications for the OOB MOS are tough. In addition to time-in-service, education and GT score requirements, the prospective diver must pass a class two flight physical, the Navy Seal swim test and a pressure and oxygen tolerance test to see if oxygen is toxic to him or her under pressure. Applicants must also take the indoctrination dive in the Mark V. This separates the claustrophobics.

Divers attend the 12-week 2d Class Diving Course at the Naval Diving and Salvage, Training Center, Panama City, Fla. There they receive instruction in diving medicine, underwater physics, recompression and underwater cutting and welding. They train in scuba, Mark V and Mark 12 (a new deep dive helmet) and lightweight equipment.

When they graduate, the new divers are sent to one of the units at Fort Belvoir, the Army Diving Detachment or Korea.

There are four classes of divers. New divers are rated as 2d Class. After three years, they may progress to Salvage. After two more years, they may become 1st Class divers. The top of the line is Master.

Although the work is exciting, interesting and somewhat glamorous, there are too few divers in the Army today, McHale says. The units are manned by fairly senior NCOs. And they need young, first termers.

McHale believes that the strict physical and mental criteria for becoming a diver and the tough training keep many soldiers from qualifying. He also said that the rest of the Army doesn't know that there are some soldiers who regularly "go off the deep end".

(For more information on the OOB MOS call the U.S. Army Liaison Office, Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center, Panama City, Florida, 904-234-4651 or Autovon 436-4651, Ext. 114. □)



TV camera used in underwater inspections is fitted to a diver's helmet. Camera is connected to surface monitor.

pipe from the St. John's River near Jacksonville, Fla.; raise a sunken dredge and inspect dams.

When Fort Eustis' cargo ship, the Motor Vessel General William J. Sutton, was run aground in Panama, the detachment was deployed to inspect its hull. Using an underwater television camera, the divers went over every inch of the 338-foot ship's bottom. "There was a monitor on the surface,"



Don't buy the first camera you look at. Shop around, compare prices and select a system that fits your needs.



# Tips on Buying a Camera

Sp5 Gary L. Kieffer  
Photos courtesy AAFES

PHOTOGRAPHY has become a great American pastime. Everyone seems to own a camera and everything and anything is fair game for shooting.

But before you can become a "shooter" you have to have a camera. Finding just the right camera could present a problem if you don't know what you're looking for.

For the would-be camera buyer the selections are endless. There are literally hundreds of camera models ranging from under \$10 to more than \$1,000.

When deciding to buy a camera, you should think about how you're going to use one and how often. Are photos only going to be taken on vacations and holidays? How much shooting is going to be done inside? What features will you use on the camera? How much of an investment in equipment are you willing to make?

These are only some of the factors you should consider before a wise purchase can be made.

All cameras — from simple pocket models to highly complex professional ones — have a number of things in common. All cameras, for example, have a light-tight box

that holds a piece of film. They all have a lens that focuses the image.

All are equipped with a shutter release which triggers the shutter and viewfinder so you can see the subject you're shooting.

Basically, cameras differ in quality, versatility and in how much they allow, or require, the photographer to do.

Many amateur photographers start with a simple box or viewfinder camera, such as the Kodak 126 Instamatic X-15F. These are the 'point and shoot' cameras. The photographer has little control over the basic functions. Film loading is simplified through the use of preloaded cassettes. All of the exposure and focusing controls are preset on the least expensive models.

A relatively new development in the viewfinder camera field is the pocket camera, like the Kodak Ektra 200. Pocket cameras are a great buy. They're perfect for travel because they can be carried in your shirt pocket or in the corner of your suitcase. The simple models sell for less than \$15. More sophisticated pocket cameras, with features like built-in electronic flash and zoom lenses, like the Keystone XR-608, cost a lot more.

While these types of cameras are great for snapshots, they do have their limitations. The majority of the cameras in this format allow little control over the camera's basic functions and therefore limit creativity.

For those photographers who want more flexibility and the chance for more creativity, the next step is to 35mm cameras. Most advanced amateurs, and the majority of professional photographers, use 35mm cameras.

When shopping for a 35mm camera, the photographer is confronted with two basic types, the viewfinder and the single lens reflex.

The single lens reflex, or SLR, is the most common 35mm camera on the market.

SLRs allow you to frame and focus through the picture-taking lens. They accomplish this by using

a moveable mirror and image bending prism in the viewfinder. This system allows you to capture on film exactly what you see in the viewfinder.

Another advantage of the SLR is easily interchangeable lenses. With this type of camera, the photographer can tailor his or her camera system by purchasing additional lenses and accessories as expertise, creativity and needs grow.

Although SLRs are easy to focus in normal light, they're difficult to focus in low light levels.

SLRs come in many models, with different features — compacts, quartz-controlled, motor-driven, automatic exposure control — the differences can become confusing.

It's not necessary to buy the most expensive camera on the market to get quality results. A \$500 camera is not twice as good as one that costs \$250.

SLRs can be purchased for less than \$150. Although cameras at these prices have no automatic features, it's practically impossible for most people to tell the difference between a picture taken with one of them and a professional model that costs \$750.

Every camera manufacturer now offers at least one model SLR with automatic exposure control. These cameras may require the photographer to set either the aperture or the shutter speed while the camera does everything else.

Cameras such as the Nikon FE and Olympus OM-2 have these functions.

The newest cameras on the market, such as the Canon A-1 and Fujica AX-5, can control both functions of exposure (shutter speed and aperture) or allow for complete manual control. Cameras with automatic exposure controls cost more than \$150.

For the serious amateur, nothing can replace the manual camera. Because of its design, all of the features must be set by the user. That means the photographer has to know and practice the fundamentals of photography. Examples of manual control cameras are the Pentax MX and Yashica FX-3.

Because of the flexibility of the SLR, many photographers become entrapped in the 'gadget freak streak'. Confronted with the seemingly endless array of accessories and lenses, some photographers invest a small fortune in devices that they'll never use.

When purchasing an SLR for the first time, you should buy only the body and normal lens, the one usually sold with the camera. The normal lens on most 35mm SLRs has a focal length of 50-58mm.

Most lenses come in a variety of apertures. They are marked according to their maximum aperture or widest opening. High speed normal lenses are marked f/1.4 or f/1.2. These lenses are designed to

be used in low light levels.

Although these lenses carry a higher price than lenses of a slower speed, that doesn't mean they are of better quality. In fact the slower ones — marked f/2 or f/1.8 for example — are often sharper at the apertures which you will be using.

If you aren't going to be doing a lot of shooting in dimly lit rooms or after sunset, save your money and buy the lens in the slower range.

By buying one lens at a time you can expand your system as you broaden your horizons.

The other member of the 35mm family is the viewfinder. The viewfinders differ from the pocket models primarily in film size and construction. In both, framing the subject is accomplished by looking through a small peep hole on the camera. This hole is fitted with a lens that approximates the image to be photographed.

The less expensive models of 35mm viewfinders are still the 'point and shoot' type. Most have a fixed focus lens and a simplified automatic exposure control. The Konica C-35 EF-P is an example of this type of camera. These cameras can be bought for less than \$75.

The next step up is the zone-focus camera, such as the Rolleimat F. These cameras allow the photographer to adjust the point of focus of the lens along preset lines. This can be indicated by a distance scale



- Above left, Rolleiflex 35S 35mm viewfinder with manual exposure control.
- Above right, Rolleiflex Rolleimat F, 35mm viewfinder with automatic exposure control.

Below, the Olympus XA camera, an example of a rangefinder equipped viewfinder camera with automatic features.





or a series of pictures in the viewfinder. By lining up the pointer in the viewfinder beside the appropriate mark, a head for minimum distance, mountains for infinity, the focus can be simply adjusted. Cameras of this type run from \$60 to more than \$100.

The most versatile type of viewfinder camera is the rangefinder, like Minox 35 GL. Rangefinders allow for precise focusing and often have fully adjustable shutter and aperture controls. Simple rangefinder cameras can be purchased for less than \$100. The top of the line, with interchangeable lenses and power winder can run more than \$1,000.

The newest addition to the viewfinder line is the automatics. These cameras have automatic exposure controls and most have an electronic flash built into the camera body. The most advanced types even have automatic focusing devices and automatic film advance and rewind. The Minolta Hi-Matic AF and the Canon AF35M Auto Focus are two of these cameras.

These cameras are advanced 'point and shoot' types. They differ from the simple models by the precision of their mechanics. Although both types require little of the photographer beyond framing the subject, the automatics are able to produce clearer photographs under a greater variety of circumstances. These cameras range in price from

\$100 to more than \$150.

The viewfinder camera has many advantages. Viewfinders are small and lightweight. They're easily carried in an ammunition pouch and most will fit in a shirt pocket. These cameras are easy to use, especially in dim light, and are quiet in operation. They have few moving parts and therefore don't need repairs often. They are also relatively inexpensive.

However, the viewfinder does have its disadvantages. The greatest problem is parallax. Parallax is the inability to see in the viewfinder what is actually being framed by the lens. The problem is caused by the different angles of view between the peep hole and the lens. This can cause cut-off heads and feet in photographs if the photographer fails to compensate for parallax.

Another disadvantage — to some photographers — is the inability to change lenses. Some manufacturers, like Yashica, have solved this problem by producing add-on accessory lenses and viewfinders.

At the present time the only major manufacturer of viewfinder cameras with interchangeable lenses is Leica. However, the rangefinder equipped Leica system is also the most expensive. It costs more than \$1,000 for a camera body with one lens.

After deciding what features

are needed in your camera, you should try out the various models that meet your specifications. Although it won't be possible to run a roll of film through every camera on hand, camera dealers will let you pick up a camera and try it on for size.

Make sure the camera fits your hand. Check to see that all of the necessary controls are convenient. Take a careful look in the viewfinder, especially if you wear glasses.

Above all, the camera you buy must be comfortable to hold and easy to use. Make sure that the lens is easy to focus. If you are unsure of anything, ask questions, and make sure the camera is exactly what you want.

Take your time and compare prices before putting down your money. The PX and the AAFES catalog offer some good buys. Also check out the audio/photo clubs on post. Don't forget the ads in the backs of all of those photo magazines cluttering up your room. And stop in at the local camera shop. Prices on cameras vary as much as 20 percent or more, so it's worth the effort.

Also remember, cameras are only tools. The equipment doesn't make the picture, the photographer does. A camera doesn't take a picture any more than a hammer builds a house. It is still the person using the tool. □



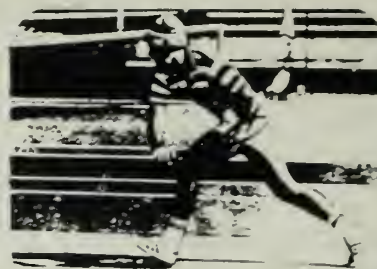
Above, a Yashica Contax 139 Quartz, 35mm single lens reflex camera with automatic exposure control.



Below, a Canon 35mm viewfinder camera with five automatic features including film advance.

# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## 1981 All-Army Sports Calendar

THIS is the tentative 1981 schedule of All-Army Trial Camps to select All-Army teams in 13 sports. Application procedures for All-Army sports camps are in AR 28-1. For additional information contact your local sports office.

Trial Camp	Dates	Host
*Racquetball (M & W)	27 Jan-7 Feb	Fort Hood, Texas
Basketball (M)	25 Jan-7 Mar	Presidio SF, Calif.
Basketball (W)	25 Jan-7 Mar	Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Boxing	15 Feb-30 May	Fort Bragg, N.C.
Wrestling	8 Feb-15 May	Fort Bliss, Texas
Marathon (M & W)	1 Apr-15 Apr	To be announced
Volleyball (M)	1 Apr-25 Apr	Fort Shafter, Hawaii
Volleyball (W)	1 Apr-25 Apr	Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Track and Field (M & W)	22 Apr-30 May	Presidio SF, Calif.
Soccer	19 Apr-22 May	Fort Gordon, Ga.
*Triathlon (M & W)	8 May-16 May	To be announced
Bowling (M & W)	8 May-16 May	Fort Meade, Md.
Softball Slow Pitch (M)	16 Jul-8 Aug	Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Softball Slow Pitch (W)	16 Jul-8 Aug	Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Golf (M & W)	20 Aug-30 Aug	To be announced
Tennis (M & W)	9 Aug-22 Aug	To be announced

\* All-Army eliminations — MACOM teams  
(M & W) Men and women



**SPORTS PROFILE** Maj. Donald E. Hall, Deputy S-1, HQs, 66th Military Intelligence Group, Germany ... sports enthusiast from way back ... was swinging

timber for Hot Springs, Ark., Boy's Club at age eight. Colleges offered him scholarships in football, baseball, basketball and track ... earned undergraduate degree in Physical Education, Master's in Recreation. In uniform, his sport is softball ... selected to All-Army softball team in 1973, '76 and '77. All-Armed Forces team selectee and played in Slow-Pitch Nationals in 1976 ... coached and played for HQ Team A (66th MI GP) team that won Munich Community Slow-Pitch Softball Championship and Alpine Regional Titles two years running ... led Munich Tigers Community Baseball team to the Southern Division title this year in the newly formed German-American Baseball League.

## WINNERS' CIRCLE



**TENNIS:** Zachary Smith, an executive officer with Air Defense Battery, Bitburg, Germany, is the Army's, and the military's, top tennis player after winning the 1980 men's singles title at the Interservice Tennis Championships held in September.

Smith and his partner, Danny Hammond from Fort Sill, Okla., teamed up to capture the men's open doubles title.

**BASKETBALL:** The U.S. Armed Forces Basketball Team won the 1980 CISM Basketball crown at Fort Bragg, N.C., in September.

Soldier members of the 12-man team included Sgt. Ricky Boyington, PFC Mick Blue, Sp4 Larry Warren, Sp4 Harold Fox, Sp4 Turner Ogden, Sp4 Petty Frober and Sp4 Luther Jefferson.

**SOFTBALL:** Headquarters Company, United States Army Garrison, Honshu, is the 1980 Zama Community Intramural Softball Tournament champion. The Headquarters Company team defeated 12 other teams during the nine-day double elimination event.

**CHESS:** The Army Chess

Team has won the Armed Forces Chess Championship for the second straight year after beating the Air Force, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard.

Sp5 Michael E. Fletcher took top individual honors. Another soldier, Sp4 Frederick Krewson, took second place in the individual competition.

Other members of the Army team included Sgt. Antonio Ocasio, Sp5 Michael Emerson, Sgt. Ronald Phillips, and Pvt. Mark B. Blackstad.

**JUDO:** 2d Lt. Leo White, who was profiled in Sports Stop Oct. '80, won a silver and a bronze medal in the 10th World Military Judo Championships held in Garz, Austria.

The other Army member of the seven-member U.S. team was Sp5 Damian Mojica.



After days of driving yourself and your equipment to the breaking point it's time to head home. It's time to relax . . . as they say in the beer commercial.

But wait. There's one stop you have to make first . . . at the wash rack. Every piece of mud, dirt and grime, whether it has been gathered from the hills of Hohenzollern or the wide open spaces of Fort Hood, has to come OFF.

It's time to make that OD green gleam again. This little feature is just a gentle reminder to soldiers old and new, that everything — even the wash rack —

**You'll never see them on recruiting posters and Hollywood hasn't immortalized them, but every soldier knows that at the end of a field exercise comes the drudgery of the**

# WASH RACK

Steve Abbott  
Photos by Sp5 Gary Kieffer









**From Baumholder to Belvoir, Richardson to Rucker, soldiers everywhere take hose in hand and do battle against the scourges of mud, dirt, grease and grime.**



has a purpose.

That trip to the wash rack is part of maintenance, just like checking the oil and putting air in the tires. After putting your equipment through its paces, it's only fitting that you give it a little TLC to keep it fit to fight another day.

So, next time you're out there hosing down your M60 in 40-degree weather, think about the importance of your task. Think too, about the consequences if you never made another trip to the wash rack. Interesting thought. □



**As the Army strives to make the most of all its assets, Reserve Component units are getting a bigger share of the mission. With it, comes the need for more full-time people in the Reserves.**



MANY active duty soldiers are going to get to know and assist their National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve teammates a lot better in the years ahead. In fact, more than 1,000 active duty soldiers are doing that ready by actually serving in guard and reserve units on a full-time basis.

No, that doesn't mean as advisors.

"These people are part of the Reserve Component unit to which they're assigned," says Lt. Col. Fred Crump, chief of the Full Time Support Team at the Pentagon. "They work on a day to day basis with that unit. They attend weekend and annual training with that unit. And, if that unit is mobilized, they are mobilized with it."

This is a totally new concept designed to increase the readiness of selected, high-priority Reserve Component units.

During the past few years, as the Army continues to reorganize to make the most of all its assets (including people and equipment), National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve units are picking up a bigger chunk of the Total Army's readiness responsibilities.

Many of these units have been tasked to achieve higher levels of training and equipment readiness to be able to mobilize as quickly as active duty forces.

That means Reserve Component units are being told to achieve the same readiness levels during annual training and on weekends that their active counterparts are doing full-time, year around. To accomplish this mission, these units have to have more people assigned on a full-time basis. And, to do that within today's manpower limits, some sharing of all Total

# **FULL TIME SUPPORT**

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath



Army personnel is necessary.

So Army planners developed the "Full Time Support" program which does just that. The program is designed to insure that all units, regardless of component, have the resources needed to meet readiness requirements. The program is made up of two programs, actually.

The first, and the one that affects active duty personnel most directly, is the Full Time Unit Support program. It's aimed at putting qualified people into essential Reserve Component positions. Those qualified people can be guardsmen or reservists (depending on the unit) or active duty soldiers.

"On the active component side, we're talking about E-5s through E-8s and O-3s, a few O-4s and an O-5," Crump says. These people perform administrative, training, supply, maintenance and personnel management functions in the units to which they're assigned.

The category of Full-Time Unit Support consists of two elements, the Guard and Reserve Military Technician Program and the recently implemented Full-Time Manning Program. The purpose of the technician program is to provide Army reserve units with a complement of full-time personnel. These personnel are both reservists and civil service employees.

In their civil service capacity, they provide daily planning, maintenance, training and other support to attain and maintain unit mobilization readiness. They have a related reserve position and, upon mobilization, enter on active duty with the unit.

While the theory of the program was to improve readiness, it developed some serious problems over the years. For example, the program can't mobilize technicians who hold mobilization positions but no longer have reserve status. Also, some civilian employees work in one unit and have reserve status in another.

As a result of these problems and other considerations, the Congress directed the Department of Defense to see if technician positions could be converted to full-time military positions.

The test ended in June 1980. The Guard and Reserve evaluated the test and the Army furnished recommendations to DOD who reported the results to Congress. Congress will determine the future direction of the program.

"It's important to realize," Crump says, "we're not converting civilian positions when they're filled, only when vacant."

National Guard and Reserve personnel will not be converted under any full-time support program to full-time positions against their will.

The second way in which Full Time Unit Support is being implemented is by the Full Time Manning program. In the National Guard, this is called the Additive Full Time Manning program, but the program is the same for both Reserve Components. This program adds people to a unit's strength. These people can be either active guards, active reservists or active duty soldiers. In FY 80, 1,064 active duty soldiers were put on orders to guard or reserve units. A total of about 3,200 full time positions were added to reserve component units. That number is expected to increase to more than 10,000 by FY 86.

The program isn't being implemented without a lot of thought going to the personal and professional welfare of the soldiers being assigned to Reserve Component positions and to the welfare of their families. Active component soldiers will be rated by Reserve Component soldiers in the unit, but they will be endorsed (or senior rated) by active component soldiers. This is being done to resolve whatever differences there might be in rating philosophies among the various components.

Since many guard and reserve units are not near military bases, the Army recognizes that soldiers' cost of living may increase as a result of this type assignment. The recent pay raise and Variable Housing Allowance will help some.

More help is available through an aggressive sponsorship program. "We're going to grab hold to these soldiers and know when they're going to arrive, how many people are in the family, their ages and other particulars like this," Crump says. Through the sponsorship program, the soldier can find out about Army medical activities which service the area of assignment, housing and the other things soldiers and their families will need to know for a smooth transition.

The Army is also planning to insure soldiers assigned to units under the Full Time Manning Program receive the same treatment as their peers when it comes to promotions, schooling and other personnel management actions.

Soldiers from any of the components may volunteer for full time manning assignments. Active component soldiers can contact their military personnel office (MILPO) or, if eligible, complete an assignment preference statement.

The second portion of the Full Time Support program is called "Full Time Augmentation Support." This includes all of the other programs and structures that support guard or reserve programs. These include the full-time people at major command levels, Army levels, at the Army Readiness Mobilization Regions and readiness groups.

Full Time Support all boils down to one fact of life: "The Reserve Components are a key part of our total effort if we have to go to war," Crump says. "We've got to improve our overall readiness . . . across the board." Full Time Support is designed to help the Army reach that goal. □

## Annual Training '80

# BAPTISM OF FIRE

**Sp4 Sheila J. Klopfer completed her first Annual Training last summer as a member of the U.S. Army Reserve. Klopfer learned a lot during AT, a lot more than she anticipated. Here she reflects on her baptism of fire which may seem very basic to many, but for some soldiers it's a whole new world.**

CAMP PARKS, Pleasanton, Calif. — I looked forward to Annual Training (AT) with curiosity, some reluctance and many misgivings.

My curiosity stemmed from not knowing what was going to happen. This was my first AT as a member of the U.S. Army Reserve.

My reluctance came from thinking about the transition, even for two weeks, from college student and physical education teacher to a soldier in the 221st Military Police Brigade at San Jose, Calif.

My misgivings were caused in part by an article I had read earlier in the summer. It painted AT as time wasted by a group of incompetents performing in a circus of misfits. I anticipated a rough two weeks.

How did it turn out? I won't keep you guessing. "Totaliter aliter!" This Latin expression tells it all — Annual Training was "totally otherwise."

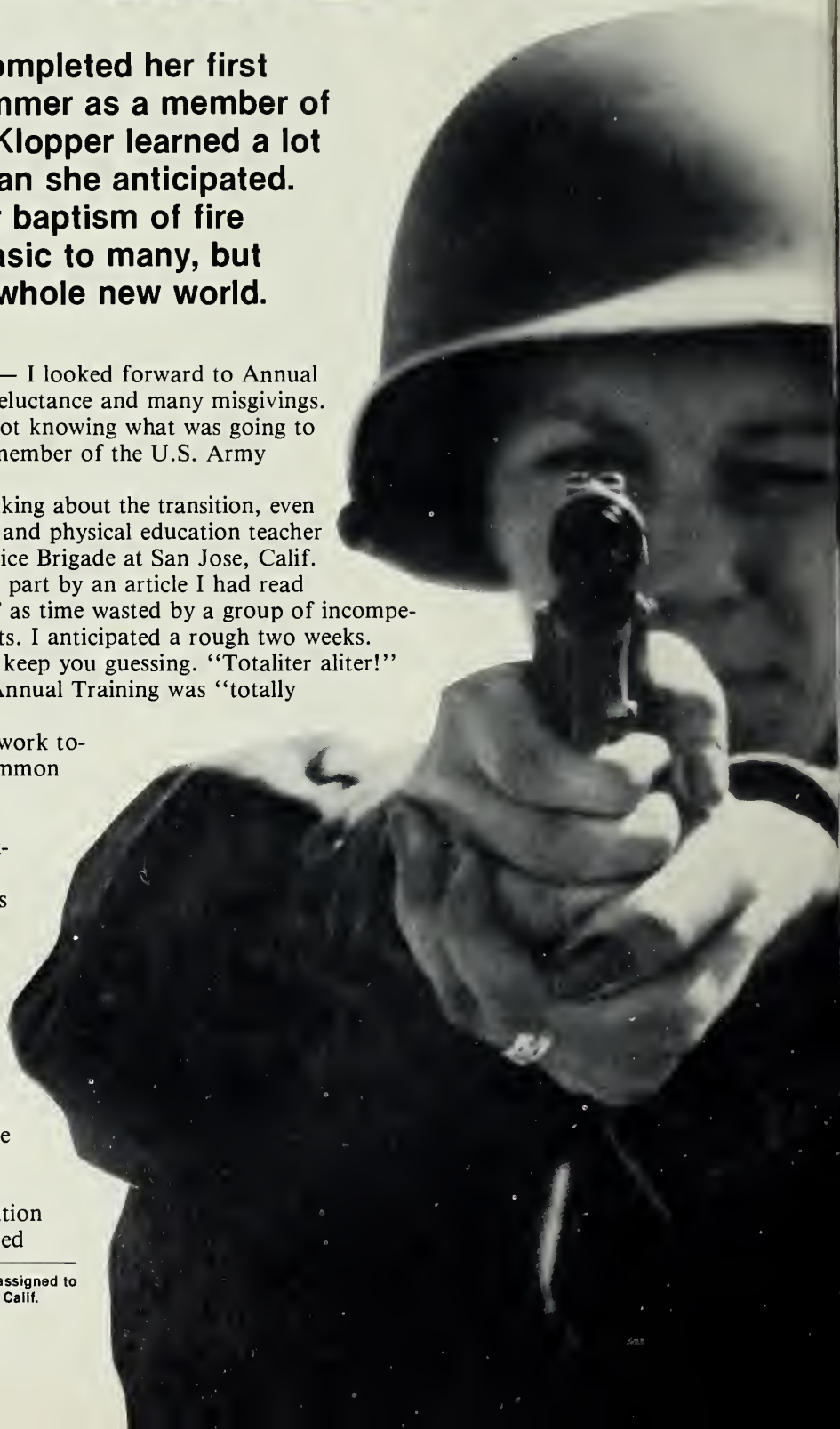
The first week we learned to work together as a team to accomplish a common goal — to achieve a high state of readiness.

We began with a two day Battalion Training Management System workshop. The BTMS workshop was divided into five sections, each conducted at different learning levels. The workshop's goal was to help us to effectively communicate with each other.

Following BTMS, each section conducted individual MOS training under the direction of section NCOs. Other instructors were officers from the brigade and from active duty units.

We had classes in land navigation where we went to the field and learned

Sp4 SHEILA J. KLOPPER is an Information specialist assigned to Headquarters, 221st Military Police Brigade, San Jose, Calif.





how to orient a map, take compass readings, convert to grid azimuths, move to new positions and compute new points and to find our way around different terrain.

There were nuclear, biological and chemical defense classes which taught us the characteristics and defenses against types of chemical agents. We were given eye opening information about the chemical threat of our potential adversaries.

There were also classes on generators, telecommunications and vehicle maintenance.

Later, we learned how to fire the .45 caliber pistol, the M-60 machine gun and other weapons.

While training was the key to the first week, simulated war conditions were the key to the second.

"The week," according to Lt. Col. Francis R. McLain, brigade training and operations officer, "was devoted to real time training by way of the Command Post Exercise. In the CPX, we tried to create a tactical atmosphere."

The scenario for the three-day CPX required the brigade headquarters to replace an imaginary brigade in Europe.

Our brigade convoyed to the training site and set up operations.

During the "war" at Camp Parks we, as MPs, had a variety of duties. "A military police brigade is the manager of MP assets in a rear corps area that could be 50 miles wide and 100 miles deep and contain thousands of troops. MPs are now rear area combat support troops because they have the mobility, weapons and communications to handle that mission," McLain says.

"In war time the MP has two roles, the white hat and the steel pot," says Col. Rene S. Marfull, deputy brigade commander. "Too often we're looked upon as police, but it's not our primary function. We have several functional missions and policing is just one of them.

"In the event of war," Marfull says, "our primary mission will revolve around a combat role. We will need to see that the 'beans and bullets' get to the front lines by keeping the roads open, maintaining peace and confronting potential threats to rear areas by the enemy.

"MPs are scattered throughout the corps area.

They must be very self-reliant, resourceful, fully understand their mission and understand where to get support," Marfull says. "I don't think you'll find anyone more resourceful than MPs on patrol. Without that resourcefulness, they will not survive;

Photos by Sp4 Sheila Klopfer



• Opposite page and top, members of the 221st Military Police Brigade practiced firing and maintaining a .45 caliber pistol and other weapons during AT '80. • Center and above, they also practiced the proper handling of prisoners of war.





• Top, under the camouflage sits the headquarters of the 221st Military Police Brigade during its AT '80 at Camp Parks, Calif. • Above, soldiers of the 221st use a chemical agents detection kit during the first week of AT. The week included NBC training, land navigation and maintenance classes.

we will not survive.”

The brigade and battalion were composed of four sections, each responsible for certain tasks and coordinating those tasks to achieve the objective.

The S-1, personnel and administration section, prepared strength reports, established and operated a message center, published the brigade daily bulletin, prepared AT payroll and kept personnel records and medical records up-to-date.

The S-2, intelligence section, was concerned with infiltrators, saboteurs and keeping the commander informed about the capabilities of the opposing force.

The S-3, plans and operations section, was responsible for scheduling and coordinating the AT. It was their job not only to plan for pre-CPX training, but also to evaluate proposed troop actions and to implement approved troop actions during the CPX.

Finally, the S-4, logistics section, was responsible for procuring and maintaining supplies and facilities and transporting personnel.

During the CPX, there was constant action in the brigade and the battalion.

“War” messages came in and went out, each with a new crisis. There was a fire in a town in the host country and a great deal of civil disturbance. Units were bombed, casualties mounted, prisoners of war were taken and supplies were requested by subordinate units. Units and the local officials asked for MP help.

“Every message was designed to task specific individuals in their areas of responsibility,”

McLain explained. “To the extent possible, the exercise duplicated actual tasks and real time problems.”

When the CPX was over, we looked at the results. Marfull said this year’s AT was successful because the staff, at all grades, was exposed to many jobs. The staff was willing to learn and “we talked, we coordinated and we asked questions of each other.”

Of course, it wasn’t perfect. But the problems that were identified, such as trying to deal with a large area with limited numbers of MPs, will be worked on for next year.

“With good training,” McLain added, “retention and recruiting won’t be a problem. I don’t want AT to be drudgery; no unpack tents, set up, sit around, take down and clean up routines.”

I certainly found little or no drudgery during AT. Marfull attributes that partly to people knowing and liking each other and to a responsive command. I heartily agree.

The highlight of the command’s responsiveness was the action taken by Brig. Gen. Gilbert G. Parker, brigade commander.

He spent the first week of AT meeting with each and every member of the brigade and battalion. No one, from the private to the deputy commander was left out. The meetings were relaxed, informative and genuine sharing took place.

On the last day of AT, each member of the brigade was required to complete a four mile walk/run.

Everyone, including the general, completed the task, not begrudgingly, but with a real sense of satisfaction and accomplishment.

With that accomplished, AT came to an end. I found Annual Training ’80 in the 221st MP Brigade rewarding and stimulating. Training was meaningful and purposeful.

Do I look forward to next year’s AT — YES! With enthusiasm. □





# ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICE

Helen Kay Ellsworth

## Helping Soldiers Cope

**MOST OF THE TIME**, life goes smoothly. But when things get bumpy, it's nice to know that help is nearby.

No matter where you are in the Army there's at least one agency that exists only to help you and your family, if you have one. Its doors are open to all soldiers and family members who want help.

It's called the Army Community Service (ACS).

It operates 162 centers worldwide. Last year more than 6,000 trained regular staff members and volunteers assisted soldiers and their families with major and minor problems. Volunteers, a vital part of ACS, contributed 773,502 hours.

The services available vary according to local needs. But most ACS offices have the following services to help you.

### WELCOME FOR NEWCOMERS

ACS centers can give you a packet which has a wealth of information about your post and the surrounding area. It'll probably have maps, local travel and recreation brochures, facts about local customs, information about schools, clubs, money conversion tables (if you're in a foreign country) and tips on how to save energy and money.

ACS offices also have information on Army posts all over the globe. Any soldier is welcome to visit and read up on his or her new duty station.

### BUDGET COUNSELING

ACS counselors can help you set up a budget, explain credit and how to use it, and help you develop savings habits. Such services are offered to both single and married military people.

### LOAN CLOSET

Soldiers awaiting shipment of their household goods can borrow items from the ACS loan closet for up to 30 days. Loan closets often have pots, pans, dishes, silverware, cots,

high chairs, irons and other small appliances.

In some areas, Department of the Army civilians can check out loan closet items.

### PROFESSIONAL INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY COUNSELING

Depending on the situation, an ACS worker can provide counseling or refer the soldier and family to someone who can help. If a soldier is transferred during the course of treatment, the case is referred to the ACS center at the next duty station.

All counseling is strictly confidential. Unless referred to medical assistance, no ACS information gets into official personnel files.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF

Applications for AER aid can be made at any ACS center. A cash grant or interest-free loan can be made if you didn't get paid, lost all your money, or have to meet an emergency.

AER does not help out with divorce expenses, business ventures or luxury items, however.

The AER Educational Loan and Scholarship Program loans up to \$1,500 a year for dependents whose parents certify they were unable to get a loan elsewhere.

### CLASSES

ACS volunteers teach classes on all kinds of subjects. ACS offers English and citizenship classes for foreign-born wives and children.

### HELP WITH CHILDREN

In some places, the ACS Child Support Services program provides pre-school and family day care centers for children from six weeks to 12 years of age. Many ACS offices also keep a list of recommended babysitters.

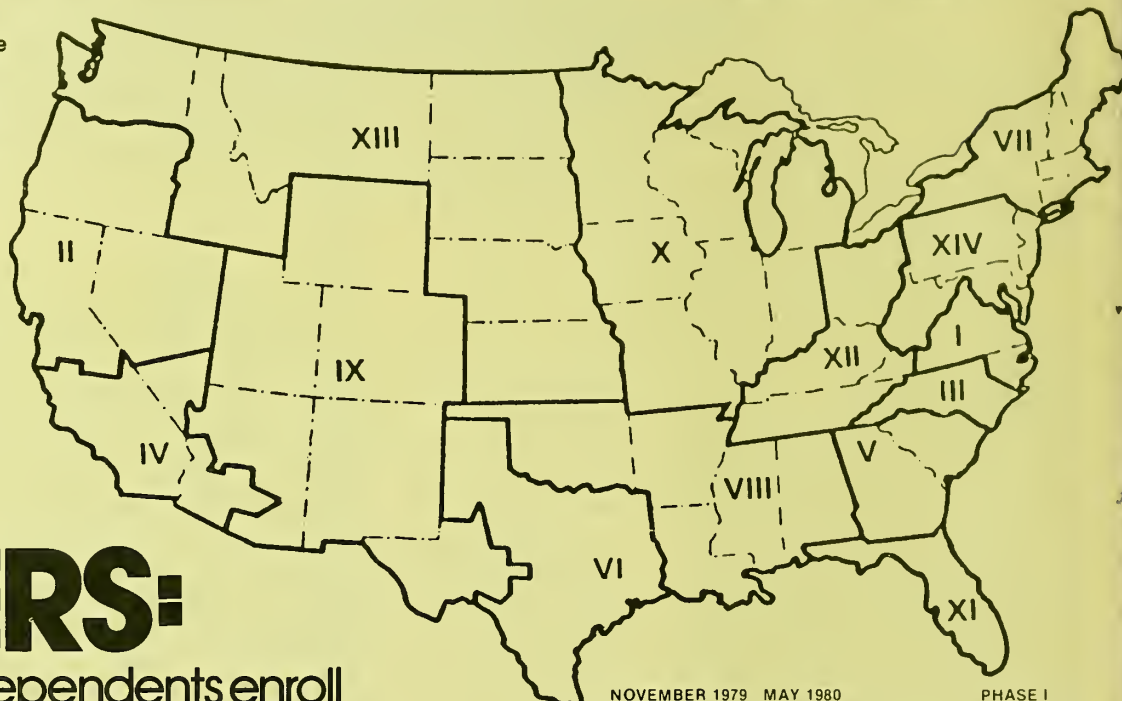
### HELP WITH HANDICAPPED DEPENDENTS

ACS centers have information on specialized schools and programs for the handicapped.

ACS staffers can also provide reliable information on CHAMPUS medical benefits for mentally and physically handicapped dependents. □

# What's new

Implementation of DEERS is being done in phases. The map and schedule show when sections of CONUS are planned to be brought under DEERS. Be alert for when DEERS enrollment begins in your area.



## DEERS:

Soldiers, dependents enroll in new military health plan

Brenda H. Andrews  
Army News Service

NOVEMBER 1979 - MAY 1980  
AUGUST 1980 - DECEMBER 1980  
JANUARY 1981 - MAY 1981  
JUNE 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1981  
OCTOBER 1981 - JANUARY 1982  
FEBRUARY 1982 - MAY 1982  
JUNE 1982 - SEPTEMBER 1982

PHASE I  
PHASES II & III  
PHASES IV & V  
PHASES VI & VII  
PHASES VIII & IX  
PHASES X, XI & XII  
PHASES XIII & XIV

• Getting a free ride on Uncle Sam for military care won't be so easy in the future. Big deal? You bet!

A new way of checking who's entitled to receive military health care services will affect every single person in the military community over the next two years.

You won't lose any benefits—that's if you're entitled to them. But the system will help flush out those abusers who cost the government \$50-60 million in fraud last year.

DEERS, Defense Enrollment Eligibility System, already underway in parts of CONUS, requires all active duty and retired servicemembers and dependents to be registered for medical benefits. Each service branch will automatically enter its military members in the program. However, sponsors must enroll their depen-

dents. This will be done by sponsors completing the ID card application, DD Form 1172. This form lists all dependents and supplies verification of dependency. The information is confirmed by the sponsor's personnel officer who then forwards the application for entry into the DEERS data base.

People now entering the service and their dependents are enrolled in DEERS automatically when they receive their ID cards.

The basic information needed for DEERS includes sponsor's name, date of birth, branch of service, rank or pay grade, marital status, number of dependents, occupation code, and primary unit and duty station location.

Some individuals may be reluctant to participate due to uneasiness on their part that unauthorized people



(More What's New on Pages 2, 56)

ght have access to information stored in the data se. Officials stress that strict confidentiality of all rds will be enforced.

In the future, whenever there is a change of status ough birth, death, adoption, marriage, or divorce, a w DD Form 1172 must be completed by the sponsor d the new information verified by the sponsor's rsonnel officer. It will then be forwarded, and the onsor's record will be updated.

DEERS will allow the Department of Defense OD) for the first time to keep close tabs on the mber of people eligible for military health care.

"We don't know exactly how many people are gitimately entitled to military health care, despite all e record-keeping and files maintained by DOD and the vices," says Dr. Michael J. Mestrovich, Director of ealth Systems Planning for DOD.

Once a dependent is enrolled in DEERS, the rson's name goes into a computer. DEERS data thered during enrollment is stored in computers at onterey, Calif. and Alexandria, Va. It remains there r as long as the servicemember is in the military. whenever an ID card holder seeks health care, a simple ery to one of the computers will determine the per- n's eligibility for treatment.

Until the system is well under way, no one will be rned away from a military health facility. However, ose who are later proven ineligible may have to pay e government for the services they received.

DEERS is actually a benefits program. Govern- ent audit agencies estimate that CHAMPUS pays as uch as \$60 million a year to ineligible persons. pproximately \$20 million is estimated lost in direct re military facilities and \$40 million in CHAMPUS yments.

As a result of an agency report, Congress directed OD to develop a program to correct this problem. DEERS is the first step to setting up a reliable account- g of people entitled to health care and curbing abuse e health care system.

Although DEERS is now being introduced to pport medical care service for the military's nine illion dependents, it may eventually be used to plan d manage other military benefits, such as commissary d exchange services.

Keep an eye on DEERS because it will touch the ves of almost everyone entitled to military health care nefits. One day it may be more important than even e time-honored ID card.

## TALKIN' ABOUT YOU

Very often, soldiers don't get the opportunity to hear what the Army's senior leaders are saying about them, their capabilities and their mission. Here's what the Secretary of the Army, Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., and Vice Chief of Staff, Gen. John W. Vessey, have said in recent public statements. The following are excerpts from speeches.

**Secretary of the Army, Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.:** "Our total Army of today is more realistically prepared for its mission because of the real life missions carried out by so many of you in the National Guard.

"In the role of 'Public Protectors', Guardsmen frequently augment civil authority in major emergencies. Having gone through more than 200 such mobilizations each year to help civil authorities cope with disaster, the Guard has developed that early reaction capability so essential in a combat situation.

"The Army National Guard's mission is to provide units, consisting of qualified individual soldiers, available for active service in time of war or national emergency. Training is essential to the fulfillment of this mission. Recent changes and improvements in this area have not only enhanced the Guard's fighting capability, but also strengthened its interface with the Active Component.

"For example, the CAPSTONE Program provides each Guard unit a 'road map' for focusing time, funds, equipment and manpower resources toward the achievement of wartime missions. Affiliation and Partnership Programs pair both affiliated and non-affiliated Guard units with similar active units for training support, evaluation and assistance. These relationships were developed on a number of key factors including geographic proximity, and compatibility of skills and equipment. Their success enhances the training and readiness of the Guard while providing the Active Army organized and trained units at a fraction of the cost of active units.

"The progressive increase in Guard participation in joint exercises over the last three years has given units the opportunity to perform their mission under stressful, realistic conditions, utilizing their organic chain of command, and enhancing interoperability with Active units. For example, 13 units of the Army Guard including a complete field artillery battalion, participated in REFORGER 81 participation will exceed this significantly."

**Vice Chief of Staff, Gen. John W. Vessey:** "The time for readiness is now. . . . Let's not beat our breasts about things over which we have no control, but spend our time looking at those problems what we can influence and help improve. . . . We're here to find out how to get the best possible readiness out of dollars, manpower and time that are available. The only true readiness is total force readiness. That's the readiness of the active forces, the National Guard and the Reserves. One needs only to look at the forces structure that's been built as a result of deployment modelings and one sees that a third of the combat divisions come out of the Reserve Components."

Answers to The Lighter Side, page 37

WHAT IN THE WORLD IS IT?: These are the vertical stabilizers of two C-141 aircraft looking at them from the rear

## CONSUMER CORNER



• Do you feel helpless in the face of rising energy costs? There are little things you can do to conserve energy and cut your utilities bill. Individually, these tips may not amount to much. Collectively, they'll make a noticeable difference in your monthly bill and represent a significant savings over a year. What's more, you'll develop attitudes and habits which are more energy efficient, and you won't even notice it.

★ Use kitchen, bath, and other ventilating fans sparingly. In just one hour, these fans can blow away a houseful of warmed or cooled air. Turn them off just as soon as they have done their job.

★ Dust or vacuum radiator surfaces frequently. Dust and grime impede the flow of heat. And if the radiators need painting, use flat paint, preferably black. It radiates heat better than glossy paint.

★ In cooler indoor temperatures, use the best insulation of all—warm clothing. Dressing wisely can help you retain natural heat. Wear closely woven fabrics.

★ Check the temperature on your water heater. Most water heaters are set for 140°F or higher. A setting of 120°F can provide adequate hot water for most families.

★ Never boil water in an open pan. Water will come to a boil faster and use less energy in a kettle or covered pan.

★ Match the size of the pan to the heating element. More heat will get to the pan; less will be lost to surrounding air.

★ If you cook with electricity, get in the habit of turning off the burners several minutes before the allotted cooking time. The heating element will stay hot long enough to finish the job.

★ Take showers rather than tub baths. It takes about 30 gallons of water to fill the average tub. A shower with a flow of 4 gallons of water a minute uses only 20 gallons in 5 minutes.



## New APRT Test

• The new Army Physical Readiness Test (APRT) is now being administered for record in many locations. The test is the same for men and women and includes situps, pushups and a two-mile run.

This is the table of scoring standards that will be used in the new APRT program. The first figure shown in each column is the minimum number needed to pass the test. The second figure is the number needed to score the maximum 100 points in each event.

Age	MEN UNDER 40		
	Push-ups 2 minutes	Sit-ups 2 minutes	Two-mile run
17-25	40/68	40/69	17:55/13:05
26-30	38/66	38/67	18:30/13:40
31-35	33/61	36/65	19:10/14:20
36-39	32/60	34/63	19:35/15:05

Age	WOMEN UNDER 40		
	Push-ups 2 minutes	Sit-ups 2 minutes	Two-mile run
17-25	16/40	27/61	22:14/17:10
26-30	15/38	25/51	22:29/17:25
31-35	14/34	23/41	24:04/19:00
36-39	13/30	21/31	25:34/20:30

### SOLDIERS OVER 40

Soldiers over 40 will only be tested in the two-mile run. They will be graded on a go/no-go basis. The standards are as follows:

Age	Men	Women
40-45	20 minutes	26 minutes
46-50	21 minutes	27 minutes
51-55	22 minutes	28 minutes
56-60	23 minutes	29 minutes

## Longer BT

• In the interest of better training, basic training will be eight weeks long, instead of seven, at some training posts. One Station Unit Training is also being extended by one week. Later, all training centers will offer the longer program.



There's a  
lot of excitement in a  
soldier's  
life ... and a  
lot of drudgery — like  
those visits  
to the wash  
racks after a  
field exercise.





The Second Time Around



# U.S. ARMY SOLDIERS

FEBRUARY 1981



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**RANGERS**  
PAGE 6

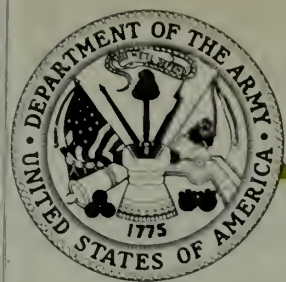


## **CHILD ABUSE**

It has many causes, some unknown, but its effect is always the same . . . a physically or emotionally hurt child. For a closer look at abuse, how to recognize it and how to get help, see page 21.



U.S. DEPOS. COPY



# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
FEBRUARY 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 2

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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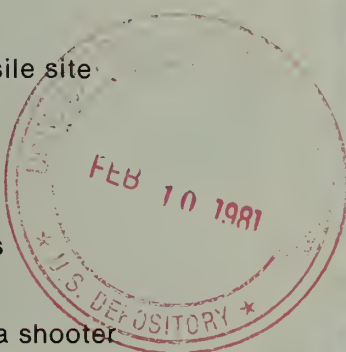
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# What's new

## Mobilization

- Company B, 150th Aviation Battalion, Delaware Army National Guard, claimed a niche in Reserve Component history when it recently loaded seven UH-1 helicopters aboard a giant C-5 Galaxy cargo plane. The training, done at Dover Air Force Base, was conducted in the interest of the unit's mobilization readiness for overseas deployment. Many participants said the joint service coordination was as beneficial as the actual loading experience. In addition to the Delaware Army National Guard, active Army advisors, the active Air Force and the Air Force Reserve participated.

Loading was complex because the helicopters had to be loaded so the weight of the cargo was arranged for a balanced flight.

Officials described the exercise as "a masterpiece of meticulous planning and coordination."



## Energy Use Reduced

- In FY 80 the Army reduced energy use by slightly more than 14 percent compared to FY 75 when the energy conservation program began. The Army's goal for energy savings was 9.5 percent. Officials estimate a saving of more than 6 million barrels of oil or \$325 million. The Army goal for FY 81 is a 14.8 percent reduction in energy use compared to FY 75.

## Beret is Back for Some

- The beret is back for airborne soldiers. However, they may not be worn in formations until they are issued through the supply system at no cost to the soldiers. Commanders may buy and issue berets as organizational clothing. A decision on headgear for soldiers in other types of units will be made later.

- In November, the Chief of Staff approved the permanent creation of the U.S. Army Trial Defense Service. The separate defense counsel service removes the potential for conflicts of interest when both the defense and trial counsels work in the same office. Judge Advocate General officials say the new structure will improve the efficiency and professionalism of defense counsel services.

- Soldiers who arrive at separation transfer points on terminal leave will not get paid until sometime after their actual ETS date. All pay due an individual is computed during separation processing but a check isn't prepared until on or after actual ETS date. Avoid being stranded without any money by making arrangements to have your pay sent to your home address, or your bank.



- Savor your next peanut butter sandwich because it may be your last! That's an overstatement; however a poor 1980 peanut harvest has caused one peanut supplier to tell Army officials it will be supplying less peanut butter this year.

Although it's difficult to predict, shoppers are likely to see a change in the availability and price of peanut products.

- Skill Qualification Tests (SQTs) for career management field (CMF) 63 will begin in March 1982 for skill levels 3 and 4 and in October 1982 for skill levels 1 and 2. Since the CMF 63 recently underwent major revisions, SQTs are being phased in at the higher skill levels first.

## Recognition of Promotion

- The Army has a new accident reporting system covered by revised Army Regulation 385-40. It's been in effect since October. The new system recognizes the need for both cursory and in-depth reporting for different types of accidents. The reporting forms, DA Forms 285 and 285-1, have been redesigned to make the job of reporting easier. Additionally, the revised regulation clearly states command investigation and reporting responsibilities. For more information, read AR 385-40, or call the Army Safety Center's Directorate for General Safety (Autovon 558-6559/6219).

- New certificates of promotion are being presented to soldiers promoted in grades E-4 through E-9. The certificates are designed to give added emphasis to promotions and aid the Army's effort to build cohesive and stable units under effective leadership. They spell out to the promoted soldiers the importance of carrying out their official duties as one of the Army's enlisted leaders.

Local military personnel offices will prepare the certificates and forward them to the promotion authority for signature and a suitable presentation.

## 1,000th Tank Laser System Shipped

- A tank commander's sight unit is prepared for shipment to complete the delivery of the 1,000th laser fire control system for the U.S. Army's M60A3 main battle tank. The system gives the tank a significantly improved first-round hit capability. The sight unit is equipped with a laser rangefinder that can provide accurate and almost instantaneous target range to the system's computer. The computer processes the range and other necessary data to send the correct azimuth and elevation firing commands to the tank turret and main gun. Under contract to the Army, Hughes Aircraft Company is producing these systems at a rate of 50 per month.

## Training Opportunity

- A critical need exists for enlisted soldiers with advanced training in certain medical services. Medical personnel holding military occupational specialties (MOS) 35G10, 42D20, 91C10, 91E, 91R10, 92B and 94F are encouraged to apply for advanced training courses. Courses last anywhere from 7 to 50 weeks. To qualify for advanced courses, candidates must meet certain requirements of skill-level, experience, grade, retention after completion of the course, and other requirements depending on the course. Applications should be sent through channels to: MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPT-F, 2461 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22332.



# feedback

## ARMY WIVES ...

Reference "Army Wives Speak Out," (Dec 80). I have been married to an Army man (Sgt.) for nearly three years.

It appears that most ladies feel that the women's clothing in the PX is just too expensive for the average military wife to purchase. I imagine the same is true of female soldiers. I, personally, have yet to buy clothing for myself at the PX, other than pantyhose and underwear. The PX stocks only name brands. I'm a working mother of three children and would not risk ruining such expensive clothes at the office, even if I could afford to buy them.

Why are these items, designed for ladies of "society" carried exclusively? Have the PX buyers forgotten that the majority of PX customers are not rich? What would it take to bring the PX to a level all of us can afford?

Allene M. Price  
Edgewood, Md.

Since others have expressed similar thoughts, we presented these questions to the Customer Relations Branch, Army-Air Force Exchange System. They explained that they do stock name brands for people who want the quality at a more reasonable price than they could get elsewhere.

But in addition to the name brands, AAFES stores have a Budget Special program. Budget items are specially marked with green and white tags. As of this writing, there are 281 budget special items, most of which are clothes for men, women and children.

Anyone who has questions about PXs is welcome to write to the following address for answers:

Customer Relations Branch  
AAFES  
Dallas, Texas 75222

I thoroughly enjoyed your Dec 80 issue. Having recently been assigned to recruiting duty, my husband appreciates your statement that "Army wives will have an impact on how well the Army recruits and keeps soldiers." (Army Wives Speak Out).

We love the Army and SOLDIERS brings us closer to it while we live in a civilian community.

Also, three cheers for printing "World's Biggest Bookstore." It's a well-written, informative article and, surprisingly, the author is my big brother!

Keep up the good work.

Vicki A. Turner  
Lowell City, Iowa

## AND HUSBAND-TO-BE

The letters from Army wives, (Army Wives Speak Out, Dec 80) prompted me to write to you about my own experiences as the fiancée of a female Army captain.

She has been in the Army for six years. She has spent most of that time as a company commander. Now she is slated to go to West Point as a professor.

In order to accompany my wife-to-be, I will have to close down my law practice of nine years. I find myself, as a civilian, facing the dilemma of giving up a career developed over a decade or suffering an enforced separation.

Our situation is compounded because there is a child and my practice provides an income far in excess of my fiancée's.

I have ambivalent feelings because of my conflicting desire to afford my wife the happiness of her career and my concern for our financial future. I would suspect that there are other couples in this situation.

James J. Seltzer  
Berkeley, Calif.

## BIRTH CONTROL

Reference, "Destroying Myths About Birth Control," Nov. 80.

I have great difficulty with an Army "official" magazine, treating pregnancy prevention as a mechanical exercise. I can hardly wait for next month's article entitled, "How to Perform a Borrocks Abortion and Not Lose Duty Time."

Since you do not have the charter to present the moral and ethical aspects of the question, and I do not advocate you should, this particular subject is best left to those individuals and organizations who at least have the capability to present a balanced discussion, even if they do not exercise that capability.

Col. John E. Sobroske  
APO NY 09145

*We agree with you and others who have expressed concern over this article, that birth control is a sensitive topic and any decisions about whether or not to use such methods should be carefully thought out.*

*However, we also have to realize that birth control is a reality among soldiers and their civilian counterparts. We also have to realize that incidents of unplanned, and often unwanted, pregnancies are rising.*

*Our purpose for this article was not to advocate birth control or to recommend one type over the other. These are decisions which people have to make with their loved ones, doctors and religious counselors.*

*But we do feel it's important for people to be aware that there are realistic alternatives to accidental pregnancies.*

*We do plan to publish an article on abortions soon. Again, we do not advocate abortions, but we do think soldiers should know some facts in order to make informed decisions.*



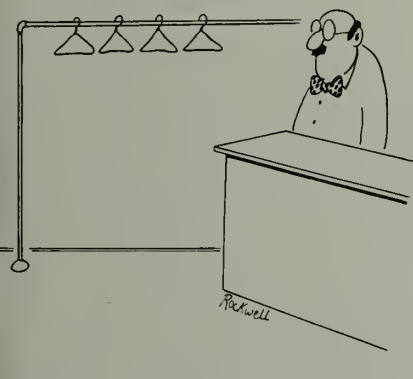
### BORDER PATROL

I really enjoyed reading "On the Frontier of Freedom" in your Dec 80 issue. I, too, did same patrol duty back in 1950 with B Traap, 24th Constabulary, located at Bad Hersfeld. We used the jeep concept on our patrols and we used M-8 armed cars for static OPs.

I found it so interesting wandering what really was on the other side, that in 1952, I went to the Military Mission inside East Germany at Patsdam. It was most interesting.

1st Sgt. (Ret.) Hugh B. Glass  
Lawton, Okla.

### CAMOUFLAGE UNIFORMS



### MEMORIALS

I have a slight correction to the caption appearing on page 39 of the Oct 80 issue concerning the Meuse-Argonne military cemetery. The picture is, in fact, of the French War Memorial in the village of Ramagny-sous-Montfaucon.

My compliments for your interesting and informative magazine.

Jan J. Caran  
APO NY 09052

### SPACE A TRAVEL

I recently came across an article in the August 1979 issue of your magazine which deals with the various benefits available to reservists.

One of those mentioned was the right to space available status on flights travelling outside CONUS. My prior information was that I was only entitled to fly on domestic flights.

Could you clear up this seeming contradiction?

Irene M. Bayle  
Philadelphia, Pa.

*You're right. Active duty reservists are only entitled to Space Available travel to and from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and within the continental U.S.*

*For more information about Space A rules, see our Nov 80 article and DOD Regulation 45-15.13R.*

### HOT ON VOLCANOES

Reference "Hale Kaa Haliday," (Dec 80), I think Hawaii is great, but I must take exception to Ms. Ellsworth's statement that the 50th state has two of the four active volcanoes in the U.S.

The 49th state, Alaska, has more than 40 active volcanoes. Although we, like Hawaii, are somewhat detached and sometimes forgotten, we still claim to be a part of the Union; and, I might add, a rather large part.

William H. Sargent  
Ft. Richardson, Alaska

*After researching the subject, we've decided there is some disagreement on it. Some people don't know an ash from a hole in the ground. But all agree that there are more than four active volcanoes and that Alaska certainly has some of them.*

### SHAMMING?

Hats off to PFC Clayton Grulkowski! (Feedback, Dec 80). I'm glad somebody made a quick response to the letter written by a PFC herself on the so-called "SHAM" of E1-E3s (Feedback, Sep 80).

As an E2 just out of AIT at Ft. Jackson, S.C., I was placed here in HQ, USAREUR & 7th Army. I was amazed at how much work there was to do in a real job. I didn't think I'd be able to handle it.

Naw, after being here only a little over two months, I am able to control the office and all the correspondence coming through for the DCINC. The officers now have trust in me. And it takes me 10-12 hours a day.

Pvt. Kip Mathias  
Heidelberg, Germany

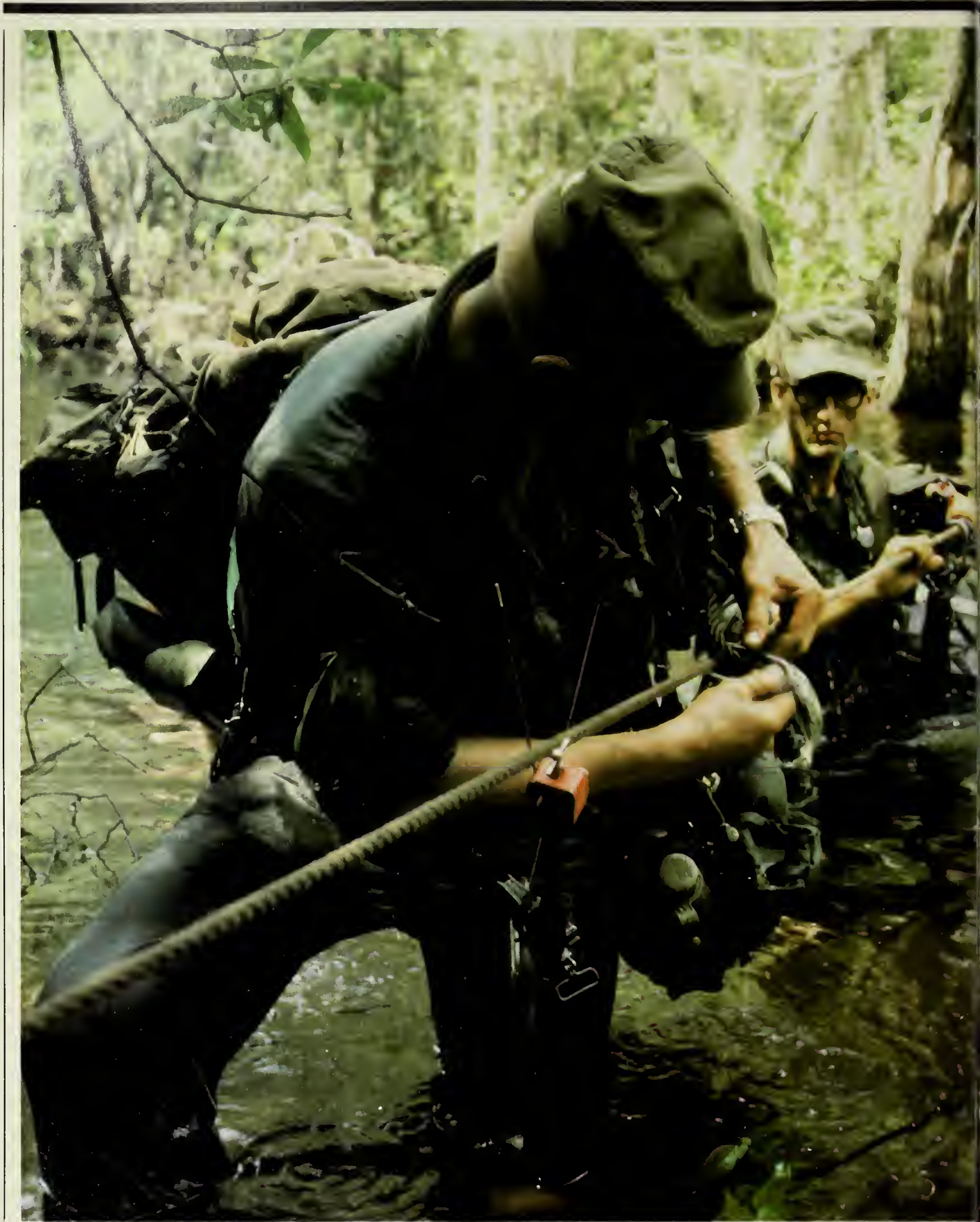
### HELP FOR SMOKERS

"Three Killers" (Oct 80) was a superb article. Anyone who desires more information about cancer in its various forms should contact the American Cancer Society.

The Society would like to point out that there is help for those who want to quit smoking. Oral cancer is rising beyond leaps and bounds due to dipping, chewing and pipe smoking.

Capt. Melvin W. Mitchell  
USAR, ACS Volunteer

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.







# Don't Forget Nothing!

Story and photos by Sp5 Bill Branley

*"DON'T forget nothing" is the first of 19 Standing Orders written by Maj. Robert Rogers in 1759. He wrote them for a group of frontiersmen he led for the British during the French and Indian War. These men later became known as Rogers' Rangers.*

*Rogers' standing orders were like a code of conduct and field manual all rolled into one. The U.S. Army today teaches some of these same principles to students at the U.S. Army Ranger School, Fort Benning, Ga.*

*Rogers taught his men to tell the truth about what they saw and did because "there is an Army depending on us for correct information." Army Rangers today are taught the value of accurate reconnaissance.*

*The ninth rule is, "When we camp, half the party stays awake while the other half sleeps." The Army today calls it 50 percent security.*

*Ranger training today teaches soldiers how to lead small patrols into areas held by an enemy. Rogers' men went on similar patrols against the French and Indians 222 years ago. Today, techniques and equipment are more complex. Today's Rangers jump in with parachutes and face the enemy with night vision scopes, automatic weapons and grenades — but they can still fight with their hands and use a knife if they must.*

*Ranger students are officers and enlisted soldiers from all branches of the U.S. military and from other nations. Although the course is only two months long, it's billed by corporals through colonels as the toughest training the U.S. Army has to offer a soldier.*

**I**RANGER school is an advanced infantry course. Maj. Greg Elliott, chief of the first of three phases of Ranger training, says he expects each student to arrive with 46 infantry-related skills already learned.

"For example," Elliott says, "the soldier has to know a lot of map reading. We'll give him a little refresher training in map reading then make him go through a cross-country course. That's a test he has to pass to earn the Ranger tab."

Elliott says the student has to be able to swim, be in good medical condition and in top physical shape.

"A lot of fatigue and stress is built in to this course," he says. "We keep the students up, give them one meal a day in the field and

make them meet deadlines. What this course teaches a man is, 'you've got more to you than you realize. It's just a matter of you reaching down there and grabbing hold and pulling yourself up.' "

Much of the course is taught by Army noncommissioned officers, all of whom are Ranger qualified.

"When they come to Ranger School, all rank is taken away," says SSgt. George Ponder, a Ranger instructor. "Every student (called a stud) is treated the same."

A soldier going to Ranger School meets Ponder and 20 other instructors during the first phase. These experienced infantry soldiers leave no doubt in a trembling stud's mind about what is expected of a

Ranger. Beneath their black berets are eyes that seem to bore holes through the shaved head of a fresh Ranger student.

Ponder and the rest of the instructors make it clear from the start that there's a lot to learn in a short amount of time. The Ranger School crams 1,029 hours of instruction into 58 days. If the course were conducted over a 40 hour work week, it would take about 26 weeks to complete, instead of eight weeks and two days. Most of the training is outdoors and more than half is after dark. The student gets three eight-hour breaks during the 58 days.

During the first phase, instructors take the students on runs and teach them hand-to-hand combat. The students learn about demolitions, airmobile operations and how to call in artillery fire. They're conditioned physically by running obstacle courses, exercising and passing two confidence tests.

"Early on, the students begin to doubt themselves," Ponder says. "They ask themselves, 'Am I physically fit? Will I get hurt?' Some start to feel sorry for themselves. That's where mental discipline comes in. You have to condition yourself."

For a student to pass phase one, he has to finish three out of five "Ranger runs." They are from two to five miles long. The instructors keep them at a steady, eight-minute-per-mile pace, up and down hills. Of the three runs each student must finish, one has to be the five miler.

"We run very early in the morning," Elliott says, "after the student hasn't had much sleep. He might get two hours from when he gets under the covers and closes his eyes. It comes as a shock to him; he's shook up, and he doubts himself. Most of them can run with no problem; but they realize how hard it is without the normal amount of sleep."

Ranger students also get 12 hours of hand-to-hand combat during the first phase.

Conditioning their non-



During phase three students rappel from a helicopter. Earlier in the course they rappel from a 30-foot ramp, a 60-foot cliff and from a 200-foot cliff during a night confidence test.



Ranger bodies is only half the battle for phase-one Ranger students. The other half is trying to absorb lessons in the classroom.

"We try to keep them on their toes by rotating instructors," Ponder says. "Each one is a new experience for the student: different jokes and atmosphere. They can't get used to one guy."

The students are also motivated by something called a spot report. There are different types of spot reports used throughout the Ranger course. In class, a student might get a good spot report for answering a hard question, or he might get a bad one for falling asleep too many times. The school may decide that a student is not Ranger material if he has too many bad spot reports.

Elliott explains that the most important things a student learns during the first phase are the fundamentals of patrolling.

"Much of what Rangers do (in combat), because of the environment they work in, would be in a patrol type formation," Elliott says. "Patrolling is a vehicle that can get him to an area to perform some action — and get him back. An action might be a reconnaissance of an ambush, normally done by a small unit.

"A lot of things go into the planning of a patrol. It's a complex operation. You'd think that if you were only talking about 12 men it wouldn't be that difficult, but they're operating in a hostile area — outside of normal friendly support."

The students get classroom instruction before trying it themselves. They learn how to plan, move, set up a patrol base and get back into friendly lines. A patrol base is a temporary camp where the members of a patrol can eat, rest and get ready for the next mission. In most cases, half of the group guards the base while the other half eats or sleeps.

At Camp Darby, a remote part of Fort Benning, the Ranger students go on patrols led by in-

structors. After two of these, each student leads two patrols for practice. Finally, each student leads a patrol in the first of many graded exercises throughout the course.

As a patrol leader, a student is judged on whether or not he completes some 40 tasks having to do with patrolling. He has to issue orders, assign jobs, set up a patrol base correctly and see that it's guarded. He has to move his patrol through the woods in a safe manner, depending on the nearness of the enemy or the type of terrain. If the troops are bunched up, for example, one grenade can wipe out half a squad. Although real grenades aren't used, the students act as though they are in combat at all times.

"A man's doing all this while he's tired and hungry," Elliott says. "Patrolling itself, in a situation outside of Ranger School, might not be as fatiguing as it is here. We put those elements into it. He has to push himself to drive on with little food or sleep."

For the last three patrols at Camp Darby, qualified jumpers parachute into the "hostile" area. A soldier does not have to be parachute qualified to go to Ranger school. On each patrol, part of the class lands by helicopter in an air-mobile assault.

When there is a jump, the school is required to give the jumpers five hours of sleep beforehand.

The physical conditioning, classes and sleepless patrols are all geared to prepare the student for what awaits him later in the course. The second part of Ranger training is in the mountain ranges of northern Georgia, near Dahlonega. There the student leads more patrols and learns basic mountaineering. The final phase, in Florida, teaches the Ranger-to-be how to operate in a flat, swampy land. Each of these phases is from 17-19 days long.

Throughout the course, the student will have to pass a certain number of patrols, four confidence tests and ratings by his classmates.

The patrols get longer and the missions more difficult.

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## II

THE Mountain Ranger Camp stretches into the Chattahoochee National Forest. The forest is thick with tall hardwoods, steep mountains and swift, cold rivers. There are scenic trails hiked by families and school groups — but Rangers rarely use them.

Civilian hikers may pass within 20 yards of a Ranger patrol base without knowing it. The soldiers talk only in whispers. Their faces and hands are smeared with green and brown coloring that blends with the dark woods. When they eat, there is no rattle of cookware and gas stoves. The Ranger tears into a foil pouch filled with a reddish powder. He adds water, and, presto — it's chili con carne.

When a Ranger student gets to the mountains, most of the formal instruction has ended. Evaluators and Ranger instructors accompany the students on patrols and critique them. The students carry out missions as they are assigned.

"They start off with a few classes to get them ready for this type of terrain," says 1st Lt. Robert Ferrand, an operations officer at the Ranger camp. "Then we send them out on a three-day squad-sized patrol across a range of mountains just north of the camp. The first day, they might do a reconnaissance mission, then move to a night patrol base.

"Day two, they get fragged by new instructors. (A "frag" order is a mission given to the students by a walker, an instructor walking with the patrol. The walkers change over every 24 hours.) The mission might be to ambush an enemy patrol. They are given a departure time and a deadline for completing the ambush.

"The students plan for this all day, then move out around dark. Once they hit their objective, they have to come back across the moun-

tain range and re-enter friendly lines. They have to move across some pretty steep terrain at night. We have other soldiers out there to act as the enemy."

PFC Steven Patterson, a soldier going through his second phase of Ranger training, says the hardest part about the mountain phase is "humping these rucksacks up and down hills." On some night patrols, all he sees of the man in front of him are his "Ranger eyes," two pieces of luminous tape sewn to the back of the patrol cap. Patterson, like the other students, has the muzzle of his rifle connected to his load carrying equipment with a cord.

"We keep our weapons tied to us so we won't lose them if we fall asleep," Patterson says. "Some nights we only get an hour or two of sleep, if we don't get lost. We only get one meal. That wouldn't be so bad, except that all the activity makes you hungry. You can only eat at certain times, like in a patrol base after you clean your weapon.

"Being patrol leader is tough," Patterson adds. "You have to really dig into people for them to stay awake. At first it's strange because you have officers and enlisted men thrown together, on equal terms; but you have to push everybody. You can't lead, and pass, unless everyone's behind you.

"Everything is under stress and deadlines from the minute you get your mission," Patterson says. "You have very little time to plan and get everything done. When it's time to move to your objective, you have to be organized or people will start walking all over the place and breaking noise and light discipline. Then the whole mission's compromised."

After their first patrolling exercise in the mountains, the students get a change in pace and begin their mountaineering classes.

"We use the mountain training as a type of confidence builder," says MSgt. Robert Cheshire, a mountaineering instructor. "It also lets them know what they could do



in a mountainous region if they ever get in trouble."

The students do a lot of rappelling; first, from a 30-foot ramp and then from a 60-foot cliff. They have to rappel 200 feet at night to pass a mandatory confidence test. The students also learn the "litter rappel," a way of moving injured people down cliffs.

"Some of the students are scared when they start this part of the training," Cheshire says. "They go ahead and do it because this is an all-volunteer course. They couldn't live with themselves if they quit. After they start climbing, they like it a little more."

The students finish moun-

taineering and go right back to the field on another patrol. This time, the student leads a section instead of a squad. A section is larger than a 12-man squad, but smaller than a platoon.

"This one's a three-day patrol," Ferrand says. "They have two night missions. Afterwards they move to a pick-up point, call in aircraft and are flown to a patrol base inside friendly lines."

At the end of that exercise, the students walk about 15 to 20 kilometers back to the Ranger camp and plan again, but this time it's for a platoon-sized patrol. This means more men, more equipment and more control problems for the





Left, teams of Ranger students use newly acquired skills with a rubber boat to conduct a mission in phase three.



Above, Rangers don't let nature's obstacles stop them — they rappel over them, paddle across them or wade through them.



Above, jump-qualified students prepare for their final jump of the course as part of a 12-day patrolling exercise.



- Left, on-the-spot weapons checks look for deficiencies such as dirty weapons and weapons with no rounds in the chamber.
- Above, students rush to formation after watching a "Rangers In Action" demonstration on the first day of training.



leader.

"The Ranger course gets progressively harder," Patterson says. "As you go along, you spend more time in the field, then in different field environments, like this one. The principles remain the same: planning, reconnaissance and security."

"The techniques change with the terrain. For example, it's easier to find your way in the mountains. The features are sharp with hills, valleys, streams. Florida's going to be flat. It'll be easier to get lost."

"The platoon-sized patrol is all combat missions, raids and ambushes," Ferrand says. "The students go for four straight days. They plan, carry out a mission then move to a patrol base. They get fragged the next morning and are planning again. The fourth day they're given a last mission, after which they might ride back to the rear in a truck."

"You learn a lot about yourself and other people at this course," Patterson says. "Normally, you meet people in situations where they can reveal the best in themselves. Here it gets hard and stress sets in — having to lead patrols and pass. You see people lose control. You also see just how hard some people try."

At the end of the mountain phase the students get their second eight-hour break.

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# III

CAMP James E. Rudder is bustling. It's a Friday and it's the third-to-last day of Ranger training for Class 12-80. The camp calls it Day 10 because it's the tenth day of the students' final, 12-day patrolling exercise.

In an air-conditioned room at the camp sit 60 Ranger students; the remains of a class of 86. Every face is smeared with green and brown. Each student's gear hangs from the back of his chair: canteens, ammo pouches and first aid kit, all fastened to a canvas pistol belt.



Hand-to-hand combat is just one of the many skills that the Ranger students are introduced to.

They listen to instructions for their last parachute jump during Ranger School. They've been on the march for almost the entire ten days of the exercise. They've rappelled from a helicopter and learned how to paddle small rubber boats. They've met Big John, the camp's alligator, and learned the names of various snakes and reptiles. They've also learned that it's possible to survive on what the land has to offer.

In one week, most of the 60 soldiers will graduate. Pvt. Mark Elliott will be named one of the honor graduates; and Sp4 Steve Johnson will finish Ranger School after a six-month wait. He started the previous winter, was frostbitten in the mountains and went to a hospital. Five months later doctors told him he was going to lose four of his toes. Five weeks after the amputation, he put on his boots and went back to Ranger school. "On Day 12," he said later, "the adrenalin was really flowing."

Two hours after the briefing, the jump-qualified students board an Air Force plane.

When they leap from the

door of the plane, it's dark out. On the ground, the non-jumpers join their classmates and form two platoons. They begin walking, by different routes, south to the Gulf of Mexico. Between them and the Gulf are miles of flat swampy land.

During the afternoon of Day 11, a truck heads down a dirt road bearing ammunition for the two platoons. The truck pulls to the side of the road and two men walk out of the woods to meet it.

"How much you got for us, sarge," asks Elliott.

The sergeant hands Elliott one metal box.

Elliott looks at his companion. "Who's going to carry it?" he asks. "I'm so tired I'm about to drop."

The two soldiers start back to their patrol base.

Elliott said later, "On the way back to the patrol base, we passed that box back and forth between us about every ten steps. It wasn't heavy, but we were beat. I think Day 11 was one of the lowest points of the whole course for me. It was the day before we went in.



Everybody was tired and hungry."

Elliott wasn't the only tired, hungry Ranger on Day 11.

Another classmember, Capt. Ron Benton, said later, "I think I led my worst patrol in Ranger School on Day 11. It was hard for everybody. The people being graded depended on the others for support. But sometimes you'd tell somebody something, then ask him to repeat it back to you and he couldn't even remember what you said."

At one point, two RIs, SSgt. Gerald Cloud and Sgt. Michael Richards, told Benton to have his men line up in ranks for a weapons check.

"You Rangers know you're in a hostile area," Richards said between chews on a tobacco plug. "That means you have to be at the ready at all times: weapons cleaned and loaded and your finger on the trigger."

With that, Richards and Cloud checked every weapon in the platoon. They found dirty ones. They found some soldiers with forty more rounds of ammunition than other soldiers and they found some weapons without a round in the chamber.

Naturally, the squad leaders, platoon sergeant and platoon leader get the blame for all mistakes.

Richards told the group, "You Rangers think that because this is a blank adaptor war you don't have anything to worry about. I'll tell you what. There's a different kind of lead flying in this war: number two lead. The pencil is a powerful weapon."

The platoon understood his words. In Ranger School, stories are told about students who failed the course for giving up on the last day of training.

The platoon went on to perform a night mission. They captured a hill occupied by soldiers from the 20th Special Forces Group, Alabama National Guard. When command of the platoon passed from Benton to another student, he said he was relieved.

"After that, I was just a

drone," Benton said. "That's somebody who's not in the chain of command. You're just a troop. The Ranger course showed me just how far you can push yourself if you have to."

The platoon's troubles were far from over, however. After the attack on the hill, they began a moonlight trek to their next patrol base. They stumbled through dark woods until Richards finally asked the patrol leader if he knew where he was. The student looked at his map for a while then replied that he wasn't sure.

"Well Ranger," Richards said, "I sure hope you can get Scotty to beam us out of here."

Some of the students laughed. They were at that point where you laugh at everything or at nothing.

Day 12 got off to a rough start for both platoons. At 4 a.m., the morning stillness was rocked with grenades and automatic weapons fire from the Alabama guardsmen.

"We got waxed," said Sp4 Steve Johnson. "I was on one edge of our patrol base. They hit us on the opposite side and caught us completely off guard. Most of us weren't awake. That was the first time we really slept like that."

A few hours later, the students got new instructors.

For most of the day the platoons waded ankle-deep through swamps. In some spots, students sank to their knees under the weight of their rucksacks and other gear. The instructors told them they were going through at the right time of the year — the marshes were usually waist-deep.

About mid-afternoon, they crossed a stream using a one-rope bridge. To do this, one of the group's better swimmers carried one end of a rope across the stream and tied it to a strong tree. The other end, meanwhile had already been tied down. The swimmer was then joined by another soldier and the two acted as lifeguards while the rest of the students pulled themselves across the stream. You can forget about staying dry.

By late afternoon, they reached another body of water, the Santa Rosa Sound. Using techniques they were taught early in phase three, the students carried rubber boats to the shore in teams of 10 to 12 men. They put the boats into the surf and climbed aboard.

The students paddled for about a mile before landing on Santa Rosa Island. They waited until dark, started walking to the far side of the island and attacked their last objective, a stronghold on a Gulf of Mexico beach.

The students succeeded in rescuing two people held prisoner by the enemy and evacuated them by helicopter. It was the last assault for Class 12-80.

The last thing Class 12-80 did before leaving Fort Benning was get their Ranger tabs. They stood in ranks in fresh, green fatigues. A guest speaker told them the difference between "tab-wearers," who are satisfied with only wearing the black-and-gold Ranger tab, and Rangers, who are looked up to as model infantrymen by the rest of the Army.

Finally, instructors, parents and friends pinned Ranger tabs to the left-shoulders of the graduates' uniforms.

Sp4 Johnson, an infantryman from the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C., said he planned to take his Ranger knowledge back to his unit with him.

"I feel that my job has just started," Johnson said. "In order for me to be a true Ranger, I'll have to pass on what I learned here. I've gained a lot of confidence in myself. This course will definitely make me a better squad leader when I become one."

Pvt. Elliott, who enlisted for one of the Army's two Ranger battalions, says, "I knew I was going to Ranger School. I thought I was prepared, but I just wasn't ready for what took place when I got here. You have to want it. You have to have that little bit of self-esteem and push yourself through. A lot of guys just can't hang." □

**Y**OU'RE a sergeant. Over the years you have waited and waited for that ideal assignment—the one you put on countless “dream sheets.” All your friends got their sunny beaches and exotic foreign countries, but not you. So you think your request was filed in the wrong drawer. Chances are, it wasn't.

The Enlisted Preference Statement, better known as a “dream sheet,” may be the most misunderstood document the Army has. As a soldier, you can tell the

Army where you would like to be stationed; but the Army makes no promises to send you there.

MSgt. Jon Foster, an assignment manager at the Army's Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Va., says that soldiers have been known to put Hawaii, Hawaii and Hawaii as their three overseas assignment choices. For a short, overseas tour, some soldiers put “none.”

“Who are they fooling?” Foster says. “About the only short tour area we deal with is Korea. They're telling us they don't want to go to Korea. How many people do you think put Vietnam on their preference statements ten years ago?”

# Dream Sheet

Sp5 Bill Branley  
Photo by Sp5 Scott Davis

Enlisted preference statements should be filled out by all soldiers in grades E-6 to E-9. Certain soldiers, like stenographers, data processors, Special Forces soldiers, Rangers and many others, have to submit a preference statement regardless of rank. If you don't fall into one of these categories, you can still indicate or change your assignment preference each time you review your DA Form 2, which is your Personnel Qualification Record Part I.

Sgt. Maj. Joel Douglas, also from the Military Personnel Center, says the enlisted preference statement is the primary method of giving soldiers a voice in their assignments.





"It's a good method," Douglas says. "On that form (DA Form 2635), soldiers can also tell the Army what school they want to go to or what type of duty they prefer. On the back, there is a space for the soldier to indicate other considerations that should be taken into account, such as personal or family matters."

When you fill out the form, you can say whether you want to work with troops or on a staff, or whether you want to be a first sergeant, drill sergeant or school instructor.

Soldiers whose MOSs are monitored by MILPERCEN and who are married to other soldiers can use the preference statement to indicate their desire to be assigned together to establish a common household. If such a request is on the form, the Army will automatically consider them for assignment together. Soldiers in grade E-5 and below normally must request joint domicile on DA Form 4187.

The forms are usually available in your orderly room or your local personnel office. Instructions for filling them out are on the back.

You should submit a preference statement within 30 days after being promoted to E-6 or within 30 days after being awarded your MOS if you're in a specialized field (check with your supervisor). Overseas soldiers should submit a preference statement no later than seven months before their Date of Expected Return from Overseas (DEROS), if they want to change their stateside area of preference. Also, overseas soldiers who want to transfer to another overseas assignment should submit a preference statement no earlier than 15 months and no later than 10 months before their DEROS if stationed in a long tour area and no later than five months before DEROS in a short tour area.

Each new form you submit cancels out previous ones. Your local personnel office forwards your form to the proper assignment managers at the Military Personnel Center.

Foster says that the only two items from the preference statement which go into the Army's assignment computer are the first choices for overseas and stateside assignments. The rest of the information is kept in a file that "humans" look at.

The computer's main job is to match soldiers to vacancies in the Army. It looks at a soldier's preferences, but it also looks at his or her rank, MOS, previous assignments and other items. If the computer can match you with the assignment you want while satisfying all other factors, it will do so.

"Let's say we have a man coming back from overseas," Foster says, "and the computer nominates him for Fort Hood. We'll open his file and look at his preference. He's asked for Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. We'll then look to see if there are any new requisitions for him at those places — there has to be a

valid requisition before we can assign a person to a post — if not, there's nothing we can do for him.

"If we see, however, that we need him more at his area of preference than we do at the place the computer nominated him for, then we can reject the nomination and assign him to his area. This does happen; but in the case of Fort Hood, it probably wouldn't. Units there have a high priority."

Foster feels that the preference statements are good, but soldiers must remember that the needs of the Army take precedence when it comes to assignments.

"If we can accommodate the individual at the same time we're accommodating the Army, we'll do it," Foster says. "But the soldier has to be realistic.

"The form is taken seriously. We've all been in the same situation. We've filled out form after form and then said, 'nobody pays any attention to what we want.' We look at every preference statement we get from the soldiers we manage."

Foster says many soldiers request areas that are authorized assignments but which have such a low density of soldiers that it's hard to get stationed there.

"Take Miami or Key Biscayne," he says. "We have AFEES (Armed Forces Entrance and Examination Station) there and a few ROTC people, but it's a hard assignment to get. If you put it down as your first stateside preference and the computer doesn't pick you up, you could go anywhere."

Soldiers can also increase their chances by requesting assignments that are suited to their jobs and ranks. An infantryman, for example, might be wasting his first choices if he puts down an area with no infantrymen.

Other assignments that are hard to get are what Foster's office calls pleasure spots.

"These are places like Japan, Okinawa, Hawaii and so on," he says. "The problem there is that people who reenlist for them will get those places first."

Other "hard to get" assignments are in foreign embassies or other countries where there are few Army personnel.

"Most of those assignments are done by hand," Foster says.

Overseas soldiers should make a special effort to get their stateside preferences in early. The Army's computer starts nominating soldiers assigned overseas to posts in the states sometimes as much as six months early.

"Some guy will send in a preference statement three months before he's supposed to leave," Foster says. "Chances are he's already on orders but doesn't know it yet."

The Army encourages soldiers to speak up about where they want to be stationed, but offers no "money back" guarantees. The fact is, you have to get lucky. On the other hand since it doesn't cost anything to play, you can't really lose, can you? □

THE service of Black soldiers in U.S. military conflicts has been distinguished. They earned proud reputations in frontier battles to open the American West; they fought alongside Gen. "Blackjack" Pershing in Mexico; contributed their skills and lives in the Spanish-American War, and charged up San Juan Hill. But less is generally known about their valiant service during World War II.

The Black soldier of World War II was, for the most part, the faceless supporter of America's war effort, at least initially.

He was the supplyman, the ammunition handler and the engineer. Only occasionally was he an artilleryman, infantryman or tankner.

Those Black combat units

that existed were mostly corps troops sent to add firepower at the toughest point in the fight. As corps artillery units and non-divisional tank and tank destroyer battalions, they were attached, not assigned, and thus were not identified as participants in hundreds of battles except in their own unit histories.

This article spotlights the actions of Black soldiers during one short period in one major battle — the "Battle of the Bulge."

The winter in Europe in 1944 was the meanest in 38 years. The ground throughout the Ardennes was covered with a thick blanket of snow which was maintained by constant sub-freezing temperatures.

The Ardennes counter-offensive, the "Battle of the Bulge," started at dawn December 16, 1944.

# THE BLACK SOLDIER IN THE ARDENNES

Maj. Gerald K. Johnson





It was a counter-offensive launched at the weakest sector of the Allied front, a quiet area manned by units resting and refitting with new men who had yet to see combat.

The offensive by 29 German divisions and brigades, in its first 17 days, destroyed one American infantry division, badly crippled two others, cut one armored combat command to pieces, and caused 41,315 American casualties. Total casualties in the 42 days the battle raged topped 80,000.

The personnel situation at this time, throughout the theater, was grim. The week before the Ardennes counter-offensive, the European Theater of Operations estimated an overall shortage of 23,000 riflemen by the end of the month. The 106th Infantry Divi-

sion, an untried division that was to bear the brunt of the initial attack in the Ardennes, had already had its combat training practically negated by having to provide 60 percent of its enlisted strength as individual replacements for other units prior to and after D-Day.

From the beginning of World War II to 1945, the strength of Black troops in the Army grew from less than 4,000, primarily in the four regiments of the "U.S. Army Colored Troops" (the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry), to almost 700,000 in all types of units, even some "integrated" ones.

Official integration of U.S. Armed Forces didn't take place until July 26, 1948 when President Truman issued Executive Order No. 9981. However, Black soldiers had served in platoons and sometimes squads or less in otherwise white companies beginning with the Ardennes.

The attack began the morning of December 16, 1944 in the VIII Corps sector with the 106th and 28th Divisions taking the brunt of the attack. During the daylight hours, the direction and size of the German attack was only vaguely perceived. VIII Corps was deployed over such an extended front that it was impossible to provide a defense in depth. The defensive plan was to defend in place all along the front as long as possible and to deny the enemy use of the Ardennes road net. The Corps reserve was an armored combat command and four engineer battalions.

There were nine Black Field Artillery Battalions in VIII Corps. Four of the seven Corps Artillery units supporting the 106th Division (the 333d, 559th, 578th and 740th) were Black.

The 333d Field Artillery Group, which had been in support of the 106th Infantry Division at the beginning of the battle, was attached to the newly arrived 101st Airborne Division and ordered to move to the vicinity of Bastogne on

December 19. This was a unit with a Black Headquarters and Headquarters Battery which was used interchangeably with white units as the need arose. When they received orders, the group moved to Bastogne with one white (the 771st) and two Black battalions (the 969th and 333d Field Artillery Battalions).

The 333d Field Artillery Battalion moved to Bastogne at less than full strength. It had fought so far forward in support of the 106th Division that, after the evening of the 16th, the entire battalion had only five guns. This Battalion sustained heavier losses defending Bastogne than any other VIII Corps Artillery unit. It lost six officers, 222 enlisted men, nine guns, 34 trucks and 12 weapon carriers.

The other Black unit in the 333d Group, the 969th, entered the defense of Bastogne by chance. It had been assigned to support the 28th Division and had been ordered to move west. When the enemy broke into the open, the battalion was already moving out of the Bastogne sector.

On December 21, under heavy fire, it moved a half mile west of Bastogne where it manned the guns another unit had abandoned along with the remaining elements of the 333d Battalion.

The 969th was later recommended by then Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, commander of the 101st, for the Distinguished Unit Citation for its actions around Bastogne. The February 7, 1945 citation was the first award of a distinguished Unit Citation to a Black combat unit in World War II.

Another Black battalion that took part in the Battle of the Bulge was the 578th Field Artillery which was attacked at Heckhuscheid. The men armed themselves with small arms then fought as infantry with the 424th Infantry Regiment whom they were supporting. On December 20, the battalion reverted to control of its artillery group and picked up a white howitzer battery and anti-aircraft platoon. On December 22, the battalion was attached to III Corps. Despite the long road marches required by these orders,

**The 761st Tank Battalion, below, was the first Black tank battalion to see combat in World War II. It fought in Europe during the Battle of the Bulge.**



MAJOR GERALD K. JOHNSON is assigned to the Office of the Project Manager, Saudi Arabian National Guard Modernization Program.



the battalion fired 3,455 eight-inch rounds during the next few weeks.

There were three Black Tank Destroyer Battalions in the Ardennes; the 630th, 701st and 602d. Gunners of the 630th formed a roadblock in Sibret and fought as infantrymen to delay a company of the 5th German Parachute Division on December 20. Elements of the 701st fought with B Company, 35th Tank Battalion west of Lutrebois on the 30th and ambushed a German Panzer Company that was attacking Alpha Company. A platoon of the 602d provided the majority of the firepower remaining in the 28th Division's reserve when the division commander combined it with survivors of the 110th Infantry and 28th Division stragglers. On the morning of December 22d the unit beat off the first attack by lead elements of the German 5th Parachute Division.

After the Americans realized, on December 17, that a major attack was in progress, more than 60,000 men and 11,000 vehicles were on the move to reinforce the First Army. Over the next eight days, three times that number were diverted to meet the Germans in the Ardennes. Among the units diverted

**The Black soldier distinguished himself in combat in the Battle of the Bulge, one of the biggest battles of World War II.**



**Black soldiers in training before going to front lines in Germany. Noyon, France, February 1945.**

was the 761st Tank Battalion, the first Black tank battalion to see World War II action.

The 761st was initially assigned to the 26th Division of XII Corps in Third Army and spent 183 consecutive days in action after being committed in Morville-les-Vic in November 1944. The unit ended its commitment when it met the Russians at the Enns River in Austria, March 29, 1945. Ten 761st tanks were part of the honor guard when the German forces surrendered.

The 761st fought mainly in platoon or company sized elements attached to various infantry regiments or divisions. Piecemeal employment was not unusual for separate tank battalions. It was attached at various times to the 26th, 71st, and 87th Infantry Divisions, the 17th Airborne Division and the 17th Armored Group. The battalion was committed with the 345th Infantry around Bastogne and had successful operations at such places as Bonnerue, Recogne, and Tillet. During operations in the Ardennes, when trucks could not reach elements of the unit, the light tanks of Company D towed ammunition trailers from ammunition dumps to supply the medium tanks.

The 761st motto, "Come Out Fighting," exemplified the spirit and the attitude of Blacks

in World War II. It was an opportunity to show what Black soldiers could do.

Capt. John Long, commander, Company B, 761st, called "the Black Patton" by the white infantrymen he supported, personified this spirit with his statement: "Not for God and Country but for me and my people. This was my motivation pure and simple when I entered the Army."

Mary Motley, in her book *The Invisible Soldier*, quoted Eddie Donald, a member of the unit. He said,

*"The Ardennes was one of our roughest fights. The 761st had just punched a hole through the Siegfried Line. It had taken . . . days of steady fighting and then Patton's 4th Armored Division started pouring through that hole into Germany. As the 4th entered, the General and the 761st was diverted north along with other Patton tankers. The 761st was given as its objective a town called Tillet. It took one week to drive the Germans out of this town . . . I mention Tillet because every group that had been assigned to it had taken a severe beating. Of all the tankers with Patton it was the 761st that was given Tillet. We took the town."*

While the 761st and the rest of Patton's Army were coming north to provide relief, the VIII Corps was in dire straits. The 106th Infantry and the 28th Infantry Divisions had been at the spear point of the attack and the entire VIII Corps



was reeling. Confusion reigned.

By dusk, December 17, the German advances at the expense of the 28th Division were formidable.

VIII Corps had a last combat hope — the rear echelon soldiers, headquarters, supply and technical service troops, and those men who show up during every battle, the lost, the separated, the stragglers. Although poorly armed and hastily organized, they could, if effectively used, make the difference between effective reserves and none, between a line holding and being broken through.

Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton, VIII Corps commander, was called upon to use all of these black and white reserves. Their total effect in the fight to delay the German forces ripping through the VIII Corps center was extremely important.

During the fight for Sibret, the German 5th Parachute Division broke into the town and occupied the police station. Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota, commander of the 28th Division, went through the streets rounding up all the troops he could find for a counter-attack. When the building could not be taken by unsupported riflemen, he maneuvered a battery of the 771st Field Artillery (a Black unit) into position to fire on the building. This action caused the German Panzer Corps to retract the earlier report that Sibret had been taken and told of heavy fighting in the "strongly garrisoned village." When German tanks moved in on the American artillery battery, Cota ordered his small force to retire south of Vaux-lez-Rosieres where he set up his division command post.

His command's residue had one more battle to fight. The night of December 21 some 200 survivors of the 110th Infantry fight at Wiltz reached the 28th Division Command Post. Cota also had an engineer light pontoon company retained as riflemen, a few howitzers sited as single pieces around the outpost position at Vaux-lez-Rosieres on the Bastogne-Neufchateau Road, and a platoon of SP 76mm tank destroyers from the 602d Tank

Destroyer Battalion (a Black unit).

This conglomeration of soldiers covering key points was probably a continuation of the "every soldier an infantryman" requirement which began in the 106th Infantry sector at the time of the initial breakthrough. Policy or not, the idea continued throughout the war.

The integration of black and white troops happened out of necessity and did not occur only with combat troops under fire. During the siege of Bastogne when many units had lost their service personnel and equipment, Technician 4 Beoman Williams of the 333d Field Artillery Group headquarters set up an improvised kitchen and

Lee's confidence that the offer would be accepted and the troops would carry on in keeping with the glorious record of "our colored troops in our former wars."

However, the plan represented a major break from policy. Before it could be carried out, a number of changes occurred. The proposal to mix Black soldiers into otherwise white units without quota on an individual basis caused some apprehension.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, when reminded that segregation was official War Department policy, personally rewrote the letter and dropped the reference to the assignment plan.

By February 4, 4,562 Black



Elements of 44th Armored Inf. and 6th Armored Div. advancing on outskirts of Bastogne, December 1944.

fed over a thousand men daily. Among the first ambulances to reach the besieged troops at Bastogne were those of the 590th Ambulance Company (Black). Necessity had broken barriers that were thought to be unbreakable.

Lt. Gen. John C. H. ("Court House") Lee had proposed the use of physically fit Black soldiers from his communication zone (COMMZ) units to help solve the shortage of riflemen.

On December 26, 1944 Lee sent out a letter that basically said he would offer colored privates and PFC's who had had infantry training the opportunity to join units at the front.

The letter said the plan was to assign these replacements without regard to race or color. It expressed the Supreme Commander's and

troops had volunteered for infantry duty. Many were noncommissioned officers who took a reduction in rank to volunteer. By March 1, 1945, the first 2,253 men were ready. Although the Battle of the Bulge was over, these soldiers were divided into 12 platoons for the 12th Army Group, who assigned them as the fourth platoon in a company of each regiment, and 12 platoons for the 6th Army Group where they fought for the remainder of the war.

A month after the employment of these platoons, the division commander of the 104th Infantry said: "Their combat record has been outstanding. They have without exception proven themselves to be good soldiers."

The Black soldier was a vital factor in winning the Battle of the Bulge and World War II. □



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## Sand Castle Soldiers



**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE**—Members of the DLI staff at Monterey, Calif., are quick to get into some of the fun and games of their sun-soaked neighbors.

Last fall, 14 staffers entered the 19th annual Carmel Beach Sand Castle competition. The idea was to build a sand structure around the theme, "Architecture — Then, Now and Forever."

The DLI folks came up with a five-foot-high Mayan temple accompanied by two smaller temples.

The project took about five hours to build and earned the group an award for being one of the top entries.

What did the sand builders do with the castle afterwards? They jumped on it, of course.

## AIRBORNE RESERVISTS

**FORT DEVENS, MASS**—Army Reservists from Massachusetts may have thought they were getting a break by going through a short version of Army airborne training.

However, instructors from the 10th Special Forces Group, Fort Devens, were faithful to airborne standards and set up a special course that was as demanding as the normal three-week airborne at Fort Benning, Ga.

Students at Fort Devens trained 12 hours a day, six days a week to finish the training in two weeks. Since the tight schedule didn't allow extra time to work up to airborne physical fitness standards, students were expected to arrive in top shape.

The cadre trained Reserve soldiers of the 11th, 12th and 19th Special Forces Groups. Marine, Air Force and active Army members also attended.

"Not everyone made it through the course," says Maj. Mike Ross, officer in charge.

Of a starting class of more than 200 students, paratrooper's wings were awarded to 130 new jumpers.

Many of the Reservists in the "over 30" age group admitted afterwards that the school "wasn't easy." One captain said the barracks at night resembled an "old folks home."

**FORT GORDON, GA** — Some military policemen here may one day be called upon to trade their fatigues for padded uniforms, special helmets and bulletproof vests.

The soldiers, from the 140th Military Police Company, have been trained to form Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams to respond to certain types of emergencies. Col. John Tomberlin, the post provost marshal, says that Fort Gordon's civil disturbance plan calls for such a team, "however, the SWAT team is a last resort to solving any situation."

Fort Gordon's SWAT soldiers are trained for missions like removing gunmen barricaded in buildings or thwarting would-be saboteurs.

The MPs selected for the training were the first Army troops to go through the Marine SWAT school at Camp Lejeune, N.C. The five-day school consists of classes, weapons firing, repelling and mock battles.

## Clerks on Patrol

**FORT BRAGG, NC**—Soldiers with desk jobs at the John F. Kennedy Center here can no longer be called "fair weather troops." A recent exercise sent the JFK Center's admin and support soldiers to the field for four days.

Green Berets from the 5th Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, gave the support soldiers a workout on rifles, machine guns, anti-tank weapons and grenade launchers. The soldiers learned to detonate Claymore mines and plastic explosives and fired many foreign weapons. The "clerks-turned-grunts" also dug foxholes and carried out missions behind "enemy lines" during the exercise.

Col. Charles Norton, deputy commander of the JFK Center, says, "The purpose of the training is to teach soldiers in support jobs how to assist in defending an installation or headquarters to which they are assigned, if a combat situation should occur."

Sp4 Mary Jane McIvane, an intelligence analyst, said after the exercise, "This training gave me some insight as to exactly what we'd be up against."



# Child Abuse

Story and photos by  
Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn

*Sandy Jean Thomas is a bright, perky baby. At six-months she's not walking or really talking yet, but she smiles and coos at her Mommy.*

*Her mother is looking forward to Sandy Jean's first step and the first real word she'll say. She wonders what Sandy Jean will be when she grows up.*

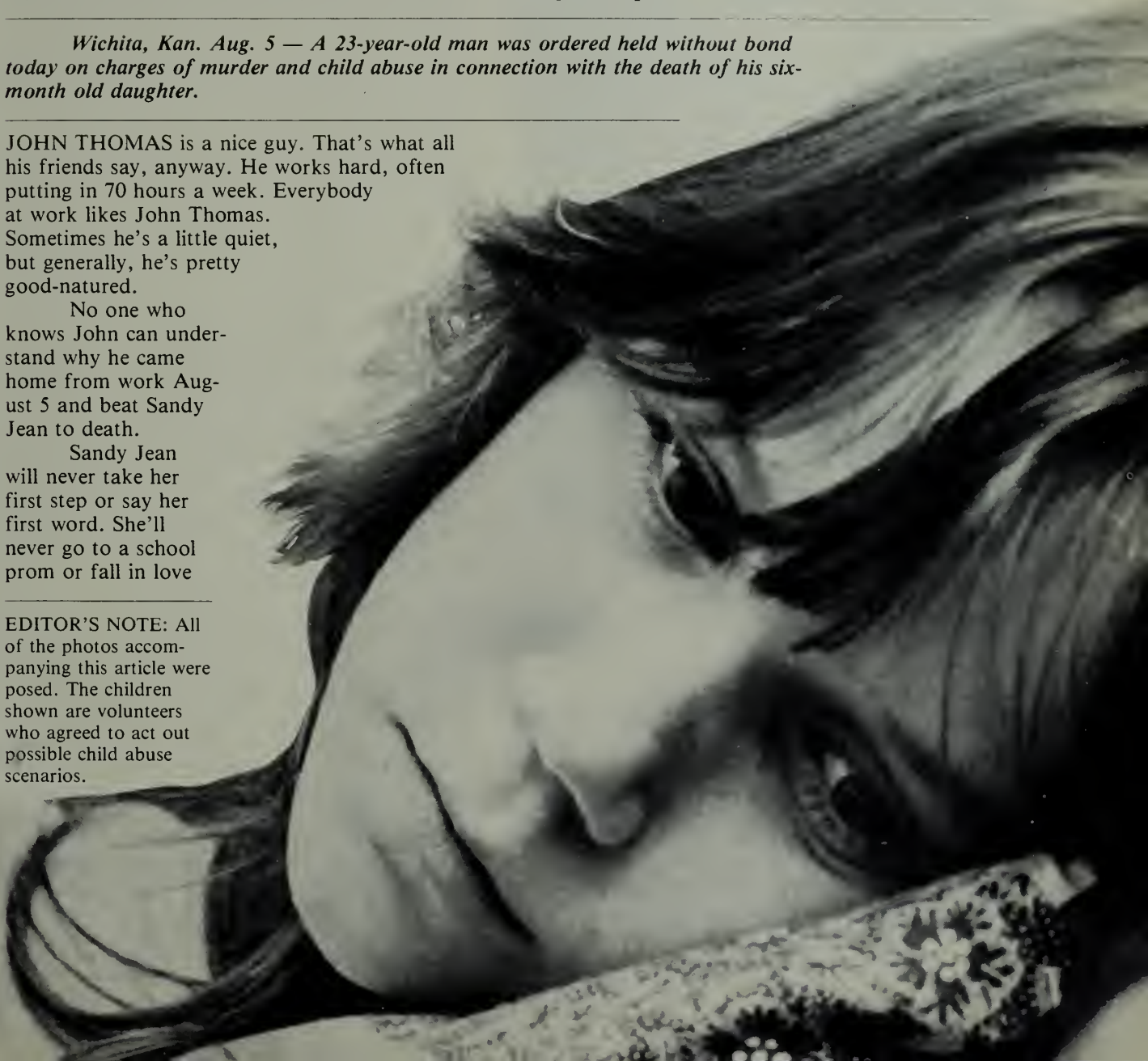
*Wichita, Kan. Aug. 5 — A 23-year-old man was ordered held without bond today on charges of murder and child abuse in connection with the death of his six-month old daughter.*

JOHN THOMAS is a nice guy. That's what all his friends say, anyway. He works hard, often putting in 70 hours a week. Everybody at work likes John Thomas. Sometimes he's a little quiet, but generally, he's pretty good-natured.

No one who knows John can understand why he came home from work August 5 and beat Sandy Jean to death.

Sandy Jean will never take her first step or say her first word. She'll never go to a school prom or fall in love

EDITOR'S NOTE: All of the photos accompanying this article were posed. The children shown are volunteers who agreed to act out possible child abuse scenarios.



## Child Abuse

and have a child of her own.

Sandy Jean Thomas is one of an estimated 2,000 children who will die this year from being beaten, raped or otherwise mistreated. Every four hours a child will die from such mistreatment.

The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, part of the Department of Health and Human Services, estimates there are a million cases of abuse and



There were 575 confirmed cases of child abuse in the Army last year. Two of the children died.

neglect each year. About 60,000 children are seriously injured. Another 6,000 end up with permanent brain damage.

Last year, there were 575 confirmed cases of child abuse in the Army. Two children died. Is there more child abuse in the military than in the civilian world? It's difficult to say.

"People in the Army aren't as reluctant to report child abuse as in the civilian community," Mary Utterback, an Army child protection officer, says: "If you own a home in a civilian neighborhood, you're going to be reluctant to report your neighbor because it will cause friction if they find out. In the military, you aren't going to be living in the same place forever. You also have a lot of backup. Your company commander and the MPs are going to back you up if the person causes

trouble."

The medical benefits the military offers also help in spotting child abuse. "If you have child abuse on the outside," Utterback says, "the parent could take the child to any number of emergency rooms. Here, if a child comes in busted up once and there's a half-way logical explanation, we let it go. But, we also keep a list. If the child comes back with the same types of bruises, we keep track of it."

There are some conditions of Army life which may foster child abuse, however. "Many of our parents are young adults between the ages of 20 and 24," Utterback says. "They have no support systems behind them. If they lived near their mothers and the baby cried all night, they could call and ask what to do. Instead, many live thousands of miles away from home and have no one to turn to."

Maj. Robert Petzold, a family practitioner who has treated abused children says, becoming isolated is a continual problem. "The young soldier who's living in inadequate housing off-post has many stresses — financial, job and maybe marital. He's away from family and relatives. I would hate to say this occurs only in the military, but moving every couple of years and losing your friends does tend to create isolation."

But there's no way of knowing who will abuse a child. People of all races, economic and educational backgrounds are potential abusers. The abuser may be a parent, a babysitter, a neighbor or, it could be you.

"It's too easy to think, 'It could never be me,'" says Capt. Rene Robichaux, an Army social worker. "Given the right child, the right feelings and the right circumstances, it could be you."

A frustrated parent who's dealing with money problems or who's just gotten a bad efficiency rating, for example, may strike out at a child for something as simple as spilling a glass of milk.

"I've seen a case where an MP expected his children to behave as promptly as everyone else did when he told them what to do," says Lt. Col. Karen Zahm, a chief community health nurse. "Kids can't do that. When they're learning to walk, they'll fall on the boots you've just spit-shined. You simply can't order them not to."

Stressful situations and expecting too much of a child can lead to abuse. "Most often, you're dealing with a parent who can't cope well and who, for some reason, takes it out on the children," Petzold says.

Some families may have more of a tendency to abuse their children than others. "When one or both parents were abused as children," Zahm says, "I consider it a high risk family. The majority of the children who are abused have parents who were abused."

Families with major problems are also considered high risk families. "Many of the families we consider as the highest risks have a number of serious crises going on — a parent losing a job, getting passed over for promotion or getting a bar to reenlistment," Zahm says.

Parents who feel a child is "asking for punish-



ment" are also possible abusers. "Some older children will purposely be obnoxious to get attention," Zahm says. "Other, perfectly normal children, 'ask for it,' according to their parents."

Sometimes parents will create this type of situation unconsciously. "Some families name a child after the family black sheep," Zahm says. "Or, a woman who was abused or neglected by her mother as a child, may name her child after the mother in a desperate attempt to make the mother like her."

Many people think that in order to abuse a child, you have to physically hurt the child. But physical abuse is only one form of child abuse. Neglect can also lead to physical and emotional damage.

"Neglect is the most common thing we see," Petzold says. "When a two or three year old child is found wandering in the neighborhood with no clothes on and the parents can't be found, that's neglect."

Not feeding a child properly is also neglect. "We had one case where the parents were feeding their baby powdered milk," Utterback says. "They said he was taking 10 ounces a day. But, they diluted it so much it was like white water. There was nothing in it."

Children who are abused or neglected react in various ways. "With neglect," Petzold says, "you see children who don't meet certain normal developmental milestones. They may not walk or talk at the appropriate age."

"If the father is the abuser, the child may be afraid of adult males. The child may not tolerate being around them. He or she may cry or get upset very easily."

As abused and neglected children get older, experience becomes their teacher. "Children learn to behave so that no one knows there's anything happening at home," Zahm says. "They learn that when they show their teacher the bruises and the teacher goes to their mother, they get more bruises the next day and may be kept out of school. These children would much rather be in school than be kept home."

Most abused children have emotional, as well as physical, scars.

Tommy, for example, is a trouble maker. At school, he's always fighting with the other kids. He won't listen to anything his teacher tells him. He's often late for school or sometimes, he doesn't go at all.

His teacher hasn't noticed that Tommy always wears long sleeves. Or, that he draws away when she gets too close to him. Tommy is terrified of having adults touch him. At home, if he misbehaves at all, his father beats him.

"Some children find the lack of rigid discipline at school very much to their liking. They go crazy with it," Zahm says. "They don't know how else to deal with it. Other children may become extremely withdrawn."

Cindy is another student. She never causes problems. She's eager to please. She's also shy and tends to avoid the other children. She often comes to school early and stays after the other children have gone home.

Her teacher doesn't understand why Cindy lets

People of all races, economic levels and educational levels are potential child abusers. The abuser could be a parent, a babysitter, a neighbor, or you. It's easy to think you could never abuse a child. But given the right child, the right feelings and the right circumstances it could be you. Stressful situations and expecting too much of a child can lead to abuse.



the other kids pick on her so much. Or, why she seems to always be near her when the others are on the playground.

Occasionally, Cindy comes to school with a bruised eye or black and blue marks on her legs. She always has an explanation. "I fell down the stairs," she says.

"Kids tolerate abuse very well," Petzold says. "They love their parents and want to please them. You may not notice anything is wrong until the child's seriously injured. That's the scary thing about abuse."

Sometimes a parent will realize things are getting out of hand and ask for help. "A mother came into the Army Community Service office and said, 'I can't control it. I'm shaking my baby. I'm going to hit her next!'" Utterback says. "We rush in all the resources

## **How You Can Help Prevent Child Abuse**

YOU can help prevent child abuse and neglect by knowing what to look for.

There are three kinds of abuse: physical, emotional and sexual. Each has its own peculiar signs. The child's appearance and behavior can tell you he or she needs help. Be on the lookout for:

### ***Physical Abuse***

#### **APPEARANCE**

- bruises, welts, burns or fractures
- bite marks
- frequent injuries that are always explained as accidental

#### **BEHAVIOR: The child may**

- be hard to get along with, demanding or disobedient and may break or damage things or often cause trouble.
- be unusually shy, avoiding other people including children.
- seem too anxious to please.
- let other people say and do things to him or her without protest.
- avoid physical contact with adults.
- wear long sleeves or other clothing to hide injuries, regardless of weather conditions.
- seem frightened of his or her parents, showing little distress at being separated from them.
- tell unbelievable stories of how an injury happened.
- seek affection from any adult.

### ***Emotional Abuse***

#### **APPEARANCE**

- There are few visible signs of emotional abuse.

#### **BEHAVIOR: The child may**

- be hard to get along with or demanding, or often cause trouble.
- be unusually shy, too submissive or put up with unpleasant acts or words without protest.
- be unusually mature or overly young for his or her age.
- be physically, emotionally or intellectually behind for his or her age.

### ***Sexual Abuse***

#### **APPEARANCE: The child may**

- have torn, stained or bloody underclothing.
- experience pain or itching in the genital area.
- have venereal disease.

#### **BEHAVIOR: The child may**

- appear withdrawn or act baby-like
- have poor relationships with other children.
- be unwilling to participate in physical activities.
- engage in delinquent acts or run away.

### ***Neglect***

There are two forms of neglect: physical and emotional. An emotionally neglected child may be difficult to spot. A child's appearance and behavior may indicate physical neglect, however.

#### **APPEARANCE: The child may**

- often be dirty, tired and have no energy.
- come to school without breakfast, lunch money or lunch.
- have dirty clothes or wrong clothes for the weather.
- need glasses, dental care or other medical attention.

#### **BEHAVIOR: The child may**

- beg or steal food
- be absent frequently from school.
- often cause trouble; not do homework; and may use alcohol, drugs or engage in vandalism or sexual misconduct.

Any one of these signs may not mean anything or may have an explanation. If there are a number of them, or if they occur often, you should suspect that child abuse or neglect has occurred.

If you suspect child abuse, call the Army Community Service office or the community health nurse. If a serious crisis occurs, call the MPs. Your name will be kept confidential. You could save a child from physical injury or lasting emotional harm.

we can to help.

The Army Community Service Child Advocacy Program is one of the agencies set up to help parents deal with child abuse and neglect. Each post with at least 2,000 people has a Child Protection Case Management Team composed of doctors, lawyers, nurses and chaplains who unite to deal with child abuse.

Whether a person asks for help or a report is made, the team gets involved. Teams throughout the Army share information about problem families. "We'll get letters from other posts letting us know one of their cases is coming here," Utterback says. "We look for ways we can help the family."

State laws require that child abuse cases be reported. Many posts have working agreements with civilian agencies which investigate the reports. In some in-

stances, however, the cases are handled entirely by the military.

If the MPs are called, depending on the situation, the children may be brought in to the hospital for protection.

"We have the authority to admit a child," Petzold says. "Usually, it's with the parent's permission. In one case, two children — a one- and a two-year-old — were brought in with hand marks all over their backs. The mother thought the babysitter had done it.

"The father came in very angry. It became clear he had spanked the kids. The family was living with another family on post while they were waiting for housing. The mother was pregnant and couldn't protect the children. The children were admitted to the hospital for about a week."



"The MPs don't get involved to nail the person," says Capt. Robert Stephens, a legal officer who works with child abuse cases. "They get involved to help the child. The program is designed to prevent child abuse rather than to punish the abuser."

But, the report will show up on the police blotter if the MPs are called out. "The soldier's commander is going to get involved at some point," Stephens says.

When a report is made, either military or civilian child protection authorities will investigate the situation. Depending on the situation, the parents may have to attend counseling or parenting classes or, in severe cases, the children may be taken away.

"In this particular case," Petzold says, "after things settled down, the father went to counseling a few times and it was clear the problem was a stress related reaction which he dealt with. So the children were returned."

Taking a child away from a family, in most cases, is up to the civil courts. "The child is almost always better off with the family than with the courts," Petzold says. "If the family can be rehabilitated and the child can go back safely, they're all better off."

There are ways to help the families. "If it's the mother who's the abuser, some assistance that allows her to get some relief from the responsibilities of motherhood will help," Zahm says.

Whatever the reason, when a child is being abused, both the child and abuser need help. The Army tries to provide it. Many Army services can help reduce a family's sense of being isolated. Social workers, doctors, chaplains and community health nurses are available to help Army families deal with the stresses and strains of Army life.

Child abuse can be discovered in a number of ways. "Someone may call ACS, the community health nurse or the MPs," Utterback says.

Parent aids are available at some places. "They're people who come in to the home for an hour or so," Utterback says. "They may call to ask, 'How are you coping today?' They try to teach parents things about taking care of a baby."

Sometimes, cooperation between the parents is needed. "Some of the most difficult cases to deal with are the families with very rigid ideas about who does what in the family," Zahm says. "In one family, the father said the man's role is to provide the money and work hard. The mother's job is to take care of the house, do all the shopping, use the money wisely and handle all the discipline problems and parenting."

Another way the Army tries to keep children safe is through visits by ACS volunteer nurses to high risk families.

"In some situations, we'll drop in unexpectedly," Zahm says. "In one case, a child was brought in to the hospital who was filthy all over. The mother had put a sock on one foot to cover an open wound of some type. The mother was pregnant, quite ill and had another filthy child with her. This is when the family deserves a drop-in visit."



When a child is being abused, both the child and the abuser need help.

"We want to see what their normal life is like," Zahm says. "Not that every dirty home means a neglectful parent. We don't know what the mother is contending with. Her husband may have walked out and she hasn't had any money for quite a while. Perhaps she doesn't know how to reach people who can help her because her husband has never told her or allowed her to find out what the military provides for parents and families."

An important thing to remember about child abuse is that any of us can be the abuser.

"All parents who are really honest with themselves know there are moments they probably could have 'killed' their children. It may be a very fleeting moment, but if at the same time, they had wrecked the car, had the flu and all the child did was drop his glass of milk, they might have killed him. It's very easy to kill a baby," Zahm says. □

Photo by Nuri Valbona



Lambert: Sci Fi king

The silver-clad barbarian goes by the name of 'Konar the Space Pirate.' He's wanted in every solar system in the galaxy.

The vicious, barbaric killer is also known as **2d Lt. Steve Lambert**, a public affairs officer at Fort Carson, Colo.

Accompanied by his companion 'Simorp,' Konar recently took time off from his busy schedule of looting and destroying to drop in at the Science Fiction King Konvention in Colorado Springs.

Lambert and his wife, Patty (Simorp) took the 1st place award for presentation and the Judge's Choice for Best Costume.

"Make-up and costuming have always been avid interests of mine ever

since grammar school when I used to make full-sized monsters from scratch," Steve says. "Eventually, I'd like to get into special effects and make-up in the film industry."

**Capt. William M. Sick**, a company commander at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. longs for the days when things were made by hand.

"People today just don't take pride in their work the way they used to," he says. But, Sick takes pride in the replicas of 17th century weapons he makes.

So far, Sick's made four rifles, one pistol, a hunting knife and several tomahawks. "I'm by no means an expert, but I want to make the best

possible product I can the way the pioneers did," he says.

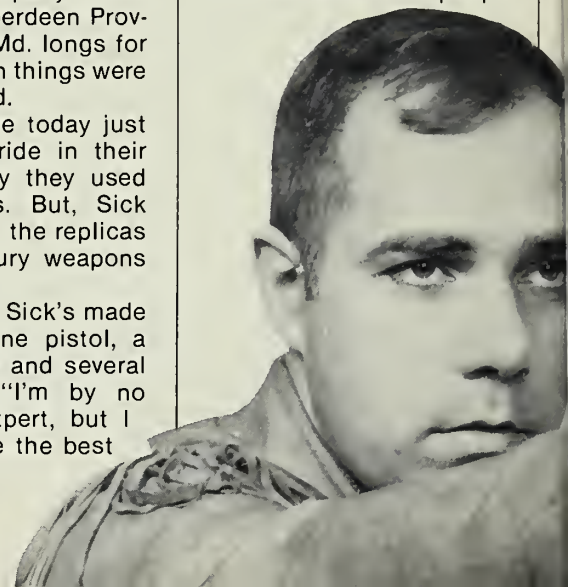
On the average, Sick spends more than 300 hours assembling a muzzle loading rifle. He doesn't work with kits from manufacturers. He buys the locks, stocks and barrels and goes from there.

"The rifles are functional," he says. "In the past two years, I've bagged three deer with them."

Something's cooking at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and it's not just meat and potatoes.

**SSgt. Gary Wilkins**, a veteran cook of 18 years, is stirring up interest in a culinary team to enter the Army's annual culinary competition at Fort Lee, Va. He's starting the team from scratch by combining five cooks, lots of training and motivation.

Winning the competition in March is only part of Wilkins' goal. "My real purpose is to get young cooks trained. I want to train young cooks to think about the people







**Wilkins: Culinary contest**

in the chow line first."

When Wilkins works with young cooks, he tells them a little extra initiative can make mess tent meals as appetizing as the dining hall variety.

**Maj. Bruce T. Caine**, a brigade S-3 at Fort Riley, Kan., started building miniature scenes of armored vehicles to relax. The hobby has led to his learning a great deal about military history.

"I've gained a very detailed knowledge of the history of armored vehicles, how they've developed and how they've changed," Caine says.

He builds the models and modifies the vehicles by adding extra

details such as sleeping bags and ammunition boxes. He uses wood and styrofoam to make the base. "I add rocks, trees and the like for a realistic scene," Caine says.

"Depending on the number of vehicles," he says, "it can take between 30 and 60 hours to complete. Since starting about five years ago, I guess I've built 40 different scenes with armored vehicles. I donated many of them to the history department at the U.S. Military Academy."

**SSgt. Larry Taylor** wanted to see the "real Japan." To do it, he decided to ride his bicycle the length of Honshu Island, a distance of more

**Sick: Pioneer ways**



**Caine: Modeling history**



**Taylor: Bicycle journey**

than 1,000 miles.

"I wanted to get out and see the daily life of the local people," Taylor says.

The U.S. Army Garrison, Camp Zama, training NCO started his trip at Misawa Air Base at Honshu's northern tip. "I was averaging 66 miles a day at the start," he says. "I had hoped to make around 130."

Throughout the trip, Taylor was amazed at the friendliness of the Japanese people. "The first night I pulled up near a Buddhist temple," he says. "I wanted to get permission to set up my tent but the head man wouldn't hear of it. He insisted on taking me inside. I ended up with a free meal and a hot bath."

Eighteen days after he started, Taylor returned to his unit happy, tired and 12 pounds lighter. "I did what I set out to do," he says. "There's no better feeling than that."

**A**LL your friends think you've gone over the edge. You're afraid they may be right!

"Give up my freedom? Leave my home and everything I've ever known? Go off to some strange place where the people might not be nice to me? How could I have done it?"

Your last weekend home, the gang throws a party for you. They still think you've lost your good sense, but then again, it's a good excuse for an all-out bash.

"Live for today, for tomorrow . . . uh oh! I don't want to think about tomorrow yet! Besides, I don't care what they say. I made the right decision. It's what I want to do! Or, do I? Well, it's too late to worry about it now. My name's on the contract."

Your last day, everyone is nice to you. Mom's fixed your favorite meal. "Eat some more, Harry. Who knows when you'll get a meal like this again," she says with a tear in her eye.

"Aw, Mom! they're gonna feed me!"

Dad's given you some extra cash. "Now, Harry, remember when I did it, I had no regrets. Just do what they tell you to do."

"Sure, Dad! I'll do my best."

Your little sister hasn't bugged you all day. She even looks a little sad.

A few teary-eyed friends drop by for a last farewell. There are no more jokes about how funny you're going to look with no hair.

"Well, good luck pal. See ya in a few years."

"Aw, come on! I'll be home in a few months!"

"Sure you will. And when you do, we'll go out and really do the town!"

When you lie in bed that night, the doubts begin again. It's not that you're afraid or anything. "They can't dish out anything I can't handle," you reassure yourself.

But, on the other hand, maybe you should have found a job, or gone to school — anything but

# WHAT HAVE I DONE?

AAIES  
Haircut Police

Story and photos by Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn





this! "Maybe it's not too late. I could catch a trawler to Pango, Pango. They'd never find me!"

Casting all your fears aside, you know you're going in the morning.

At 6 a.m., Dad keeps his head behind the newspaper. Kid sister is sniffing. Mom's been up half the night baking chocolate chip cookies to send with you.

At 6:30, the doorbell rings. This is it! The recruiter is at the door.

"It's time to go, Harry."

You grab your suitcase, quickly kiss Mom, shake hands with Dad and hug little Sis. You're on your way! You don't dare look back.

Arriving at the AFEES station, the excitement of starting a new adventure turns to butterflies in your stomach. You're ushered into a room with a group of other 'newbies.'

Everything happens quickly — too quickly! Before you know it, you're standing in front of the flag.

"Raise your right hand and say after me, 'I, (state your name), do solemnly swear . . .'"

Glancing around the room, you wonder if everyone's as nervous as you are. "The guy with the thick glasses and red nose looks like he's gonna cry."

"... to obey the orders of the President of the United States and the lawful orders of those appointed over me . . ."

"Oh no . . . it's happening! There's no turning back now!"

"... to defend and protect against all enemies . . ."

"Red Nose looks like he's gonna faint!"

"... So help me God."

"Congratulations! You're in the Army," a sergeant says as he ushers you out the door.

"This is a DA Form 4958-A. This is a meal ticket. This is a TR. It will get you a seat on the plane. These are your records. DON'T LOSE THEM!" a sergeant shouts.

You're feeling really good! You tell the first civilian you see on your way to the airport, "Hey! I'm a soldier!"

You get a free meal by turning in the paper the sergeant gave you. The 'TR' does get you a seat on the plane. By take-off time, your excitement fades somewhat when you realize you're on your way to BASIC TRAINING!

You think about all the horror stories you've heard about drill sergeants, pushups, mess halls and field training.

"Naw, they changed all that," another newbie says. "They even got girls in the same units."

At the airport, you only have a few minutes to catch the bus to the fort. It's a commercial bus and there isn't a sergeant in sight.

An hour or so later, you pull up in front of a modern, brick building with a sign that says, "U.S. Army Reception Station." You've arrived. Off the bus, into the building and, there he stands! A drill sergeant. "But, he's not even big or mean-looking!"

Calmly, but quickly, you're all given a number and sent into a classroom. There are about thirty of you. No one says a word. About 15 minutes later, the sergeant enters.

"Welcome to Fort Dix," he says and smiles. So much for all those horror stories. "This guy's all right!"

You fill out more forms. A letter is already prepared to send home to your folks letting them know you've arrived safely. More

forms. Then the sergeant tells you what you can't bring with you.

"No alcohol, knives, gambling devices — including playing cards — drugs, pornographic pictures . . . Get rid of them now, if you've got them," the sergeant says.

The room is dead silent. No one looks around. All eyes are on the floor. Then, slowly a young woman gets up. She walks to the 'Amnesty Box' located in vestibule off the main room. Others follow her until everyone has been by the box. Miniature booze bottles, hair-picks, jackknives, playing cards — an assortment of now 'illegal' items hit the box.

By now, everyone's getting tired. It's 11 p.m. and it's been a long day. You notice other droopy eyelids and one person's yawn sets off a chain reaction.

Finally, the formalities are over. You're on your way to the barracks. "I want four rows of people," a PFC says. "Women in front." A rather ragged formation walks to the low, dark buildings next door. The women go in first.

Entering the barracks, you're immediately hit by the smell of cement, canvas and cleaning fluids. A private hands you a duffle bag with two sheets, a pillow and a blanket inside.

You're led upstairs to a room with a bunch of bunks in it. Some of the beds are already occupied.

**Reception Station. The goodbye parties are over and home is a long way off. Already — even before you get your uniforms — you're being taught the Army way of doing things.**



"Find a bed and be quiet," the PFC whispers. He has a flashlight to help you unpack.

Creeping around in the dark, trying to find your soap, you trip over the guy next to you. The two of you start chuckling until you're told to "Can it!" by a mound in the next bed.

Eventually, everyone's settled in for the night. As your head hits the pillow, you figure you'll be asleep in minutes. Instead, you lie there wide-awake, staring at the bunk springs above you.

"Here I am, at Fort Dix, N.J., with a roomful of strangers. What have I done to myself?"

As you drift off to sleep, one of your roommates whispers, "Will ya listen to that! Some jerk's playing a bugle!"

Lights!

"Roll outta them racks. Let's go! Let's go! Let's go!," a PFC orders.

"Man, it's still the middle of the night!

"They gotta be kidding! It's only 5:30 in the morning."

"Listen, there's that guy with the bugle again!"

"For your information," the PFC says, "that's reveille. You've got 20 minutes to clean up, make your bunks and fall out in front of the building. Move it!"

You can't believe that in 20 minutes you are, in fact, washed, dressed and standing outside. At home, your mother used to scream, "Harry, get up!" five times before you even rolled over once.

But now, it seems the party's over.

Out of the shadows, a man appears. He's wearing a hat like Smokey the Bear. Quietly, he says, "Fall in."

Gradually, the group's chatter stops. But, not quickly enough, for out of this medium-size figure, a voice that makes the ground tremble, thunders, "I SAID FALL IN!"

Thirty people scramble into some sort of order.

"Now that I have your attention," the man says, "Good morning. You all can call me by my first name. My first name is 'SER-



**If you had any doubts about coming in the Army you won't have a lot of time to think about it in the Reception Station because you will be kept busy from dawn till dusk.**







**New friends, new uniforms, a new life and the thought of the challenges that lie ahead make the Reception Station hard to forget.**





GEANT.' I will be with you for the next few days. If you want to go to the latrine, you will ask my permission. In fact, you will ask my permission for everything you want to do. And, I don't take no bull.

"Now, we're going to practice a little drill and ceremony. When I call you to the position of attention, you will stand with your feet together, arms at your sides . . ."

The first day has begun. After 15 minutes or so of drill and ceremony — learning your left foot from your right — you're marched to the dining facility. (Still affectionately referred to as the mess hall.)

The food isn't nearly as bad as you expected. But, you don't have much time to eat before you're back in formation. More drill and ceremony. The first, "About, Face" finds 25 people facing in different directions. The other five never moved. The sergeant tries to hide a grin.

Moving right along, you're marched to the reception station where each person is weighed. Anyone over- or under-weight is evaluated by a doctor and will have a certain amount of time to gain or lose. If you don't meet the standards, you'll be sent home.

Entering an auditorium, you see the women are already there. Staying awake through the 'wel-

come briefing' is a challenge. Anyone caught sleeping has to stand.

What's going to happen to you over the next few days is explained. Sick call, pay, shots, haircuts, the PX, uniforms — a jumble of information is put out.

"Does anyone have any questions?" the sergeant asks.

No hands are raised.

Next, the women leave the auditorium. A sergeant in a white uniform carrying a box of test tubes comes in. He explains the shots you're going to get. More forms need to be filled out.

"Everyone take off your shirts," he orders.

Bare-chested, you file out of the auditorium. At the clinic, the medics are waiting. Blood is taken, a TB test, and your first experience with the Army's renowned 'shot-gun'. Then it's over.

Next comes pay call. Each person gets an advance pay and has to buy travelers checks.

Waiting in line, there's no joking or moving. "Head and eyes to the front," the sergeant says. "I JUST taught you the position of parade rest."

Nearby you spot it — the barber's pole. Today, red and white symbolizes your last bit of individuality. Three barbers are waiting as you enter the shop.

Within seconds, three men are in the three chairs and the hum

of the razors signals the beginning, or the end — depending on how you look at it.

In less than a minute, the first man is bald. Everyone in the room is staring at him. No one says a word. One of the group who's waiting, digs a comb out of his back pocket and slowly combs his hair.

"Next," says the barber. "How do you want it son?"

"Do I have a choice?" the troop asks.

(Soldiers entering basic training no longer have to have their hair cropped close in a traditional skin-head cut, but most choose to. It's recommended by their sergeants as being cleaner and easier to care for during the hectic days ahead.)

Like everyone else, you leave the room, rubbing your fuzzy, bald head, and smiling.

More drill and ceremony. March to the chow hall. Eat. More drill and ceremony. Finally, you get a break.

You've been so quiet all day except for shouting, "Alpha Company All The Way" or "One, Two, Three, Four" while marching, that no one says much of anything at break time.

One guy wears a t-shirt advertising motorcycles. His shoulder length hair is gone. He sits, staring at the ground, smoking a cigarette.

"How ya doin, Harry?" one guy asks.

"Seems like we stand in line a lot, don't it?"

"Fall in," the sergeant orders and break is over. Back at the reception station, uniforms are issued. The variety of blue jeans and t-shirts going in are replaced by green fatigues. Sneakers, running shoes and hiking boots are replaced by black combat boots. You all look the same.

Now, when you march back to the chow hall for dinner, you all shout a little louder, "Alpha Company All The Way."

Catching a glimpse of yourself in the mirror in the latrine, you can't believe it's you.

"Harry, you're in the Army now," you tell the stranger in the mirror. □

## **The hair gets cut, blue jeans and T-shirts give way to fatigues, sneakers are traded for combat boots — you're in the Army now.**





A hawk is a bird of prey with short wings, keen eyesight, a hooked beak and powerful claws.

If you have sharp eyes, you may see hawks in Germany. They're most often seen on the high ground which commands the countryside below it and beyond.

But these hawks are slightly different than your average everyday hawks. They're birds of prey, all right. Their wings are short and rounded like other hawks, but that's where the similarities stop.

These hawks have no feathers. Their color is olive drab and

they're seen in clusters of three. They're low and medium altitude air defense missiles mounted on mobile launchers. Their eyes are radar and their prey is enemy aircraft.

One place where you can see hawks of the air defense variety is a tall bald hill east of Rothenburg, west of Ansbach and south of Illeshien. It's an American air defense artillery battery manned by men and women assigned to Battery B, 2d Battalion, 57th Air Defense Artillery (ADA) (Improved Hawk).

"Hawk units have a constant 24-hour NATO mission as an air defense deterrent to hostile aircraft," says Capt. Adrian Schiess,

Jr., S-3 of the 2-57 ADA.

"German, Dutch, Belgium and American air defense units combine to form a Hawk defense in what we call the *belt concept*," he says. "Generally, the lower altitude air defense is covered by Redeye, Stinger, Vulcan and Chaparrals. The higher altitudes are covered by Hercules missiles." The Hawks take care of medium altitudes.

The 2-57 ADA covers a large chunk of space in northern Bavaria with its four firing batteries. In fact, Schiess says that his battalion is the most widely spread out American Hawk battalion in Europe.

"The guys call it the rock,

# HAWK

Story and photos by Capt. Gardner M. Nason



Duty for the men and women assigned to Air Defense Artillery units in Europe is lonely, demanding and challenging.

the hill, the ponderosa," says Sp4 Steven Gill, a radar operator who has been in Germany since December 1978. But, most of the battery refers to it simply as "the tac site."

The tac site for Bravo 2-57 ADA rises out of a forest of pine trees. It's surrounded by a tall fence. Inside the gate at the base of the hill are the motor pool and maintenance facilities. A road winds around and up the hill to the rim of the top where six launchers, each loaded with three missiles, sit on level, paved slabs.

Carved into the center of the hilltop are the command and acquisitions sections. They consist of several vans parked side-by-side and joined by a catwalk.

The only things higher on a tac site are the radar screens which have a variety of shapes, sizes and missions. Some move all the time sweeping 360 degrees. Others move only occasionally in short jerky motions, and others never seem to move. But they're all alive, sending and receiving.

Duty on a tac site is demanding because of the time, training and maintenance required of the people who make sites like this one a real deterrent to hostile aircraft.

"In an assignment like this, you spend many long hours at the site," says Sgt. Nestor Colon, a crew chief who has also served on a Hawk site in Korea.

But the long hours at the site aren't as bad as they used to be.

"Unit strength is up now," Gill says. "Before, we were short and I was pulling 24-hour duty every other day. Now, I pull a 24-hour tour and it's 4 or 5 days before I'm on site for a 24-hour stretch again."

"That doesn't count CQ or your normal 8-hour duty day," Gill adds.

"The number of people manning the tac site and the frequency they pull 24-hour duty depends on the state of readiness of a battery," Schiess says.

"At any one time, one bat-

tery is in a *hot* status," he says. "That means the battery is fully manned 24 hours a day."

"Meanwhile, the other batteries in the battalion are at a lower state of readiness."

Schiess says that batteries in a lower status are prime for training and maintenance. In air defense, readiness criteria are strict.

If an air defense battery can't meet the readiness criteria to pull its status, for example "hot status," another unit has to do it.

"It makes us mad when a unit can't pull its state of readiness because of equipment problems," says Sp4 Floyd Poston. "That's happening now. Today, we're pulling *status* for another battery that has one of its radars down."

"Today" happens to be a Saturday.

"If it were a normal duty day, about 80 people would be at the site during normal duty hours," says Capt. Stan Green, Btry B commander.

A regular duty day for Green's battery begins in Illesheim, about a 20-minute drive from "the hill" when the weather is good and the roads are clear. Since the nearest American kaserne is in Illesheim, that's where most of Green's single troops live. The unit's barracks is there and soldiers assigned to the battery eat in a consolidated dining facility they share with a unit from the 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division.

According to Sp4 Robert Hayduk, a Hawk missile crewman who has been in Germany since February 1978, the day starts with first call at 5 a.m. and exercises and a run at 5:30. After showers and house cleaning details, the troops eat breakfast and then head for the hill.

"At the site, the first order of business is usually daily operational checks on the launcher and missiles," Hayduk says.

"We use the checklist in the technical manual," he says. "We're

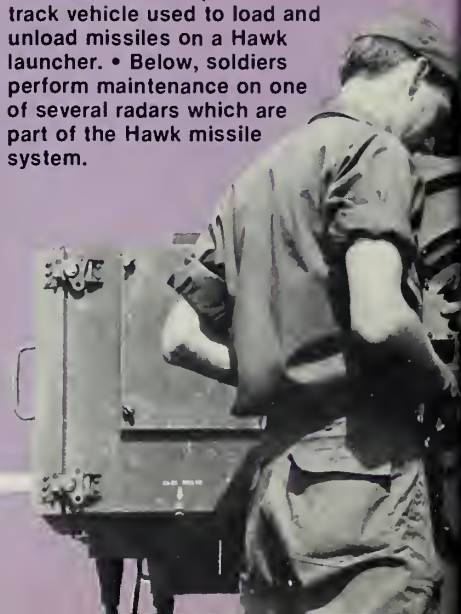
looking for things like rust, moisture in certain places, and leaking hydraulic fluid. We also check to make sure the launchers are level, the missiles are properly latched down and all cables are connected.

"After that we pull maintenance, perform details and train — whatever has to be done."

"Isolation and pressure to stay combat-ready are tough aspects about duty on an air defense artillery site," says Sp4 Timothy Brown, a generator mechanic who shares responsibilities with two other 63Bs for keeping about 20 generators of various sizes operating at



• Above, a soldier positions track vehicle used to load and unload missiles on a Hawk launcher. • Below, soldiers perform maintenance on one of several radars which are part of the Hawk missile system.





peak efficiency.

"Being a generator mechanic is sometimes the dirtiest job on the tac site," Brown says. "But all that equipment wouldn't be worth crack-erjacks if they didn't have power."

Brown says that his unit's success depends on three things: maintenance, operator capabilities and good morale.

His thoughts are shared by 1st Lt. Carl Lundquist, Tactical Control Officer (TCO) on this particular Saturday.

"I think the most important thing about the Hawk system is having a good solid maintenance program all the time, everyday," Lundquist says.

"The heart of the system is our high power tracking radars," he says. "They're very complicated pieces of equipment and they require constant attention. Training and maintenance go hand-in-hand with a good system."

Commissioned officers in Hawk batteries must qualify to be TCOs within 90 days of being assigned, according to Green.

Being a TCO is a heavy responsibility for lieutenants. They're responsible for keeping a multi-million dollar weapons system fully operational. In a war, they have to be able to identify enemy aircraft on the radar screen, determine which targets will be engaged, and order the firing of Hawk missiles.

The four lieutenants in Btry B, 2-57 ADA, pull TCO once every four days.

Members of Btry B, 2-57 ADA, believe the threat is real and that's as good a motivator as any to keep at a high state of training and maintenance.

"The idea that the opposing forces have us targeted has occurred to me a hundred times. There is no question about it," Brown says.

"They have a missile with our name on it," Poston says. That's why Hawk batteries have to be able to move.

"Every bit of this equipment is mobile," says Green, with a sweeping glance over the site. "We regularly practice mobile operations."

"A Hawk battery has three platoons: the base firing platoon, the assault firing platoon and the systems support platoon," Green says. "In wartime, air defense doctrine calls for platoons to move every day or so, or more often if required."

"Last month we spent three days in the field," Poston says. "The assault firing unit and the base platoon divided up and went to different locations. When we moved, we leapfrogged with one platoon always capable of firing."

"It worked out real well because we got a lot of training in things we don't do very often, like NBC (nuclear, biological and chemical training), night road marches and aggressor action," Poston says.

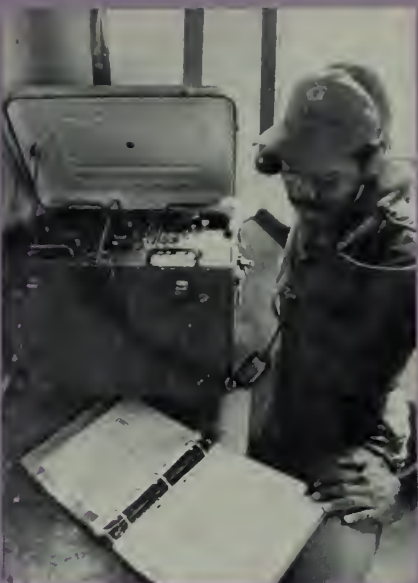
When an air defense unit is in a high state of readiness, it's subject to being inspected by battalion, group or higher headquarters. Surprise inspections generally are not festive occasions, but to some, they're a welcome relief from the boredom.

"When we do well on an evaluation, it makes you feel good," says Sp4 Huey Johnson, a recent arrival from Fort Riley, Kan. "It's kind of satisfying because you're showing people you know your job. It helps motivate you. You know you're appreciated and not forgotten."

"If anything ever comes down, we'd be good to go," Johnson says.

Others share Johnson's confidence.

"Right now, I'm more pleas-



Hawk missile crewman operates launcher section control box.

ed with the battery than I have been in the 19 months I've been here," Gill says. "I think the biggest thing that's made the difference is teamwork. I know everybody knows their jobs and just about everybody knows other jobs in their section."

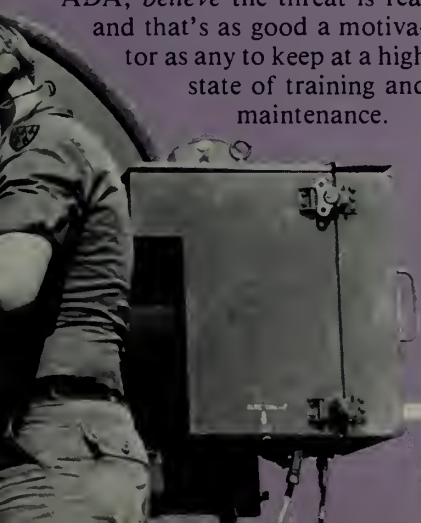
"The manning crew for a Hawk missile launcher consists of four positions: the crew chief, the launcher section control box operator and two missile crewmen," Johnson says.

"During an operational readiness exercise (ORE), the section meets at the control box. One person operates it and the other two crewmen go to the launcher to perform pre-operation checks. We do that on all three launchers. Then we go back to the control box and stand by," he says.

"I'm sure every member in our section right now knows all four positions," Johnson says.

Not everyone assigned to an ADA battery has an air defense-related MOS. A unit like this also has clerks, supply specialists, mechanics, communicators and cooks, like any other unit. All contribute to the unit's mission.

One MOS found in an ADA battery that might surprise the out-



sider is 95B, military policeman. Twelve are authorized for a Hawk battery; B Battery has seven assigned. They provide security at the site and at field locations.

"We pull gate guard and make security and perimeter checks," says PFC Laura McReynolds, a 95B who is sergeant of the guard (SOG). The SOG secures sensitive keys, posts the guard reliefs and leads the security force.

"I believe it's an important mission," McReynolds says. "But as an MP, I prefer white hat duty."

"Even though we're MPs assigned to an ADA unit, we feel a part of the unit. We're included in everything. We just have a different MOS."

When the battery goes to a lower state of readiness, it's a welcome relief for most of the battery's members, but not the MPs.

"Our duty is the same," McReynolds says. "Before we were pulling 24 hours on and 24 hours off. Now, it's 24 on and 48 off because the 16Ds have been helping us out with security."

For communicators, assignment to an ADA outfit is good duty.

"It's good because there's a lot of message traffic all the time,"

says Sgt. Cleveland Thetford, a commo team chief. "When the unit is hot, it's especially good because we get a lot of training encoding and decoding messages."

The commo section has a little more than a dozen people and they operate and maintain all the AM and FM communications equipment in the battery.

Providing food service support to a unit like B Battery, 2-57 ADA, can be a real trick because the unit's dining facility is far away from the tac site where most of the battery works.

"Meals are trucked from our mess hall in Illesheim to the site," says PFC Eric Johnson, a cook. "In good weather, it's an easy drive in a deuce-and-a-half, but in bad weather, the trip can take as long as an hour. One cook brings up the breakfast and lunch meals. The next shift brings up the supper meal."

Trucking chow in mermite containers has some problems, Johnson says.

"Sometimes food can't be mermited because it will spoil in a metal container," he explains. "Other times, it can't be kept hot enough if the trip to the site takes longer than usual."

Also, some of the troops complain there isn't always enough food, or the choice you'd get in a regular dining facility. Solutions to problems like these aren't easy when food has to be shuttled between locations, but the unit is working on them.

"For one thing, SFC Williams, our dining facility manager, has put a lot of work into making the site dining facility a nice place to eat," Johnson says.

"We're also building a kitchen up here. All we need to get is another range and the steam table hooked up."

"In the meantime, we have a freezer full of hamburgers, hot dogs, sandwich meats and condiments here if people get hungry," Johnson says. "There's a grill here, a milk machine and a juice jug. During the day, they can't touch the freezer because there are three regular meals. It's there for the manning crew during the night."

Life on an isolated hill in the middle of nowhere, can be a real strain. Loneliness and homesickness are no strangers on the hill.

"Recreation up here is limited," Hayduk says. "Sometimes we play ball, horseshoes or football. There are card games every night. Some people just sleep. Others watch German TV, read books, write letters or talk a lot — anything and everything."

"The key to getting along at a place like this is finding something you like and doing it," Brown says. "I'm a mechanic. I like it, so I'm happy. Other people like to read, play cards, study and work out. They're happy, too, because there are plenty of opportunities to do those things if you're assigned to an ADA unit."

"It's the people who don't have anything to do who are unhappy," he says.

That's life on a Hawk site. It's lonely, hard work keeping the Hawk ever ready and vigilant — capable of striking at any time. But it's a big, important job. □



A day on a tac site begins with operational checks on the launcher and missile. A Hawk missile repairman accompanies a crewman during the daily inspection.





Buying at Goodwill stores can help you save money in these times of inflation while helping handicapped people help themselves. Take a look at Goodwill. You could be surprised.

# Shopping Goodwill

Story and photos by Sp5 Gary L. Kieffer

MINK coats, excellent condition, original price \$2,500, now only \$650. Two-year-old, walnut finished, spinet piano by Wurlitzer, complete with warranty, only \$700. Bargains! Bargains! Bargains! Today more than ever, people are looking for a good deal.

Some of the more usual places people check are the classified ads, yard sales, auctions and Army Thrift Shops. Money from sales at Thrift Shops go to the Morale Support Fund for soldiers. And, there are other places to get bargains, such as a Goodwill Store.

The mink coat and piano are

just a few examples of items sold in Goodwill stores. You'll find many new Goodwill stores opening up in shopping centers alongside other retail outlets. Goodwill has moved to the suburbs to be closer to its customers.

Goodwill began 78 years ago, the brainchild of Dr. Edgar J. Helms. Helms was the pastor of a small church on the south end of Boston. He was concerned with the needs of unemployed people during the Depression of 1902.

He felt that he had to somehow relieve the suffering and poverty that he saw in his community.



• Top and above, patrons of Goodwill store view some of the quality merchandise available, including everything from fur coats to furniture. The best thing about Goodwill merchandise is the price. Usually it's set at about 10 percent of original price on soft goods such as clothes and at about 50 percent of original price for hard goods such as furniture.

Helms noticed that in the rich Back Bay and Beacon Hill areas of Boston, people had more than enough. So, with a burlap bag slung over his shoulder, he scoured those areas in search of useable goods. These he returned to his church, where he put people to work refurbishing them.

The refurbished goods were either given or sold to the poor. Today, the money from the sales is used to finance the programs and this is basically how Goodwill works. Sales mean help to needy people.

Over the years, Goodwill Industries of America has grown to 168 units across the country. With 40 chapters operating in 30 foreign countries, Goodwill is actually an international organization.

"Primarily, we feel that our goal is to improve the quality of life for the handicapped person," says Joseph E. Pouliot, vice-president of Goodwill.

"Our focus is now on the physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped people. Today, about 70 percent of our clients coming to Goodwill are emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded," he says.

Goodwill provides psychological services for these people. They also provide evaluation services and personal and social adjustment programs. Help is offered to those with speech and hearing problems and those people requiring physical and occupational therapy. Goodwill also operates a job placement service for the people completing their programs.

"Our stores are a very important part of our program. They help us to be as self-sustaining as possible, instead of being a burden on the community.

"So, when people shop at Goodwill, not only do they get a bargain; good quality merchandise at a reasonable price, but they are also helping us continue our programs for the handicapped."

Although Goodwill's customers come from every walk of life, there has been a shift in who the average customer is. In the past, Goodwill's customers were made up mainly of the poor.

"As the cost of living changes, so do our customers," Pouliot says. "The majority of our customers are now coming from the middle class.

"People come here to take advantage of good quality merchandise at a lower price than they can get elsewhere," Pouliot says. "Because of that, our stores have moved from the inner-cities to the suburbs and shopping centers."

Goodwill stores carry everything from furniture to used cars, lace dresses to popcorn poppers, paperback books to costume jewelry, and some items that aren't found in most other wholesale outlets. Most of the merchandise is donated by the public.

"We've had brand new dinette sets donated. These would run about \$2,000 if you bought them new. And we have people pull up in a truck and just drop them off," says Richard LaFlower, a Goodwill store manager.

"Last year about 1,800 cars were donated to Goodwill," Pouliot says. "Suddenly we were in the used car business." These cars are usually the older gas guzzler models, but all types have found their way onto the lots. Where else could you pick up an 1967 Mercedes-Benz for \$300?

"We also get some rather unique donations. We had a house trailer donated once," Pouliot says.

Other donated items include a 25-foot cabin cruiser, a stuffed bobcat, a shetland pony and a new pair of custom-made leather shoes valued at more than \$600.



Some of the larger donations include 10,000 square feet of vinyl flooring and 10,000 gallons of fuel oil. A Marquise diamond valued at more than \$8,000 and a 53-piece set of International silver, appraised at \$9,000, are some of the higher priced donations.

Although most of the items in Goodwill stores are used goods donated by the public, they do receive merchandise from other sources.

"Sometimes we receive 'distressed' merchandise," Pouliot says. "When a manufacturer has a surplus or it's the end of a line or season, we'll sometimes get donations of these types of goods."

After the donations are made, the store checks the condition of each item. Prices are set according to the quality and the amount of reconditioning needed to restore each article.

"As a rule of thumb in pricing, we look for about 10 percent of the original price in soft goods like clothing," Pouliot says. "For hard goods, those in good shape, we ask about 50 percent of the original price. These are scaled down according to the original condition of the article and the amount of reconditioning that we have to perform."

"There are still people who have the wrong idea about Goodwill," LaFlower says. "They think that the stuff we have is no good; that it's all a bunch of junk. But most of the stuff we get is of very good quality."

"I shop at Goodwill all the time," says Ann Hillburn, a Virginia resident. "If someone has never been to a Goodwill store, he probably has a complete misconception of what they're really like."

"I'm an antique buff and

I've found some of the most fantastic buys in these places. I'd been shopping in every antique shop in Virginia for a frame for an old oil painting that I have. I had no success. I had antique dealers looking everywhere for one. Then I breezed in here one day. I picked up a frame that fits perfectly. I paid only \$15 for it. It's just magnificent. I was willing to pay \$150 for one like it."

"Many of my neighbors shop at Goodwill and so do most of my friends. I tell all of them about the deals I get here. But I also warn them that you can't just walk in here and get what you want everytime either."

The trick is to shop the Goodwill stores regularly, since the merchandise varies from day to day.

The funds generated by the sale of used and reconditioned goods provide about 80 percent of Goodwill's annual budget. Their programs help handicapped people help themselves.

So the next time you're looking for a bargain, don't rule out Goodwill. You may be surprised. As Ann Hillburn says, "It's quite a place." □

Merchandise of literally every description finds its way into Goodwill stores. In addition to furniture, rugs and clothes for children and adults, Goodwill stores have sold new and used cars, house trailers, stuffed wild animals, a 25-foot cabin cruiser and 10,000 gallons of fuel oil. Most of the merchandise available for sale is donated by the public.

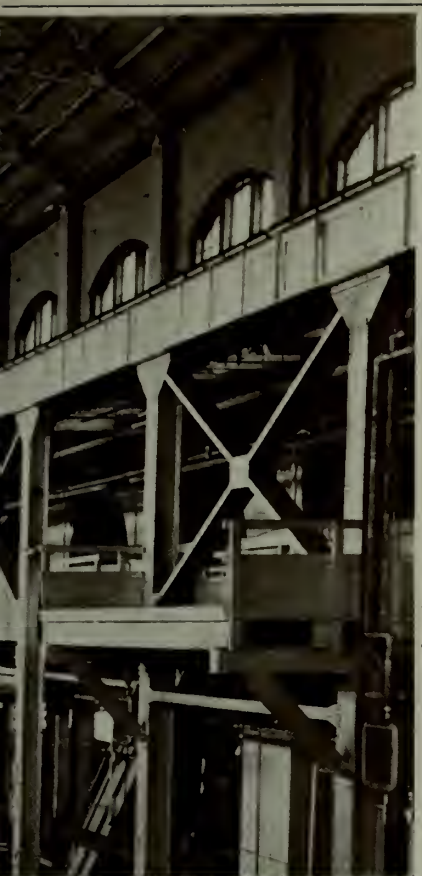






# WATERVLIE





# ARSENAL

## Home Of The Big Guns

*"WELL, let's see now. We've been makin' guns for the Army for as long as I can remember. As a matter of fact, my granddaddy worked there for awhile. My mother's uncle on her father's side worked there back in World War II and, if I'm not mistaken, his father worked there before he did. Now, if you ask Mrs. Cutters down the road apiece, she can tell you more about it. Of course, she's not home right now — won't be back 'til tomorra. . ."*

OLD-TIMERS of Watervliet, N.Y. will tell you they've been making supplies for the Army for a long time — 167 years, to be exact.

Watervliet Arsenal is the birthplace of the Army's cannons. It's the only cannon factory in the U.S. today. In fact, it's the only place in the free world that can make a full range of cannons from the 20mm up to the 16-inch gun.

Now, if you do go down the road 'apiece' to see Mrs. Cutters, she'll tell you the arsenal didn't start out making cannons.

"It wasn't cannons first-off," she says. "In 1813, when the arsenal was set up, we were makin' ammunition, harnesses and gun carriages. That was when our troops were fightin' the British up on the northern and western borders of New York, you see.

"When the Civil War came along, we were makin' ammunition for the artillery and for small arms and things like saddles and nosebags for the horses. After the war, though, there wasn't too much goin' on. Mostly, the place was used for storage.

"Things got better 'round about 1887. That's when Congress decided to make Watervliet the 'Army Gun Factory.' In 1902 we started makin the country's first 16-inch gun. Yessiree! That's one mighty big gun. They don't make 'em too often anymore though. They were for coastal defense and the Navy's battleships, you know. But, if the Navy needs 'em, we can still make 'em.

"Now, we haven't always been real busy. There've been some slow times. Why, I remember back in the late '30s, there were only about 350 people workin' at the arsenal. They only made about 90 guns a year back then.

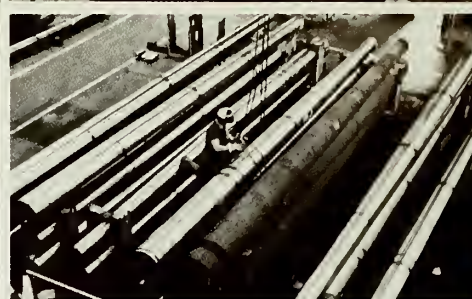
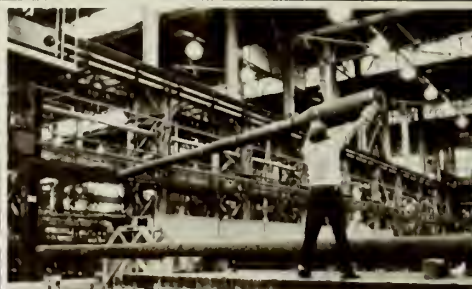
"But then in 1939, it got real busy 'cuz we were gettin' ready for World War II. It was in November 1942 — no, it was December — my memory ain't what it used to be, you know — we turned out more guns than ever before. During that one month, we made 3,400 guns. Nigh onto 10,000 people were workin' here then.

"As I recall, they even had a company of soldiers workin' here in those days. Fred Clas can tell you more about those days. He was workin' here as a soldier and now he's the Director of Operations or some such fancy title. Regular success story he is. Worked at the arsenal for forty years so far and he ain't quittin' yet s'far as I know."

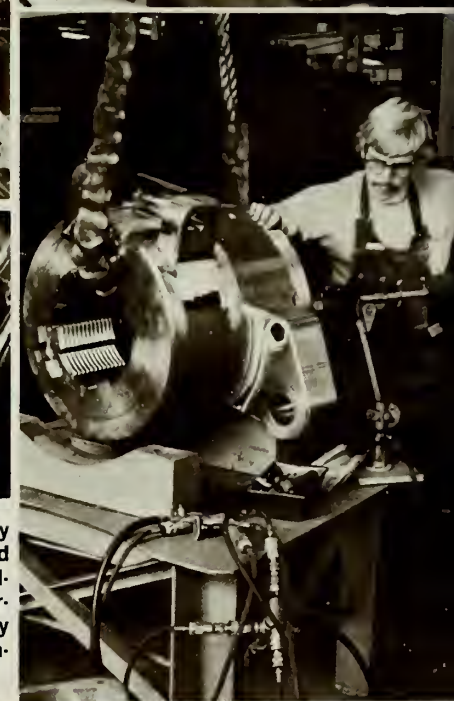
Mrs. Cutters is right. Fred Clas 'ain't quittin' yet.

"I started as an apprentice machinist just before WWII," he says. "I joined the Navy when the





The Arsenal is a modern industrial facility with technology and methods recognized throughout the world. The workforce is well-trained and highly skilled both in manufacturing and management techniques. Often, they have skills that can't be found in private industry. Photos by Sp5 Linda Kozaryn.



war broke out, but the Navy Department discharged me and told me to join the Army. I did and they put me right back here at the arsenal. They assigned about 45 of us here. We'd work our regular jobs during the day and afterwards we'd go to the parade ground and have close-order drill. After dark, they'd give us more

military training in one of the buildings. At about 10 at night, we'd get to go home."

Although the arsenal has changed considerably, many of the buildings that were built in the 1800s are the same, and will remain so.

In 1967, Watervliet Arsenal became a Registered National Landmark because of such historic buildings as the 'Big Gun Shop.' It was built between 1889 and 1891. The arsenal is now undergoing a six-year moder-

# WATERVLIET ARSENAL



nization program.

But, the new construction is designed to blend in with the historic landmarks.

A tree-lined street leads from the main gate to the arsenal's headquarters. Except for the cannons on display near the parade ground, visitors may think they're on a small, New England college campus. But, the cannons are there — in front of the headquarters building, along the road, around the flag pole. A museum houses cannons dating from the 16th century



to the present.

The feeling you're on a college campus gets stronger as you enter one of the buildings. This is the Benet Weapons Laboratory. Here, the Army's cannons are researched and developed.

"We furnish the engineering for the arsenal products," says Paul Rummel, director of the lab. "We do the basic research on the behavior of materials under loads typical of cannons. We determine the effects of

high pressure, high temperature and high velocities on cannons.

"If the artillery, armor or infantry people want a weapon for a special purpose, we offer concepts," he says. "We're always working on a new breech, a bore evacuator or a better barrel.

"Our projects have led to better ways of making cannons. The time needed to bore gun tubes, for example, has been reduced about 30 percent by using a guided boring system developed here at Benet."

Leaving the studious quiet of the lab area, the pulse of the arsenal becomes evident.

A storage yard holds lengths of steel called 'preforms.' Overhead, a huge crane spanning more than 130 feet, lifts raw materials and finished products.

Inside the manufacturing shops, cannon tubes and components are being machined. The Big Gun Shop is a quarter mile long. Safety glasses are required for anyone entering the throbbing factory areas. Inside, overhead cranes whiz by bearing gun tubes in various stages of production.

The heart of the arsenal is its rotary forge, the largest of its kind in the free world.

Until a few years ago, the arsenal bought all rough gun tubes, called gun tube forgings, from private industry. Now, they make most of their own. In 1977, a new system developed by Benet Laboratory using the rotary forge went into operation.

A cylinder-shaped steel preform goes into a furnace where it's heated until it's glowing-orange. It then moves along a conveyor-like trolley to the rotary forge. Giant metal claws grasp the form and move it to the cavernous mouth of the forge. Heat from the red-hot metal can be felt 10 feet away.

As the preform moves into the mouth of the forge, four giant hammers circling it begin pounding. These hammers beat 200 times a minute to shape and lengthen the preform as it rotates through the forge. The loud pounding lasts about 12 minutes.

The bright orange metal (or steel) is grasped by another set of claws as it comes out the other side of the forge. Now, it looks like a cannon tube. An overhead crane lifts the rapidly cooling tube and carries it to racks where it will sit overnight.

"The typical time in industry to produce a finished gun tube forging is 40 to 60 hours," Rummel says. "Our forging line can produce one in eight hours."

The man running the forge sits in a tower overlooking the operation.

Dave Bullock says the console he works with "has been compared to the console of a 747. Everything functions automatically. But, if something goes wrong, the operator may have to decide whether to continue forging or to abort the piece.

"There's also a man on the floor watching the forging. We work together. If something goes wrong, he'll tell the operator through a headset. It doesn't happen very often. The forge has turned into a very reliable



piece of equipment."

After the tube cools, Bullock says, "the tubes are marked and shipped down to the saws where they're cut. They cut discards off the breech and the muzzle ends. If they need to be straightened, it's done with a press. Finally, they go into another furnace where they're heated to make them stronger."

Machining, rifling, boring — all contribute to the finished product.

Before the weapon is shipped, it's inspected. The final acceptance for the Government is done by the Product Assurance Directorate where an inspector places his mark on it. Each weapon made at the arsenal carries the commander's seal of approval. In fact, the commander's initials are inscribed on every gun.

The Benet Laboratory knows how long the tubes will last. "We have test firing facilities where we simulate firing a gun," Rummel says. "We test them until they split apart. We calculate backward from that point to determine the 'safe service life.' When we put out a safe life on a gun, it's not an engineering estimate. It's a tested number and it's very conservative. We set the service limit low so there's no chance of an unexpected failure.

"We also send a sampling out for proof firing. Years ago, you had to proof fire every cannon. That's been out-dated by the quality of the material and the inspection techniques we have today. We have so many ways of checking the materials for cracks or flaws, that test firing each gun is really archaic."

The quality of the guns the arsenal produces today, Clas says, "are far superior to anything we've had in any previous war. They can fire more rounds before they wear out and they can fire them greater distances with greater accuracy.

"During the Korean War, we had a very large number of weapons that blew up when fired on the battlefield. In Southeast Asia, only one gun — a 175mm — blew up. As soon as it happened, a team from Watervliet went out and brought the weapon back."

It was analyzed to find out what went wrong. It was redesigned and a stronger 175mm was put out.

"Today, our weapons are made of the highest grade materials this country can produce," the operations director says. "We scrap weapons for the slightest imperfection. If it's not 100 percent in quality, we'll scrap it."

The gun tubes do wear out before the breeches, however. "About 40 percent of our workload is making

spare tubes," say Tom Fitzpatrick, chief of manufacturing. "A cannon's breech mechanism has a much longer firing life than the tube. Before the breech will wear out, the tube will be replaced one or two times.

"As the troops fire them out," he says, "we have new tubes staged in depots to replace them. The field units at maintenance depots can remove the tube from the vehicle and put in a new one."

Supplying cannon tubes for the U.S. forces is only part of the arsenal's job. Visitors come to the historic arsenal from all over the free world.

"We're looked upon as the center of cannon production know-how," Clas says. "People come from England, Germany, Australia, Korea, Israel — you name it — to see how we manufacture cannons."

The Army factory also sells cannons to other countries. "About 40 percent of our business is making cannons for the other nations of the free world," the operations chief says. "There are other countries making cannons and we're in competition with them. For foreign sales, we have to produce our products at the lowest possible price and produce a quality product that will warrant confidence and attract business. When it comes to cannons, we take our hats off to no one."

The arsenal turns out the big guns for the U.S. military and other nations — 105mm's, 155mm's, 120mm's, 8-inchers. For almost one hundred years, Watervliet's workers have plied their trade as cannon-making craftsmen.

One arsenal worker not only helps make the guns, he also gets to see them in action. Reuben Mickle is a crane operator at the arsenal. He's also a tank commander in the New York State Army National Guard.

"We have a 105mm on our M48A5 tank. I see the 105mm here in production from the beginning to the finished product. And, I have a chance to see what it does. When you're shooting at a little paper bull's-eye or at a range of a mile and a half, it surprises you

how accurate these guns really are. They're fantastic! Having the chance to fire the guns makes you know you're really making a good product!"

"Reuben, there, he's a good man," says Mrs. Cutters. "I told ya Fred Clas could tell ya more about the arsenal than I. And that young man, Tom Fitzpatrick, he sure knows what he's talkin' about. Well, now that you've seen the place, I reckon I'll be gettin' on back," the tiny, gray-haired lady says as she walks away.

Getting into your car, you turn to wave goodbye, but the quiet street is empty. Mrs. Cutters is gone. But, she may be back again someday — to tell the arsenal's story. □



## Home Of The Big Guns





# DAYROOM HUSTLER

Steve Abbott  
Photos by Sp5 Gary L. Kieffer

**DAYROOM HUSTLER.** He takes his cue from no man. He calls his own shots, makes his own breaks. He'll shoot you straight or kiss and bank. He's cool, calm and collected. He chalks his mistakes up to experience and moves on. Dayroom hustler.

"A lot of people who can shoot good pool when it's a friendly game choke up when the money hits the table," says a hustler with obvious disdain. His tone makes you wonder if he can really play a friendly game.

This hustler, who is also an Army sergeant says, "When I was at my peak, I liked crowds in the pool room because I liked to show off. Now, I know I'm on my

down so I don't like a lot of people around to see me messing up. I don't have the control I once had to make that stick do what I want it to.

"Every now and then I get these flashes of brilliance and I tell myself I've still got it. But then I'll run the table and miss the eight ball five times," he says.

The hustler is one of those people who can tell you how good they are, or were, without coming across as conceited. After listening to him, you *know* he was good. You also get the feeling that even on "his down" you wouldn't want to tangle cues with him.

"To get it back," says the hustler, "would take hours of living in a pool room again." "It" is that touch, that magic, that separates the hustler from the hustled.

For this soldier-hustler, who prefers to remain anonymous, his shooting days carried him from the USO at Fort Devens, Mass., to exotic assignments in the Middle East, to pool tournaments at stateside posts and finally to an assignment in Washington, D.C. where his playing days came to an end.

He had honed his talents and reaped the profits from them during those lonely



Top, a spectator shares the strain of the game. Above, chalking up is important. Right, often the game is in the other guy's hands.



times when Army assignments took him away from his family. When his family joined him, he hung up the cue. Staying good would take too much time away from them.

For him, the delighted ooohs and aaaahs from a crowd impressed by a good shot, the tingle of excitement as a pile of money grows, the challenge of psyching out an opponent are all in the past.

When he talks about pool and hustling now, his face breaks into a big grin, chuckles pop forth and an occasional hearty laugh punctuates the recall of his "career."

He started playing pool in college after he saw others playing. His technique then was "blast the ball and hope one would go in."

Mixing books and billiards in college taught him the basics of pool. Later, he joined the Army and the basics blossomed into a new talent and a desire to be even better. During Army basic, he got his first taste of the material benefits he could reap with his

cue. Fellow basic trainees contributed 50 cents a game to his coffers.

It was penny-ante compared to what would follow. His first overseas assignment started the transformation from pool-for-fun to pool-for-profit. It became a business.

Family and friends were thousands of miles away. The loneliness of separation was eased by long hours bent over a green mat surface artfully guiding small hard balls into strategically placed pockets.

In the Army, says the hustler, pool playing begins as just something to do on Saturday afternoons between paydays.

"I used to go to the USO when I was at Fort Devens," he says. "You go there to meet the guys, talk and shoot pool. The comradery is important, but when you get good, you start doing it for more."

More is right. Those 50-cent basic training games gave way to \$1 and \$5 games overseas. His most exciting, and profitable, match was played for \$70 per game. He won about \$400 that night.

But there's more to being a successful hustler than the ability to make pool balls dance at your cue.

First, there are hours upon hours of playing. "Overseas, the pool hall was right across the street from where I worked," the hustler remembers. "I would get off work and go to the pool hall until it closed. That was 4, 5, 6 hours a day or more shooting against people."

Then there's the ability to psych out the opposition — to make the person being hustled *want* to play more. The successful hustler is the one who lets the victim leave the table penniless thinking he lost because he got some bad breaks.

"You can't jump up and really tear a guy up and humiliate him," the hustler says. "If you do, he isn't going to shoot you anymore. What you've got to do is shoot him so he almost wins."

"I had some psychological things I used to do when I was shooting," says the hustler with an evil twinkle in his eye.

"I used to talk to people before and after they shot and I talked to them while I shot. Before a guy would shoot, I'd say 'whatever you do, don't miss, because if you do, the game is over,' or 'boy, that was really good shooting. I'd really be mad if I was shooting that good and was going to lose,' " the hustler says, chuckling.

"I'd walk around the table all the time. I was constantly in motion. If I was playing a guy who could really shoot, I would stand down at the pocket that he was



shooting at. I wouldn't lean on the table. I'd just stand there," the hustler says.

That kind of chatter and activity can play on a person's mind. It makes the cue shake. It makes the pockets shrink to the size of worm holes. It makes your heart thump. It makes it easy to miss. It makes the hustler happy.

But sometimes the hustler finds himself being hustled.

"I ran into this guy in the Air Force who had my mind," recalls the hustler with a pained expression. "This guy would come into the pool hall in old baggy pants, an old plaid shirt and ratty brown shoes. But when he leaned across the table it was like poetry. I used to run the table down to the last ball before the eight ball. Then I'd miss that ball and he'd clean me out."

There's a difference between a good shooter and the person who has a good game. The good shooter can't do everything well. He can shoot some pretty good shots but if his whole game isn't together, he's going to mess up somewhere. The guy who has a really good game is consistent.

"I shoot a good game," the hustler says. "I shoot a game three shots ahead. When I shoot a ball, I already know which three balls are going to be eliminated next. I try to shoot position so I don't have to use bank shots. I don't like to shoot bank shots. I try to shoot them all straight in."

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Billiards are as much a part of Army life as S-O-S. It's difficult to find a dayroom, rec center, NCO club or USO that doesn't have a table somewhere.

Pool is popular in the Army, many soldiers say, because it's challenging, inexpensive (or free), and it's a good way to kill time.

Most of the pool players in the Army aren't hustlers. They simply enjoy the game.

SSgt. Joseph Cummings, a flight operations coordinator and Sp4 Kirk Johnson, a crew chief, are both assigned to Davison Army Airfield at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Both know their way around a pool table. Johnson and Cummings are regular winners at Fort Belvoir's weekly pool tournaments. They do most of their playing at the post rec center.

They, like many Army players, picked up their first pool cues when they were very young — eight and nine years old in these cases. They're self-taught.

They consider themselves good players and have confidence in their abilities, however, neither of them likes to venture off-

post for a game.

"I'm about average in a large city pool hall," Cummings says, "but I wouldn't compete against the house players. I'm above average in the Army."

Johnson agrees. "I run up against a lot of civilians I can't touch. They embarrass me."

Johnson and Cummings disagree on how to stay good. Johnson says not playing for a couple of weeks before a tournament sharpens his game and helps his concentration. Cummings likes to play as much as he can against players of equal or greater talent. "That really sharpens your game," he says.

Most players in the Army are wary of being hustled. Most have been hustled and some have given it a try themselves.

One soldier says he did his share of hustling in high school and college but he wasn't very successful because, "to be a



Left, waiting it out. Below, hand, eyes and cue become a single tool. Bottom, shooting to win.



## Billiards Through the Ages

BILLIARDS are any of several games played on an oblong table by driving small balls against each other or into pockets with a cue. These types of games have been around for a long time, although no one seems prepared to call the shot as to the specific date or place of origin.

Some contend that billiards games took their cue from the 6th Century B.C. in Greece. Others place the first break at about 1452 in France. Billiards were definitely part of 16th and 17th century England and France. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson and Samuel Johnson all mention billiards in their works.

Billiards for all its history, has had difficulty finding its niche in society. Some billiards games are considered games of great prestige in many places. The finest billiard tables are often found in the most elegant of homes.

At the same time, other billiards games are considered to be very low-class ones played by pot-bellied, beer drinking, fist-fight-prone rowdies in smoke-filled pool halls.

The majority of players and games probably fall somewhere between these two extremes.

The most popular American billiards game is pocket billiards, or pool.

The basic equipment needed for a pool game are a cue stick, the balls (15 of them plus a cue ball), a table, a rack and a hunk of chalk.

The cue is 40 to 60 inches long with one end bigger than the other. A leather cue tip is on the small end that hits the ball. Early cues had curved heads and looked similar to modern hockey sticks.

Chalk is applied to the cue tip to prevent it from slipping off the ball if the ball isn't hit near its center. By applying chalk, players can purposely hit the ball off center to cause a spinning motion called "side" in England and "English" in the United States.

Elephant tusk ivory balls gave way to composition balls in the late 19th century. The composition balls are made of nitrocellulose, camphor and alcohol which, when combined, become thermoplastic. Thermoplastic is soft when heated and can be shaped by a hydraulic press. It becomes very hard when cool. The same research that brought pool players new balls also marked the beginning of the plastics industry.

Early tables were made of wood and had iron hoops or obstacles on them. These gave way to holes cut in the top of the table. Originally the holes were in the center of the table. Later they were moved to the sides and corners.

Fine tables are still built of the traditional mahogany; however, most are now made from modern materials such as plywood, formica and plastics. Wood beds gave way to slate and now smaller home tables use pressboard or chipboard beds. The bed is designed to provide a level, smooth playing surface. The covering on the bed is a finely woven, green wool cloth with a lustrous nap. Green was the only acceptable color for more than 100 years. Now green is being replaced by more vibrant and modern decorating colors such as blue, red and gold.

good hustler, you have to know your own limitations," he says. "I was always wanting to try somebody a little bit better to see how far I could go.

"I've been hustled," he says. "Two guys came to my hometown. They were road players and everybody knew it, but we all paid to play them just to see how good they were, and how good we were. The road players left town in three days with about \$6,000. But we were all willing victims. It was a challenge."

While money seems to become an inevitable part of many pool player's lives, for most, the excitement and enjoyment of the game lie in the challenge it presents.

One sergeant who has been playing about five years may be as close to the "typical" Army pool player as you can get.

The day he turned 18, he went into a bar near the plastics factory where he worked in Ohio. He was going to celebrate his first legal beer. In the back of the bar was a 9-foot, slate bed table, he says with awe in his voice. "I played my first game that day and I fell in love with the game," he says.

He learned to play from the local shooters but he also studied books by pool greats that showed him ways to practice and taught him position play.

He now considers himself above average for Army players. At his current duty assignment, he thinks he's among the top 10 pool players. "Maybe the top five," he ventures. He considers the competition at the post "fierce."

He's married and has a family so he can't spend a lot of time shooting pool. Most of the good pool players, the hustler included, say that the best way to lose your touch is to get married — pool halls and wives don't mix.

But this soldier and his wife have an agreement. Two nights a week he plays in the post tournaments. The rest of the time his cue is silent.

He clearly enjoys the game and he has many pleasant memories. Like the time he left a Rhode Island bar with patrons thinking he was the greatest shooter since Minnesota Fats.

"I was playing a guy for 50-cent beers," he says, leaning forward as the excitement of recalling the action almost brings him out of his chair.

"I called a hard cross corner shot, then another. Both went in. It went to my head. I ran the table making hard shots. I was shooting way over my head but the other guy and everybody else didn't know that. It was fabulous."

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Pool players are rational people. They realize that no matter how good they are, there is always somebody a little better. That's why most of them are content to play pool for its challenges — not profit. Even the hustler knows when to back off.

"There are good shooters out there," he says. "If I go to where these REAL people are . . . people who have been living in a pool room for 15 or 20 years . . . I'd call them 'Sir' and everything. I wouldn't mess with any of them."

So goes the life of the hustler and the hustled. Rack em up. □



# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## LOOOOOONG DISTANCE SKIING



THE longest ski race in the United States takes two days to run, features lots of hills and severely tests even the best skiers.

The Finlandia Cross-Country Ski Marathon is run in March in Bemidji, Minn. This will be the third year for the event which is part of the Great American Ski Chase, a series of ten cross-country races staged in the northern United States.

The Finlandia is the longest and most difficult of the races. Competitors ski a 50-kilometer groomed course outbound on the first day, then ski the same course back the second day.

Last year, 750 hearty souls braved sub-zero temperatures to take part in the race. Organizers expect 1,500 participants this year. Most of the competitors come from Scandinavian countries and from states such as Minnesota, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire.

Among those competing this year will be a five-man team from Company A, 409th Infantry, U.S. Army Reserve from Walker, Minn. The team

will be led by Capt. Ole Jessen-Klixbull, who will be running his second Finlandia. The team will compete in uniform.

The Army Reserve does more than just compete in the Finlandia event. This year, as last year, reservists from the 409th will provide support critical to the successful running of the race. About 40 soldiers will provide medical care and equipment, staff checkpoints along the race route, and set up and operate the communications network necessary to maintain control of the race. Reliable communication is essential because competitors are strung out over a long distance and many points on the course are very isolated.

The reservists' expertise in maintaining radios in sub-zero temperatures, their cold weather training and their experience in treating cold weather injuries, such as hypothermia, make them indispensable to insuring a successful race. *Photo and information provided by Capt. Ole Jessen-Klixbull*

## Are You Addicted?

Here is a list of questions to help you determine if you're an exercise junkie. Answering yes to three or more questions could indicate a potential problem. Yes to all questions probably means you're addicted and should seek help from family, friends or professional counselors.

1. Do you feel anxious and/or guilty if you miss one day of exercise, even if you have a good reason?
2. Do you continue your regular exercise routine even when injured or sick?
3. Do you spend more than 50 percent of your free time exercising?
4. Does your exercise routine often make you late for work or meetings?
5. Does exercise always take precedence over relationships with people?
6. Do you ignore family members' criticism about the effect of your exercise routine on them?
7. Do you feel like your body is falling apart if you miss one day's exercise? *Washington Post, 10/17/80*

## Track and Field Results

THE U.S. Armed Forces Track and Field Team tied for third place with Italy in the 1980 CISM competition held in November in Brazil. Military teams from 14 nations took part. Brazil took first place, followed by Germany.

Army members of the U.S. team who won medals were: Sp4 Lester Washington, 1st Lt. James Barrineau, Sp4 Ashland Whitfield, Sp4 Lester Washington all from USAREUR; 2d Lt. Colin Williams, Fort Polk and Sgt. Harold Lawrence, West Point.

Other Army members of the team were: Maj. Michael Anderson, 2d Lt. Scot Leishman, Sp4 John Johnson, 2d Lt. Jerome Morgan, Sp4 Phares Rolle and Sp4 Edward Washington.





# WOOD CARVING



Story and carvings by Maj. Clifford H. Bernath  
Photos by Sp5 Gary Kieffer

**"I don't have an artistic bone in my body."**

**"I don't have time for that kind of thing."**

**"Too expensive!"**

**"When I get home, all I want to do is sit down and relax."**

**W**HAT'S your excuse for not having a hobby? There are hundreds to choose from. Fact is, there's at least one hobby that blows away excuses like sand in a windstorm. Wood carving!

Take it from a color-blind person who was born with two left thumbs. My artistic ability could be neatly packed away in a ring box.

The truth is, that for wood carving, you don't need much more than a sharp knife, a piece of wood

and a lot of patience to make works of art you'll be proud to give as gifts or display in your home.

Wood carving is also an inexpensive hobby which you can enjoy while relaxing at home, or almost anywhere else for that matter. Indoors, you can spread out newspapers or a drop cloth and let the chips fly. Outdoors, don't worry about the chips at all. They're bio-degradable.

And, unlike many other hobbies, you don't have to get rid of your family or go into solitary confinement





Three-dimensional whittling is great for making toys, gifts and keepsakes. You can work on most projects easily and almost anywhere.

The rich look of wood enhances any wall in your house. Two-dimensional carvings can be hung with pride. They're easy to make and cost little.



Carving requires very little investment. Basic utility knives found in most hardware stores, and a few interchangeable blades, will take care of most whittling projects.



to enjoy putting knife to wood. Go ahead and talk a blue streak or watch your favorite TV show while you carve.

Another plus about the hobby of carving is convenience. You can take your knife and project (unless you're carving a totem pole) anywhere you go. Think of all that dead time when you're in the field. Carving helps whittle away those hours.

No more excuses? OK, then. Let's begin.

No article can teach you how to carve. It's definitely a hands-on activity. But you can pick up a few hints about tools, woods and techniques that can make your learning a little easier. A trip to the library before you get started won't hurt either. There are many good beginners' books that go into detail about tools, materials and techniques and which also have patterns

and instructions for beginners' projects.

But, to hold you over until you can get to the library, here are a few tips:

### TOOLS

The tools you'll need to get started depend on the type of carving you're going to do. If you want to do relief carving (such as plaques or wall-hangings), you'll need a set of gouges. The X-Acto (TM) handle and gouge kit can be purchased for less than \$5. Other inexpensive gouges are also available. Unless you're interested in really large carvings, this type of set will handle most of your carving needs. Once you decide you want to stick with carving, you can buy more expensive individual gouges. These are more convenient if the piece you're working on requires changing gouges fre-

# WOOD CARVING

quently. The gouge sets, on the other hand, are cheap enough that when they get dull, you can throw them away and get new ones. You have to sharpen the more expensive gouges.

If your interest is whittling 3-dimensional figures, you need a good, sharp knife and probably a wood file. The same X-Acto knife handle you use with gouges can be used with a variety of carving blades. Stanley (TM) also makes an excellent and inexpensive utility knife that can be used for whittling. There's no need to invest big bucks in a fancy blade, unless you want to. If you want to use a pocket knife, choose one with a three- to five-inch blade and with a large enough handle to get a firm grip on. It should also fit comfortably in your hand.

Somewhere along the line, you're going to need a sharpening stone. You're much more likely to cut yourself using a dull knife than a sharp one.

## TECHNIQUES

A book on carving will take you from start to finish on a project. Unless you can work closely with a more experienced carver, pay close attention to the book. But here are a few tips the books usually overlook:

1. The grain of the wood determines the direction from which you can carve it. The harder the wood, the more this is true. If you're carving and your knife sinks too deeply too easily, you're going the wrong way. You're in danger of chipping your piece. Stop, turn the wood around and carve from the other direction.

2. If you do chip a piece, glue the chip back on and wipe off excess glue. No one will be the wiser.

3. Never try to remove large chunks of wood with a single stroke. Always whittle away at your work. That's where patience comes in. If you make a mistake, it will be a little one.

4. Don't try to push a knife or a gouge through the wood. When you use a gouge, rock it back and forth and guide it forward, allowing the gouge to cut through the wood. When using a blade, use a slicing motion.

5. Always carve away from yourself. The object is to do all carving on the wood and leave your finger undecorated.

6. If you insist on decorating your fingers, include band aids in your list of required equipment. Since the thumb is often used on the back side of the blade to guide it and for extra strength on hard woods, many carvers put a band aid on their thumbs before they start carving.

7. Don't get overly ambitious. Choose easy projects at first. Use them to develop your techniques.

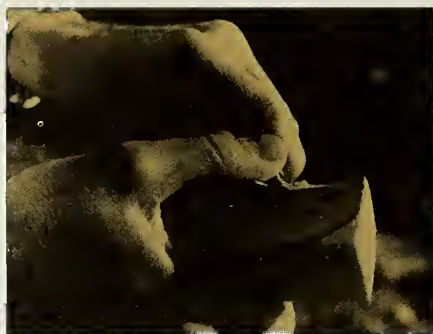
8. When you're getting near the end of a project, use a wood file to smooth it out and help you get perspective.

Don't use sandpaper until you're sure you won't be using a knife or gouge anymore. The sand can dull a blade.

Once you get going, you'll develop your own lists of dos, don'ts and probably-shouldn't-haves.

Until then, quit thinking of reasons not to get started. This is your chance to carve a place for yourself in posterity. □

Draw center lines on all sides of the wood to help you keep the project symmetrical. With a pencil, draw the figure on all sides of the wood. Carve down to the lines.



## WOOD

Once you turn into an avid carver, you'll want to learn all about the different types of wood and the carving characteristics of each. There's plenty of time to learn that. Right now, all you need to concern yourself with is the hardness or softness of the wood and the price.

As a beginner, you'll probably be better off with a soft wood, like pine or basswood. Soft woods are easier to carve so you'll be able to concentrate more on using your tools and developing your technique. They're also less likely to crack or splinter if your knife slips.

So far as prices are concerned, "cheap" is the magic word when you're starting out. Wood scraps from your post craft shop or a lumber yard are ideal. Small wood scraps are often yours for the asking. There's nothing wrong with wood scraps for advanced carvers either.



# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott

## WHEN THE BALLOON GOES UP

SOLDIERS certainly got a rise out of our readers with our Nov. '80 Lighter Side query about the origin of the phrase "when the balloon goes up." Many thanks to those who called or wrote. Here are some of your responses:

"When the balloon goes up probably originated during World War II when balloons on cables were used to guard against low-flying aircraft attacks. You knew you were subject to attack when the balloons went up." Richard Campagna, Fort Dix, N.J.

"A field artillery observer would go up in a balloon to call fire during World War I. When the balloons went up, a battle was about to commence. . . ." Sp4 Ronald Martinez, Fort Sill, Okla.

"It comes from an Army term adopted in France during World War I. It signifies the lifting of barrage balloons on cables carrying artillery observers from the Allied lines. The bombardments usually preceded an offensive maneuver by infantry against German positions.

"The term was also used in World War II in England. British and American servicemen knew when German aircraft were heading toward England when anti-aircraft balloons carrying heavy cables rose into the sky. The cables helped shear the wings off the bombers." Jim Thomas, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"Around the time of Napoleon, hot air balloons first became popular. They were used to rise above the horizon and natural cover to observe enemy positions in order to determine vulnerable areas prior to launching an attack." Capt. Ben Sewell, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

"During the Civil War, forces used balloons for observation platforms to spot enemy movements. Shortly after the balloon went up all hell broke loose, therefore the all-time favorite phrase "when the balloon goes up" caught on." Maj. Gary Wise, Field Station Korea.

And finally, from the "DIRT" team (Danville, Indiana Recruiting Team), Fred Spaulding says the term originated during the Civil War when Gen. McClellan in command of Federal forces, used observation balloons to determine the enemy's deployment before commencing a battle.

## WHAT IN THE WORLD IS IT?



A hearty pat on the back to those who can correctly identify the objects in this photo. Here are some hints: They were called dragon's teeth. They are not the great pyramids of Egypt. They were part of a "system" mentioned in the story beginning on page 16 of this issue. Identify their function and the "system" of which they were a part.

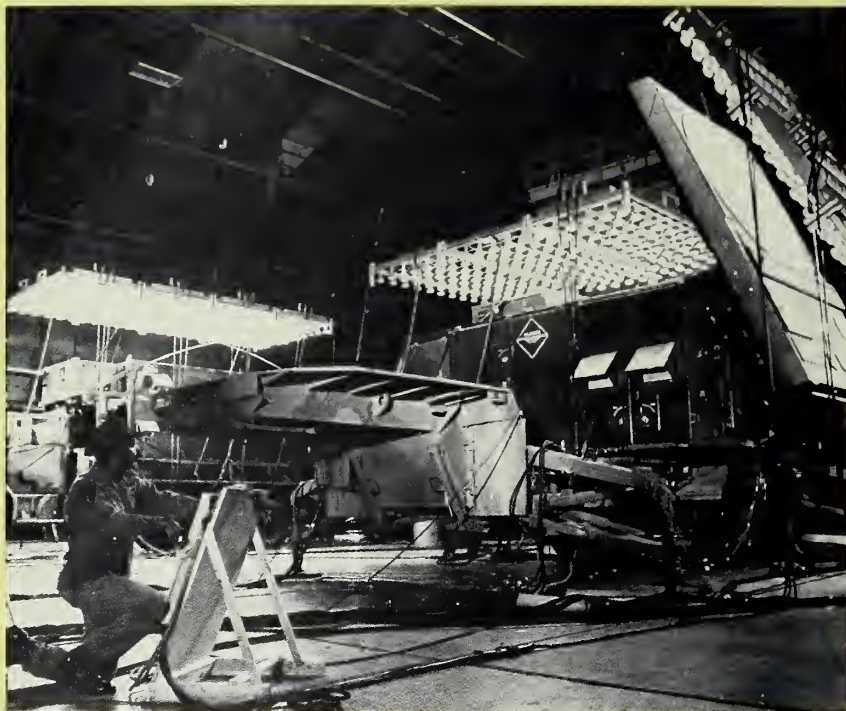
## NEW RECRUIT . . . LOTS TO LEARN

For a look at what new recruits experience at the reception station today, flip to page 28 of this issue — that story may bring back some memories.



"Well, it was nice meeting you sergeant. Listen, I'm bushed after my long trip, so I think I'll hit the hay. If I'm not up by noon tomorrow, wake me — I don't want to miss lunch."

# What's new



## Climate Chamber

- Under the glow of hundreds of flood lights, equipment belonging to the U.S. Army's Patriot air defense system is tested in a giant climatic chamber at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. A key element of the new air defense system is a radar which is capable of tracking multiple targets and controlling the missile in flight. The system is subjected to extremes of both hot and cold temperatures which range from -50 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit during climatic tests.

## New Ed Programs

- A number of educational incentive programs are being tested in Fiscal Year 81 to make recruiting and staying in the Army more attractive. The programs include loan forgiveness, new educational financial assistance, a noncontributing VEAP and a super VEAP kicker. For details, check with your first sergeant, re-up NCO or education center.

## Military Family Resource Center

- The military family is the subject of a three-year study recently awarded to the Armed Services YMCA by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

During the first year of this project, a Military Family Resource Center will be set up in Washington, D.C., to develop social services to help military families better cope with the pressures of military life. The new center is in response to a 1979 government report which looked at stress unique to the military family.

The report says some of the major causes of stress among military families are:

- long absences by military members from their families;
- frequent relocation of families;
- assignments to remote areas where language or cultural differences isolate the military community;
- lack of adequate child care programs.

The military family is clearly the focus of considerable interest at all levels within the Army community.

- San Francisco and Los Angeles International Airports now have Military Airlift Command (MAC) service counters to assist military and DOD civilian travelers. MAC assistance is located on the central ticket level of the airport in San Francisco and at American Airlines ticket counters in Los Angeles.

- Nominations to the Ordnance Hall of Fame are being accepted by the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School. For more information write: Commander, U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, ATTN: ATSL-DOS, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005.



## Army Needs Linguists

- If you're good with languages, the Army Linguist Program may be just the opportunity for you. The Army needs qualified linguists, particularly the non-Romantic languages such as Chinese-Mandarin, Czech, Polish, Arabic and Turkish. Soldiers selected for training are sent to the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center at Monterey, Calif. The courses last from 24 to 46 weeks depending on the difficulty of the language. To qualify, enlisted soldiers cannot be on orders for overseas, and must have a score of 89 or higher on the Defense Language Aptitude Test (DLAT).

Interested enlisted soldiers need to check AR 611-6 and DA Pamphlet 600-8 and submit their applications to: MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPT-S, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Va., 22332.

## DOPMA Affects Officers

- A complete revision of officer personnel management was approved by Congress in November, 1980. Called the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA), it affects all commissioned officers including generals.

DOPMA addresses such issues as:

- a single promotion system;
  - promotion according to specialty needs;
  - time-in-service and time-in-grade requirements for promotions;
  - closer regulation of field grade officer strengths;
  - service obligations when promoted above the grade of major;
  - tenure provisions for officers;
  - Senate confirmation of general officers.
- Officials are now writing personnel policies to conform to DOPMA provisions.



- March of Dimes National Poster Child Missy Jablonski, 5½ of St. Louis, Mo., recently visited Army Chief of Staff, Gen. E.C. Meyer, on behalf of more than 250,000 babies born each year in the U.S. with physical or mental damage due to birth defects. To overcome these, the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation supports programs of research, medical service and education.

Missy was born with spina-bifida (open spine) and hydro-cephalus (water on the brain). When she was a day old, Missy underwent spinal closure surgery, and seventeen days later, excess fluid was removed from her brain. In 1978 she had a bone transplant on her legs.

Despite her paralysis, Missy rides a tricycle, swims and dances. The 35-pound, 38-inch tall poster child has a personality that charms everyone she meets.

- A task force under the Reserve Component Coordination Council (RCCC) is seeking help to identify paper work which could be cut back or done away with. The task force is finding that paperwork is a burden. Reservists, Guardsmen and active duty soldiers are asked to point out administrative requirements which take away from training time. Send comments to: RCCC Task Force, c/o Headquarters, Department of the Army (DAAG-PLM), Washington, D.C. 20310, or call (area code 202) 694-4670, or autovon 224-4670.

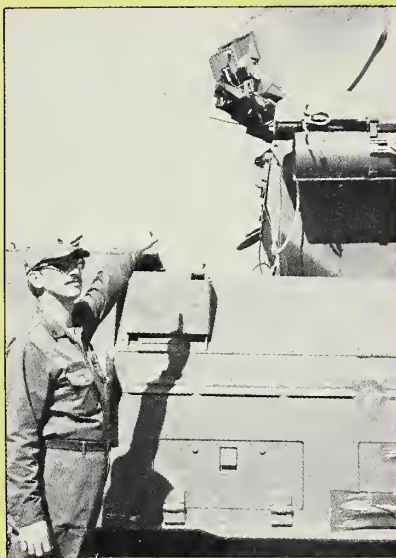
### Answers to The Lighter Side (Page 53)

**WHAT IN THE WORLD IS IT?** The dragon's teeth were part of the Siegfried Line, a system of pillboxes and fortifications built along the German western frontier in the 1930s. In 1944 German troops retreating from France found the Siegfried Line to be an effective barrier against advancing American forces. The Americans didn't break through the line until the spring of 1945. The dragon's teeth were concrete tank obstacles.

## Roland

- When the newest U.S. Roland air defense missile systems roll off production lines, they will be equipped with a safety device designed to protect maintenance crews. SSgt. Gary L. Kenser, assigned to the Army Material Test and Evaluation Directorate, U.S. Roland Project, at White Sands Missile Range, N.M., suggested the safety device and received a \$400 cash award for his suggestion. The device will prevent the Roland surveillance antenna from rotating while crews are working on the fire unit. Previously, the radar antenna could be put in motion by a crew member inside the vehicle while technicians were working outside.

Kenser's suggestion is being adopted in principle, but instead of a safety switch, three power fuses would be readily accessible. The antenna power can be interrupted by removing the fuses.



## Keep SGLI Beneficiary Updated

- Soldiers are reminded to make sure the beneficiary on their Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) is up-to-date and correct. Events such as marriages, divorces, re-marriages, deaths and births may affect who receives your SGLI funds. By writing "By Law" on your insurance form, your SGLI will go to your closest relative in this order: spouse, children, parents. If none of these relatives survive you, the SGLI money goes automatically into your estate. Also, you may list anyone as a beneficiary, not necessarily a relative. Talk to your first sergeant or check with your MILPO if your SGLI beneficiary needs to be changed.

## Airlines Offer 50% Discount

- In recent weeks the number of airlines offering 50 percent fare reductions for active duty military people traveling on leave or pass has grown. Most of the participating airlines offer the 50 percent discount on selected domestic routes only. Two airlines offer the reduced fare on all domestic routes. The 50 percent reduction ends March 31 for all airlines except USAIR which has set no expiration date. You should always shop around to find the lowest fares; a couple of extra phone calls could save you some money.

## Correspondence Courses Help

- A good way to earn more promotion points as well as increase your chances of success on your SQT and improve your job proficiency is to take correspondence courses. The Army Institute for Professional Development offers more than 3,000 subcourses which cover subjects related to almost every officer and enlisted career field. An E-5 or below can earn up to 200 points for Training and Education on the new promotion point worksheet.

Army correspondence courses are listed in the DA Pam 351-20 series, Army Correspondence Course Catalogs. Complete DA Form 145, Army Correspondence Course Enrollment Application, and send it to: The Army Institute for Professional Development, U.S. Training Support Center, Newport News, VA 23628.


## New Refund Policy

- The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) has a new refund policy for merchandise costing more than \$100 paid for by check. Customers must wait at least seven days from the date of purchase before they will be refunded cash. The waiting period allows the check to clear local banks. For overseas, the waiting period is 14 days. There is no waiting period on refunds on merchandise valued less than \$100. AAFES stresses the importance of presenting the sales slips when requesting refunds.





Yesterday's memories  
are growing unclear.  
It's hard to remember  
what used to be dear.  
I'm standing in lines  
and sitting in chairs,  
and juggling green  
things the Army  
wears. And the ques-  
tions I have, boil down  
to just one — Over  
and over I ask,  
**WHAT HAVE I DONE?**  
see page 28



# **MAKING THE ARMY'S BIG GUNS**

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# SOLDIERS

MARCH 1981



## Engineers: Hardhat Heaven

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355.05  
APR 13



# HEROES IN COVERALLS

Like magicians, they wave their wrenches with grease stained hands. They can raise quarter-tons and deuce-and-a-halves from rusting skeletons. They are the soldiers of the 8th Maintenance Battalion. See page 41.





# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
MARCH 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 3

Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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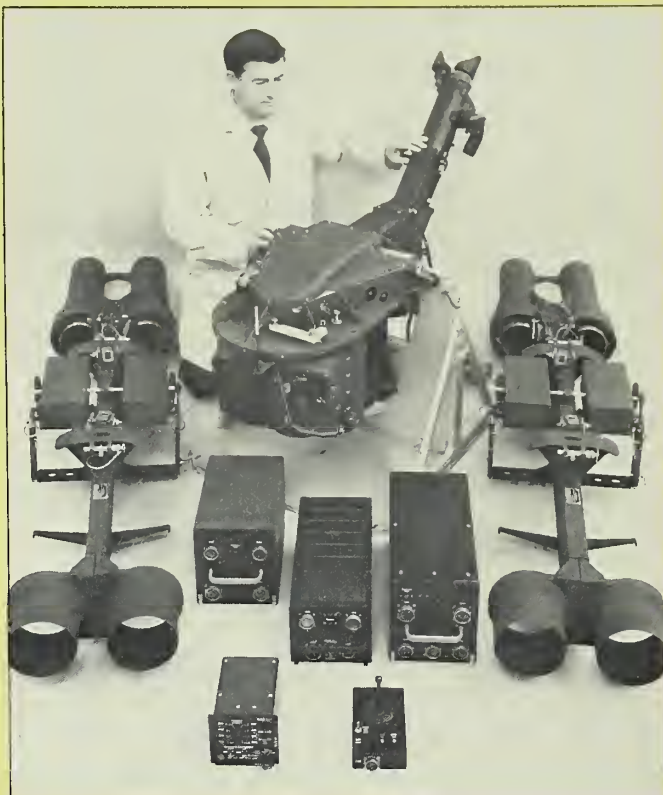
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**Credits:** Front cover photo by Sp5 Bill Branley; photo opposite and inside back cover by Sp5 Gary L. Kieffer; back cover photo by Maj. Clifford L. Bernath. Three of the February SOLDIERS covers were improperly credited. "Child Abuse," "What Have I Done?" and "Making the Army's Big Guns," (covers 2, 3 and 4) were all taken by Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn.

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# What's new



## Army Gets 1,000th TOW

- The 1,000 airborne TOW missile system, similar to the one pictured here, was recently delivered to the U.S. Army for installation in a Cobra attack helicopter. Engineer Glen Fee inspects the telescope sight unit which enables gunners to accurately fire TOW missiles from standoff ranges against tanks, trucks and ground installations. The three black boxes in front of the sight are electronic units, and the two smaller boxes are aircrew controls. Two twin-barreled missile launchers are also shown here. The missile system is for the AH-1 Cobra series helicopters used by the Army and the Marine Corps as well as several other nations.

- General Motors (GM) says that 1981 models run overseas on leaded gas will not ruin emission control systems and the cars will meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for return to the continental U.S. It was previously stated that 1981 GM cars which used leaded gas overseas would damage the emission control system and not be allowed to re-enter the U.S. According to GM, these fears have been eliminated. However, GM recommends that owners have the catalytic converter or its pellets removed before using leaded gas and re-installed upon return to the U.S.

## Use of Dogs Is Legal

- The U.S. Military Court of Appeals has ruled that it's legal to use marijuana detection dogs in health and welfare inspections. In a recent case, the court stated that the commander, or a member of the commander's inspection party, may use all of his senses during the inspection. This extends to the use of a trained drug detection dog as a means of improving his own natural senses, the Army says.

Evidence found in the course of an inspection is admissible if the inspection is legitimate. That is, if the inspection was really to insure the fitness and well-being of the unit.

Moreover, if the dog alerts on a place not included in the scope of the original inspection, the commander may authorize a search of that place based on probable cause. In order to satisfy himself that probable cause exists, the commander must be familiar with the reliability of the dog and be satisfied that the dog alerted the place in question.

- Company commanders will now stay in command anywhere from 12 to 24 months. The company-level command tour length for units in the continental U.S. and long tour overseas areas is 18 months, plus or minus six months. Army officials say the objective of the new command tour length is to stabilize commanders at a critical operational level and improve the cohesion among the members of those units. Commanders of officers in company command level positions do have exception provisions to shorten or lengthen the tour when needed.



## Energy Awards Presented

- Eight Department of the Army employees were recently recognized for their contributions in helping the Federal government make better use of energy resources.

They were Marvin Gross, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Nelvin Holland, Sacramento Army Depot, Calif.; Thomas Rooney, U.S. Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, Ga.; and Thomas Rogers and Gary L. Schulz, both employed with the U.S. Army Energy Showcase, Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas. They each received the President's Award which recognizes individual achievements which warrant personal congratulations from the President.

Another award, the President's Council Award, was presented to three individuals for important achievements in meeting the President's reduced gasoline use goal. They were Daniel W. Bloom, Tobyhanna Army Depot, Tobyhanna, Pa.; and Jonny M. Holloway and Lt. Col. Rodney J. Schulz, both of the U.S. Army Armor Center, Fort Knox, Ky. Individual responsibility, demonstrated leadership and new techniques to improve energy efficiency were some of the items considered in making the award decisions.

- To take part in the new Educational Assistance Program, soldiers must meet the requirements of having joined the Army after Nov. 30, 1980, and before Oct. 1, 1981, be a high school graduate, have a verbal math score of 50 or higher, and have enlisted for a critical skill specialty. Benefits under this program include a \$1,200 tuition assistance account, a \$300 monthly allowance to be paid if the member is no longer in the service, use of the benefits after two years of service and upon reenlistment, the authority to transfer benefits to dependents or take a 60 percent cash-out option. Check with your post Education Services Officer for additional details on these and other programs.

## New Computer System

- The first models of the Army's battlefield computer centers were released for delivery to the field in December, 1980.

Known as the Decentralized Automated Service Support Systems (DAS3), the computer system is designed to provide combat service support for Army units in the field. At the heart of the system is a Honeywell Level 6 Model 47 minicomputer with disc and tape storage and video display terminals. The equipment is installed in a military standard 10-ton semi-trailer van.

The U.S. Army, Europe, will be the first to be equipped with DAS3 hardware, followed by units in Korea and the continental United States.

According to Lt. Col. Neil Senkus, DAS3 project officer, 179 systems will be produced over a three-year period.

The DAS3 was developed by the U.S. Army Computer Systems Command (USACSC), Fort Belvoir, Va., and is being produced by the General Electric Management and Technical Services Company. The new system replaces a 15-year-old National Cash Register system.



# feedback

## IN-DEPENDENTS?

I was aghast when I read "Army Wives Speak Out" in your Dec. 80 issue.

How dare these "dependents" call themselves "independent!" They are dependent on their husbands' military status for their benefits--PX, medical, travel discounts, educational programs, etc. The marriage factor alone accounts for this.

If the Army wives want to complain, let them work for all their freebies. Let them join the Army themselves, considering all the factors involved.

It makes me irate to have to stand in line in the PX and banks after I work for my bennies because dependents crowd the facilities.

I work for my benefits and I'm proud of it!

Sp5 Laurie C. Simms  
Fort Devens, Mass.

## INFORMED ON UNIFORMS

As a longtime student of military uniforms, I read with interest your article in the Dec. 80 issue ("Uniforms for the '80s").

Specialist Kozaryn might well have titled her fine article "Reinventing the Wheel."

During WWI, knitted "toques" served much the same purpose as the mask pictured on p. 11. As for body armor, we experimented with protective vests as early as the American Civil War. The Kevlar helmet, of course, approximates the Model 1916 German "stahlhelm," which we modified on an experimental basis for trial the following year.

Footgear also comes full circle since the "trench slippers" of WWI were roughouts of a similar design to the "new combat boots." Actually, the 1942 combat boot represents a dead

ringer for Natick's latest proposal.

When the Army, in post WWII, decided to change its "brown shoe" image, orders appeared which called for the sanding of roughout earth-tone footwear so it could be sanded and dyed black!

Thank you for the fine article and the opportunity to voice my opinion on what Natick, SOLDIERS and I all consider to be an important topic. Please understand that I am not attacking the research and development work done by serious and dedicated individuals in DARCOM. My purpose is only to call attention to possible ways to make their task somewhat easier.

John Phillip Langellier  
21st SUPCOM

## TANK YOU!

I loved Sp5 Kieffer's picture of the tanker washing his monster inside the back cover of the Jan. 81 SOLDIERS.

With six years as a turret mechanic and tank driver, it really brought back some memories. It sent a cold chill down my spine. It never seemed to be that cold at Fort Knox, but the second you got the hoses out, it went down to 20 degrees, at least.

Jan R. Shrader  
Chillicothe, Ohio

## WHERE WAS SANTA?

Being the wife of a retired Army master sergeant and the mother of one current GI and three ex-GIs, I appreciated your cover picture on the Dec. 80 SOLDIERS. It truly hit home.

Just one question. Why doesn't the "sacked out" young GI have at least one wrapped gift? Lord knows we made sure ours had presents. Couldn't yours have something?

Joyce M. Clark  
Edina, Minn.

## NEO DOUBTS

Re: "Order in a Crisis" (Dec. 80).

A polite one-word comment on NEO plans: EYEWASH.

I worked as a community NEO NCO for more than three years, and even though I have been back for about two and a half years, I doubt if much has changed in that time.

If we were realistic about NEO, we would tell everyone that we'll try to do everything that can be done but there are no guarantees that we can get all the dependents out.

Our community was judged to be one of the best, according to USAREUR. One third of the units worked to have good NEO programs; another third did only enough to pass an IG inspection and the rest didn't care.

For every Eileen Hartley, there are about three others who haven't been to a NEO briefing and who don't even have the basic NEO kit.

We should be honest. At our level, we felt we would need at least seven days.

Despite warnings, we couldn't get 52 Americans out of Iran. Yet, we think we could do a better job getting 290,000 people out of Europe.

A Former NEO NCO  
Fort Monmouth, NJ

## WRONG COWBOY

This letter is in reference to an article in your Focus on People section (Nov. 80). The article says the cowboy's name is SFC Tom Holmes. I'm afraid it is me.

The picture was taken in Worms, Germany.

SSgt. Ron Lamb  
APO NY 09036

*You're right. We recognized the bull but cowboys tend to look alike.*



### BLEW THE A-BOMB

Re: "Fort Carson Goes Hollywood," (Dec. 80).

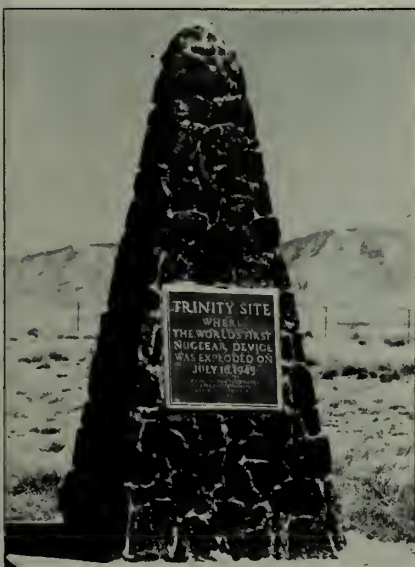
Someone is a little confused concerning the development of the atomic bomb. Your article states Los Alamos, N.M., was the site where "the A-bomb was first tested in 1940." WRONG!!

First of all, the first atomic bomb was exploded on July 16, 1945. Scientists were only theorizing in 1940 that an atomic bomb was even possible.

Second, the bomb was not exploded at Los Alamos, but at Trinity Site, which is within the boundaries of White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico. This is more than 200 miles from Los Alamos. There still isn't a tree near the Trinity Site.

I am inclosing pictures of the Trinity Site.

Maj. David Olmsted, PAO  
White Sands Missile Range, N.M.



Well, we sure "bombed" that one. Thanks for your correction.

### MORE TO FRONTIER

Reference your Dec. 80 article, "On the Frontier of Freedom." It was well-written and accurate but you overlooked one very important part of the border mission.

The 11th ACR uses its own internal Ground Surveillance Radar Teams and equipment plus other augmentation radar teams to insure the border is completely covered with effective surveillance, even during limited or zero visibility.

The opportunity to go on a border augmentation mission is the greatest experience a soldier can have in peacetime Germany. It leaves a lasting impression and gives us all a better perspective on our mission of defending freedom.

Sgt. Keith R. Denning  
APO New York

### FAVORS ETS

I would like to comment on the article titled "The Second Time Around" in the Jan. 81 SOLDIERS.

I left the Army in Jan. 1978. I am now a service-salesman with an oxygen concentration company. I am paid better than an E-5 and I have the use of a company car.

I don't miss those cold winter nights walking inside a fenced motor pool on guard duty. I don't miss the family separation during field exercises or overseas tours.

I feel that if the Army is going to attract qualified college grads, like myself, the Army must stabilize soldiers for several years at the same duty station. Also, the Army will have to upgrade its current pay scales to match civilian jobs in order to retain good people.

There are two sides to the story of an ETS. My story is one of freedom to make decisions for myself and to work

when and where I please.

Kenneth Hart  
Indianapolis, Ind.

*To ETS or not to ETS. That will always remain a question. And the answer usually depends on each person's needs, potential, desires and other factors.*

*By the way, the Army's leaders agree with you about pay and stabilization and they're working for both. The recent pay raise was a real shot in the wallet for most of us. And there's more than just lip service being given to find a way to keep soldiers in one location longer, whenever possible.*

### LIVING THE CODE

As a retired Navy type and also a DA civilian, I'd like to tell you that you have one helluva publication in SOLDIERS.

In your Oct. 80 issue, there's an article titled "They Lived the Code." It certainly makes one reflect on his or her own career and hope that, in some way, you match up.

I'm a bit disappointed that on p. 35, you used the photo of the hanging of those found guilty of murdering Abraham Lincoln.

Anyway, the copy was excellent. Keep up the good work.

Dr. James Heltsley  
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.



# OVERSEAS DUTY Bringing the Family

Sp5 Linda Kozaryn

"OH NO! They can't do this to me! Somebody help!"

"Wake up, Charlie! You're having a nightmare!"

"Oh Sharon! They smashed our TV! They broke our dishes!"

"Who did, Charlie?"

"The packers! It was terrible! Then they shipped our furniture to Alaska! They lost our baggage. You and the baby ended up in Panama. And, who knows what they did with the car. All I got was a headlight!"

"Calm down, Charlie! It was

only a dream."

"But, the packers are coming tomorrow! The movers are coming the next day. Have we done everything we need to do?"

Poor Charlie! The day before the packers come is too late to be asking that question.

Moving to a new duty station overseas can be a trying experience for soldiers and their families. Waiting until the last minute to ask questions and take care of all the things that need to be done can cause problems. But, how do you

know what to ask and what to do?

When the great computer in Washington spits out your name, your local personnel office gets the word. Your unit will be notified and you'll be called to the personnel office for a briefing.

This is the time to bring up any problems you may have which may keep you from going overseas. For example, if you're scheduled to go overseas during your wife's eighth month of pregnancy, your departure may be postponed for up to six weeks after the baby is born.



Both you and your spouse should go to the overseas briefing.

## BRINGING THE FAMILY

IN some overseas areas, dependents aren't allowed. In Korea, for example, there are generally only three places where soldiers can bring their dependents: Pusan, Taegu and Seoul. In other overseas areas this is not generally the case. The overseas commander has the say on whether or not you can bring your family with you at government expense.

Whether you bring your dependents will affect how long you'll be stationed overseas. For example, if you're going to Germany and want to bring your family, you'll have to serve a "with-dependents" tour of 36 months. If you decide to have your family remain stateside, you'll serve a 24-month "all-others" tour. Soldiers on their first enlistment who decide to go to Germany alone can serve an 18-month all-others tour.

The Army will move a soldier's family close to relatives or friends if he or she is being reassigned overseas.

If you decide to go on an all-others tour and move your family close to friends or relatives while you're gone, you'll get a Family Separation Allowance. This will help you pay the added housing expenses caused by the separation. This allowance, which is usually \$30 a month, is for soldiers stationed outside the 48 continental states, Washington D.C. and Hawaii. Alaska, in this case, is considered an overseas assignment.

If you move your family to a high-cost area, you'll also receive the Variable Housing Allowance for that location. This allowance will help you pay part of the housing costs not covered by your quarters allowance.

After you've been to the overseas briefing, you'll know where you're going and if you can bring your family. Your next step is to set up an appointment at the personnel office to fill out a "Reassignment Processing" form (DA Form 4787).

Let's say you're going to a place where you can take the family and you decide you want to bring them with you. On the Reassignment Processing form, you'll fill in information about yourself and your dependents. You'll indicate whether or not you want "dependent travel."

You'll also have to decide if you want to bring your dependents only if government quarters are available or, if you'll accept housing on the local economy. E-4s and below with fewer than two years service won't have to make this decision. They're normally not eligible for government housing.

Filling out this form carefully is important because it's sent to the overseas command. It's used to determine if your family will be given dependent travel. If dependent travel is approved, your dependents and belongings will be moved overseas at government expense. It also means your family will be "command sponsored."

Command sponsored families are entitled to commissary and PX privileges, ration cards and cost of living and housing allowances. They're also eligible to enroll their children in Department of Defense Schools and to register their private autos among other things.

Many soldiers decide to move their families to restricted areas at their own expense. Others, who could serve with-dependents tours, pay the family's way out of their own pocket so they can serve a shorter tour. In these cases, the family is not command sponsored. Depending on where they're stationed, this can make them ineligible for certain benefits.

"Thousands of people go overseas who aren't command sponsored," says Capt. Richard O'Bryant, a personnel officer at the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center. "In Korea, for example, this means dependent schools aren't open to them. They're not eligible for government quarters. Ration cards aren't available to them."

The policy varies in different countries. "As far as commissary

and PX privileges, and things like ration cards, it's up to the overseas commander to set the policy," O'Bryant says. "Medical care, however, is an entitlement by law and is available to all dependents."

## DEPENDENT TRAVEL

ONCE your request for dependent travel has been approved, the date your family will be moved will depend on where you're going and what the housing situation is at that location.

Soldiers who have "pin-point" assignments to specific units overseas may have "concurrent" travel approved. This means the whole family will travel to the new station together. Concurrent travel is only approved, however, if housing will be available within 60 days of the family's arrival overseas.

Concurrent travel may also be approved if you have friends or relatives living in the overseas area who your family can stay with until housing is available. You have to furnish their name, relationship and address to the personnel office. And, they'll have to send a letter to the overseas commander saying they're willing to provide adequate housing until you find your own place to live. This letter can be sent through you.

In cases when housing will be available between 61 and 140 days after your arrival in country, "deferred" travel may be approved. This means the soldier will report overseas and the family will follow when quarters become available.

Deferred travel is generally approved for soldiers who are going to a replacement battalion. Charlie, for example, is an E-3 on orders for Germany. He'll be reporting to the 21st Replacement Battalion in Frankfurt. From there, he'll be assigned to a unit somewhere in Europe. In this case, deferred travel has been approved for his wife and baby.

But, Charlie didn't want to leave his wife and baby at Fort Podunk while he wasn't there. So he asked what he could do.

The Army will move a sol-

# OVERSEAS CHECKLIST

YOU'VE just gotten word through your orderly room that you're going overseas. Don't panic. The Army has a way of taking care of its own. But, you have to do your part, too. Here's a list of things to do.

1. Go to the overseas orientation briefing at your local personnel office. Bring your spouse (if you have one).  
Date\_\_\_\_\_ Time\_\_\_\_\_ Place\_\_\_\_\_

- Explain any problems or circumstances which may make you ineligible for overseas duty at this time. If this is the case, find out what you have to do to ask for a deferral or an assignment change.

- Make sure the following questions are answered:

Are dependents allowed at the overseas station? ☐ Yes ☐ No

How long is a with-dependents tour? \_\_\_\_\_ months

How long is an all-others tour? \_\_\_\_\_ months

Will I have to extend or reenlist to meet the requirements of a with-dependents tour? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If I elect to serve an all-others tour or, if deferred or nonconcurrent travel is approved, how do I move my family to another location until they can join me?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Call your personnel office to make an appointment for a reassignment counseling session.  
Date\_\_\_\_\_ Time\_\_\_\_\_ Place\_\_\_\_\_

3. Apply for passports for yourself (if needed) and your dependents. Don't wait for dependent travel to be approved.

4. Go to the reassignment counseling session.

- Fill out the DA Form 4787 (Reassignment Processing) and all other forms carefully.

- Be sure to list any special needs your dependents may have due to physical or emotional problems.

- Be sure you understand all the areas covered on the counseling checklist which the personnel management specialist will have you sign.

5. Go to your transportation office.

- Pick up a personal property inventory checklist.

- Set up a counseling session at a time when your spouse can go with you.  
Date\_\_\_\_\_ Time\_\_\_\_\_ Place\_\_\_\_\_

6. When you get your orders:

- Make sure it's you they want. Check your name, rank,

MOS and social security number.

- Make sure all your dependents are listed on your orders if concurrent travel has been approved.

- Take copies to the Central Port Call Office.

7. Go to the counseling session at the transportation office. Bring your orders.

- Make sure the following questions are answered:

How much can I bring?  
Unaccompanied baggage \_\_\_\_\_  
Household goods \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any restrictions? If so, what are they?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Can I ship my POV and if so, how?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Can I bring my pet (cat, dog, boa constrictor, white mice, etc.) and if so, how?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

When will the packers come? Date\_\_\_\_\_ Time\_\_\_\_\_  
When will the movers come? Date\_\_\_\_\_ Time\_\_\_\_\_

What number do I call if I have problems with the packers or movers? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Check with your insurance company to make sure your belongings (POV, household goods and baggage) are covered while in transit.

9. Call the immunization clinic to find out when you can get your shot records updated. Don't forget your medical records and yellow shot record. Operating Hours \_\_\_\_\_

10. Visit your legal assistance office to update your wills and get any powers of attorney you may need.

11. Check with your finance office about updating or changing any pay allotments.

12. Write to your sponsor. Ask about your new unit, housing, schools and other facilities at the new station.

13. Leave an address and phone number with your personnel office where you or your dependents can be reached at all times pending arrival in the overseas command.

14. Pick up your port call and Travelope when they're ready.

15. Clear post.

16. Report to the Aerial Port of Embarkation about two hours before your flight.

17. Enjoy your trip.



dier's family to another location to wait until they can join the soldier overseas. Unaccompanied baggage will be shipped with them. The family's household goods will be put in temporary storage.

Unfortunately, this is where things can get sticky. Suppose Charlie moves his family to Tuscaloosa, Ala. He takes leave before he goes to Germany and while he's on leave, he decides Tuscaloosa isn't the greatest place to leave them. He then moves them near his parents in Chattanooga, Tenn., at his own expense. Great! Everybody's happy.

Once Charlie finds housing in Germany, the overseas command will send a message to Charlie's old duty station. A travel authorization will be cut to move the family and the household goods. If Charlie didn't tell his old personnel office about the second move, it's going to take some time to sort things out and get the family moved.

"This is a common problem," O'Bryant says. "If the soldier moves the dependents and doesn't tell us, they're lost as far as we're concerned. Messages have to be sent back to the overseas command to ask Charlie where his dependents are. Then another string of messages has to be sent back to the states. The dependents will not be paid for any increased costs due to the second move at personal expense."

Avoiding this problem is simple. Leave an address and phone number with your old personnel office where you or your dependents can be reached at all times.

Concurrent travel means, "Yes, they can go with you." Deferred travel means, "They can go in awhile." There's one more term.

If housing is not expected to be available at the overseas station within 140 days, your application for dependent travel will come back marked "nonconcurrent" travel.

"This means we're not sure if your dependents are ever going to get housing over there, so we suggest you do an all-others tour," O'Bryant says. "Another option you have is to go over and find



**Moving to a new duty station overseas can be a trying experience for soldiers and their families but careful early planning avoids many of the problems.**

quarters. Sometimes a soldier can find quarters that a housing office can't. Once you find quarters, go to the overseas housing office. They will approve the quarters and send a message back to the old installation or the installation nearest your dependents. Then orders (Dependent Travel Authorization) can be cut so they can join you."

Soldiers with gifted or handicapped dependents are given special consideration by the overseas command. A DA Form 4787-1 has to be filled out. This form explains the dependent's situation and lists any special needs.

"This form is sent to the overseas command where they make every effort to assign the soldier to an area where the dependent can be supported properly," O'Bryant says. "Often, soldiers don't tell the overseas commander of special things they need for their quarters such as bathroom rails or wheelchair ramps. This information should be included on the DA Form 4787-1."

The Reassignment Processing form you fill out is also used to obtain a sponsor at the overseas station. The sponsor will send you information about your new unit, housing, schools and other need-to-know information. Getting settled at the new location can be much easier with someone to show you around.

Along with filling out the Reassignment Processing form, personnel officials will also have you sign a checklist (in DA Pamphlet 600-8-10). This is done to make sure you've been counseled on things like tour lengths, dependent travel rules, shots and passports. They'll also tell you where to take your orders to get your port call.

Once you've finished at the personnel office, your next move is to go to the local transportation office. Even if you don't have your orders yet, go in and set up an appointment for about the time you should be getting them. The transportation office will probably have some information about the country



**Going overseas is as comfortable for military travellers as it is for civilians. Most soldiers and their families fly on widebodied DC10s or 747s.**

you're going to that you can take home with you.

## PASSPORTS

WHILE you're waiting for your orders, you can work on getting passports for your dependents. Depending on where you're going, you may need one too.

Your local passport office will determine if you need a passport and if visas are needed. (A visa is a permit for entry issued by the country you're going to.)

Although you may not have to get a passport, your dependents always need one. They will normally be issued a "no fee passport."

Soldiers on official business to countries which require passports are normally issued "official" passports. A very limited number of assignments require "diplomatic" passports. If you need an official or diplomatic passport, your family will get the same kind.

Official and diplomatic passports, however, can only be used for limited travel. If you're planning on doing a lot of traveling outside the country you're being assigned to, you should also apply for regular passports for yourself and your dependents. In this case, you'll have to pay a \$14 fee for each regular passport.

You'll need proof of citizenship to apply for your passports. Birth certificates with official seals can be used for this. If you don't have them, you'll have to send to your birthplace to get them. This takes time, so do it early.

It may take up to 30 days from the time your application is mailed to get your passports. If visas are required, or there are errors in the application forms, it may take longer. You don't have to wait for dependent travel to be approved before applying for the passports. Apply as soon as you get word you're going overseas.

## TRANSPORTATION

NORMALLY, by the time the local personnel office cuts your orders, the dependent travel decision has been made. Once you get your orders, it's time for your appointment at the transportation office. They'll tell you what you have to do to ship your household goods and POV.

What you can take into foreign countries varies. You can't bring firearms into Italy or mopeds into Turkey for example. You can't bring certain types of POVs into other countries. Transportation officials will tell you if there are any restrictions on what you can bring

to the country you're going to.

Transportation officials will also tell you how much you can ship. The weight allowance varies depending on your rank and where you're going. "Generally, E-4s and below with fewer than two years service are allowed to ship up to 1,500 pounds and a POV overseas," says Lt. Col. James Cella, chief of the Personal Property Team at the Pentagon. "This includes their unaccompanied baggage."

You should also be familiar with what you can expect when the packers and movers come. Transportation officials can warn you of problem areas to look out for.

"Suppose the packers are rude or use bad language," Cella says. "Or, you feel they aren't packing your goods properly to safeguard them. You should call the transportation office right away and ask them to send an inspector out. They'll send someone out who knows what the government requirements are. The inspector can tell them to unpack it and fix it."

"We strongly recommend that soldiers bring their spouses to the transportation office with them for counseling," Cella says. "The family is being uprooted and they need to know what's going to happen."

You'll be told which day the packers are coming and which day the movers are coming. "Depending on the size of the shipment," Cella says, "the packers will usually take one or two days to pack your goods. It usually takes one day for the movers. If you're making separate shipments of unaccompanied baggage and household goods, it's highly recommended you get packers and shippers for one shipment at a time. That way you insure there's no intermingling of the goods."

As it gets closer to the day the packers are coming, you'll probably start hearing some horror stories. Rumor has it that packers have packed everything from dirty laundry and garbage to the family cat. These stories help to point out that you'll have to pay attention when the packers come.



Make sure each box and piece of furniture is inventoried and tagged. If an item is not inventoried, the mover is not responsible if it's lost. When they're finished, make sure you both agree on the number of boxes they've packed.

How long it will take to move your belongings overseas depends on where you're living in the states. "If you're going to Germany, it's much quicker to move your goods from the east coast than from the west coast," Cella says. "The transit time ranges from 40 to 65 days. There's no guarantee, however." During the summer months, it takes a little longer because of the volume of goods being shipped.

## SHOTS

NOW that you've been to the personnel office, applied for your passports and set up your moving dates, there's another task you have to do.

You and your dependents need to have your shot records updated. "The military won't sponsor travel unless you have certain immunizations," says Lt. Col. Frederick Erdtmann of the Surgeon General's Office at the Pentagon. "This is a way of guaranteeing you follow through on immunizations we feel you should have."

You can get any shots you need at your local immunization clinic. Call ahead to check the clinic's operating hours. Don't forget to bring your medical records and your yellow shot record (Public Health Service 731).

## PORT CALLS

NOW that all your arrangements have been made to move your family's belongings overseas and you're all set to go, the next thing you need is your port call.

This is your ticket for the overseas flight. You'll get a Military Transportation Authorization (DOD Form 1482) from the local Central Port Call Office. While you're there, you should see a 20-minute film about overseas travel called "Going Our Way."

Along with the DOD Form

1482, you'll also get a Travelope (DA Form 4600). This will have your reporting time, flight number and departure time. It will also include a brochure on the location of the Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE) you'll be leaving from. This brochure will provide information about accommodations at and around the APOE.

Depending on where you're stationed and where you're going, you could leave from any one of ten APOEs. Soldiers going to Europe normally fly out of Charleston AFB, S.C.; McGuire AFB, N.J.; John F. Kennedy International Airport, N.Y. or Washington, D.C. Soldiers going to Hawaii, Japan, Korea and other areas in the Pacific normally leave from St. Louis, Mo.; McChord AFB, Wash.; Seattle, Wash.; Travis AFB, Calif., San Francisco or Los Angeles.

You'll travel on a commercial flight chartered by the Military Airlift Command. "These charter flights offer inflight movies, food and drinks, blankets, pillows and everything you'd expect to find on regular airlines," says Conrad Townes, chief of the Military Traffic Management Command's Overseas Passenger Division. "You're not going in the old military version DC7s that had the seats backwards. The flights are usually on DC10s or 747s.

"Soldiers and their families going to Hawaii and other stations in the Pacific may also fly on regularly scheduled civilian flights out of California," Townes says. "DOD buys seats on regularly scheduled airlines and the military passengers are mixed right in with the civilian passengers."

You can each take two pieces of baggage. "The total length, width and height of each piece can't be more than 62 inches," Townes says. "This is about the size of a large suitcase. Plus, each person can bring one piece of carry-on luggage, such as an overnight bag or attache case. This piece has to be small enough to stow under the seat."

Extra pieces of luggage can be carried, provided you're pre-

pared to pay an extra charge. "This can be as much as \$50 for a suitcase," Townes says. The fee is figured at 18 percent of the cost of a one-way fare.

You should arrive at the APOE about two hours before your scheduled flight. "If you get to the APOE a day ahead of time and need a hotel room, you'll have to pay for it out of your own pocket," Townes says.

"We have assistance points at these airports to help people when they arrive," he says. "The Military Air Transportation Coordination Unit (MATCU) can help people if they've lost their travel authorization or if they need any special assistance to board the plane. We do everything we can to get the travelers on their way."

If your dependents are going to be joining you later at the overseas location, the procedures are about the same. Once you've found quarters, the overseas command will notify the installation nearest your family. The Central Port Call office will contact your family and give them time to make any necessary shipping arrangements. They'll arrange transportation to the APOE giving them a choice of POV mileage or a Government Transportation Request for commercial transportation.

## ON YOUR WAY!

PERSONNEL forms, passports, shipping arrangements, shots — there's a lot to do to get ready for an overseas move. Making it a successful move takes work.

"Very often," O'Bryant says, "junior soldiers take the time to ask questions because they need to know what's going on. Many senior soldiers figure, 'Well, I've already been overseas. I don't need to go to a briefing. I don't need that checklist.' But, things may have changed since the last time they went overseas. We may have changed some entitlements.

"The best advice," O'Bryant says, "is to go to the overseas briefing, go through the checklist and stay with the procedures. Invest the time and patience necessary to let the system work for you." □

# PATRIOT

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

ENEMY TANKS, artillery shells and soldiers seem to come through the haze in endless waves. The stink of gunsmoke hangs in the air as explosions rip the earth, making entire tanks and trucks disappear in a flash.

Somehow, U.S. and Allied ground troops hold their own against the all-out enemy attack. Training, maintenance, and grim determination have made the outnumbered defenders a far more formidable force than the enemy expected. The decision is made to unleash massive air power against the stubborn defenders.

Enemy fighter planes roar in with guns and cannons spewing fire from just above the trees. Higher up, planes carry shock troops to be dropped behind U.S. lines. Above them, in the clouds, heavy bombers arrive with bombs full of poison gas, explosives, and nuclear destruction. Each plane carries special gear that can jam or confuse U.S. radar and missiles.

The massive air attack is more than a desperate gamble. The enemy is certain that U.S. planes and missiles can't stop that many planes at once — not with jammed radar sets.

This is one possible scenario that military experts have foreseen for the first days of a future conflict. It's not based on guesswork and fantasy.

Since the '50s, "the Warsaw Pact air threat has gotten larger in gross numbers," says Lt. Col. David Tannenbaum, an Army military intelligence officer at the Pentagon.

Some reports estimate that

Warsaw Pact air strength has leveled off in recent years at about 8,000 aircraft. Now, efforts seem to be directed at improving the planes they have. Advances in threat electronic countermeasures have made it necessary to modernize U.S. defense forces.

These challenges have given birth to the most sophisticated missile system in Army history — the Patriot.

After 14 years of development, the system is in limited production. It's now being tested by the U.S. Army Development and Readiness Command at facilities on White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

In performance tests, Patriot has done so well that it seems like something out of a James Bond flick. The missile can wipe out a plane flying at almost any altitude, from treetop to above cloud levels.

The system can also launch several missiles at a group of planes and knock them down in rapid order. Even if the planes are flying at supersonic speeds, in different directions, at varying altitudes, Patriot rarely misses.

How well could it perform in a massive air attack where the enemy is jamming our radar? "We would expect that. That's what Patriot is designed for," says Col. Carl C. Neely, Chief of the Washington, D.C., Patriot Field Office. "It will handle multiple targets and massive jamming."

Patriot makes it possible, for the first time, to kill several targets in a matter of seconds, in bad weather against intense electronic counter measures where targets are flying at max speed and maneuver-

ing at the limits of real world air frame capability.

Patriot is designed to be several times more efficient than HAWK or Nike-Hercules, the two systems it could replace. It also uses less equipment and fewer people than either of the other two systems.

"Patriot's single radar does the work of four HAWK radars or five Nike-Hercules radars. Patriot is superior to HAWK and Herc in almost every feature," Neely says.

"The phased array radar picks up the target at long range and locks on the target (or targets). Then the missile is fired.

"When it gets to the mid-range of its arc, the missile picks up a radar signal that is reflected from the target. It locks on that, then starts sending target information down to the computer. The computer sends back guidance commands so you have accuracy at long range and an efficient trajectory," Neely says.

Once the missile has locked on target, nothing the pilot can do will save the plane. Patriot's track-via-missile keeps on sending target information and getting guidance commands until the missile blows up near the plane.

Patriot's computer is the most advanced model in the missile field. It can scan radar input, tell the difference between friendly and enemy aircraft, then tell the operator which enemy plane should be shot down first. That computer can also be set to find, choose, and fire on targets, automatically, with or without a human operator.

When electronic break-downs happen in the Patriot system, the



computer will also check all circuits and tell the operator what parts need to be replaced.

"It's amazing," Neely says. "It will display on a cathode ray tube, for example 'Get modular extractor . . . find circuit card assembly . . . take out circuit card . . .'"

"The operator pulls out the unit, puts another one in, and it should be operational again."

Patriot's plug-in replacement parts and the computer's instructions mean that a battalion can handle 99 percent of its own maintenance problems on-the-spot.

Even the missiles are designed to be trouble-free. Once assembled, they're sealed in aluminum boxes in sets

of four. Unlike older missiles, no maintenance has to be done on the Patriot missile between the time it is built and the moment it's fired. When one missile is launched, it breaks through a thin aluminum seal on one end of the box without disturbing the other three missiles inside.

"It's a fantastic system," says Sgt. Donald C. Rackard, one of the Army's first 16T20, patriot operators. "I was in Nike-Hercules in Germany, before I came here to White Sands Missile Range. Compared to Herc, there really isn't any maintenance to do on a Patriot."

"Patriot is easier to run, keep up, and fire. I think it's more accurate, too. A lot more."

Reliability and performance tests that Rackard is working on are expected to be completed by September 1981. Evaluation may take another year after that. Once all the results are in, Patriot could go into full production in 1982.

As now planned, a Patriot battalion will be made up of six fire units, each armed with 32 missiles. A total of 103 fire units are projected for the future, along with

more than 4,200 missiles. Fire units are to be fully mobile and able to move or reload rapidly.

The new system will be used in the U.S. before its planned deployment in Germany. For cost reasons, Patriot may be combined with Nike-Hercules and improved HAWK missiles for a few years. Eventually, it's expected to replace both systems.


On the battlefield, Patriot systems would be set up behind division areas, but not assigned to divisions. When combined and overlapped with other air defense systems — Roland, Stinger and DIVADS for example — Patriot is expected to help provide a steel protective umbrella over an entire field army's battle area.

But Patriot may do more than just save the lives of soldiers on the ground.

Patriot could also bring drastic change to the nature and outcome of any future battles. The Patriot can put up so much firepower, so fast, and with such deadly accuracy, that it could make massed air attacks too expensive for any enemy.

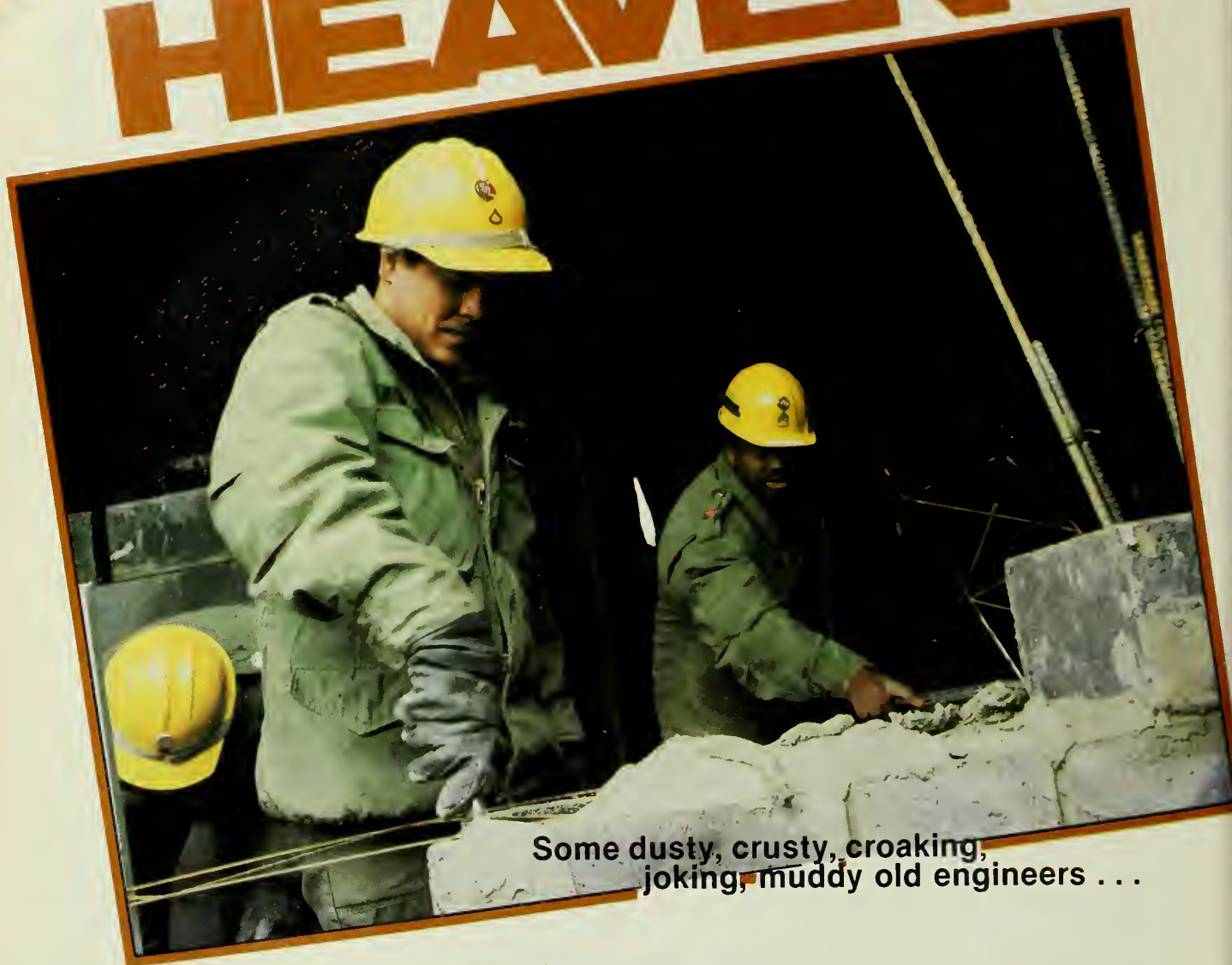
For all soldiers, new weapons such as Patriot are a welcome addition to the arsenal. □

## GOOD NEWS FOR GROUND SOLDIERS



Patriot is designed to meet the threat of enemy tactical aircraft. It's a high-performance guided missile capable of being launched with little reaction time and equipped with electronic counter-countermeasures to prevent enemy jamming. And most of the repairs and maintenance are done in the units by the operators and organizational mechanics.

# HARDHAT HEAVEN



Some dusty, crusty, croaking,  
joking, muddy old engineers . . .

Story and photos by Sp5 Bill Branley

PVT. RAYMOND WHIDDON yanks the starter cord of his portable cement mixer. The mixer's tiny engine settles into a high-pitched whine and the mixing barrel begins to spin.

Into the barrel, Whiddon puts a measured amount of sand and a bag of cement mix. He carefully adds water until the mixture starts to look like lumpy pancake batter.

"See that?" he yells above the noisy engine. "See that sand sticking to the bottom?"

Whiddon stabs at the offending sand with a

shovel.

"It's gotta be just right," he says. "If it's too soupy they can't use it. If it's too dry, it hardens too fast."

Whiddon's been mixing about 15 barrels of mortar a day for a week. His rubber boots and fatigue pants are spattered with dried cement from standing over the mixing barrel as it turns.

"I don't mind getting dirty," he says. "You can always get clean again. Besides, I've gotta keep up on the concrete or the bricklayers won't



get any bricks laid.”

When the batch is mixed, Whiddon parks a wheelbarrow beneath the mixer and tilts the barrel. The concrete oozes out and another soldier carts the wheelbarrow away.

The Army engineers are using the mortar on a small, cinder block building, one of the final phases of a year-long engineer project that Company D, 76th Engineer Battalion (Combat Heavy) is working on.

It's not an everyday training exercise. Whiddon isn't mixing mortar for practice. He's involved in a company-sized project that requires masons, carpenters, electricians, earth movers and pipeline specialists. The project is a rare opportunity for a combat heavy engineer company to work at full steam. Company D's commander, 1st Lt. James Koch, says, “I feel lucky to get it.”

The project, which is for the Boy Scouts of America, is close to the type of wartime mission a unit like Co. D might get. The Scouts, of course, won't be engaging in any war games. The Army is helping them get ready for their National Scout Jamboree, to be held this summer at Fort A.P. Hill, Va. Koch moved most of his company of engineers from their home base at Fort Meade, Md., to the Virginia post and set up a temporary headquarters.

In war, the Army's combat heavy engineer units often get the large-scale construction jobs like building airfields, runways, barracks and other buildings. For the Boy Scouts, Co. D is building an amphitheater large enough to seat 60,000 people. It has a stage, light towers, a control booth, access roads and power. They're also providing power and water for the various campsites the scouts will use.

“A lot of this work is similar to missions we might get,” Koch says. “Especially the pipeline and earth moving work.” The tower construction is also an ARTEP task for the engineers.

Koch, who brought some of the company's heavy construction equipment plus an assortment of drills, shovels, hammers and who-knows-how-many nails, adds, “A project like this forces me to use every engineer MOS (specialty) in my unit. That's something engineer companies seldom get.”

The first sergeant, James Hopkins, says, “We have trouble bringing them (the soldiers) in off the job — that's a first for me. This is the first time in a while that everybody's doing their job, and they like it. The missions we normally get are much smaller.”

The engineers worked closely with Boy Scout representatives during the project. Most of Co. D's efforts went into building the amphitheater. The seating area is a 12-and-a-half-acre semi-circle that slopes down to meet the stage.

Near the bottom of the slope are four, 37-foot-tall towers for lights. During shows or ceremonies, people will be able to work the lights from the control booth that Whiddon and the other bricklayers are putting up. The booth, when finished, will be directly in front of the stage, but built into the base of the slope where it will not block anyone's view of the stage.

“Where the amphitheater is now was nothing but burnt trees and stumps,” Koch says. “There were three ridges leading down to the stage. It all had to be grubbed, which is removing the stumps, debris and much of the top soil.

“We started in the middle of winter so the weather worked against us. We didn't get a lot done. We also had an inexperienced crew.”

That problem only lasted until SSgt. Corbett Evans was assigned to Co. D. An engineer for nine years, Evans has built tennis courts, garbage dumps, roads, buildings and has even laid artificial turf in a football stadium. His job now is senior construction equipment supervisor, a long title that basically means he has to know how to operate every piece of heavy equipment Co. D has.

When Evans got to Fort A.P. Hill, Koch put him in charge of the earth moving operations. He and 12 engineers, most of them brand new soldiers, moved 186,000 cubic yards of dirt to carve a space for the amphitheater. Their machines burned more than 600 gallons of diesel fuel per day turning the choppy terrain into a smooth grade.

“We had our problems,” Evans says. “The biggest was water, lots of water. As a matter of fact, they (the Scout representatives) had to change some specifications because the water table was higher than what they expected it to be. Near the stage, we thought we were going to be two feet above the water table. But, we were actually going to be three feet below it if we had continued with the planned seven percent grade.

“So, we extended the stage an additional 85 feet (closer to the seating area), which raised the elevation and put us above the water table. The Boy Scouts didn't mind because it gave them more stage and more parking.”

The earth movers worked fast, but it still took several months to finish the excavation.

1st Sgt. Hopkins says jokingly, “We worked a half-day schedule, only 12 hours a day.”

Spending a hot summer in the driver's seat of a “290,” a giant earth scraper, is hardly

**In war, the Army's combat heavy engineer units often get the large-scale construction jobs like building airfields, runways, barracks and other buildings.**





Clockwise from left: Engineers working on the Boy Scout Jamboree site at Fort A.P. Hill, Va., • laid water lines, • built light towers, • bulldozed the amphitheater site, • put up power lines and • graded parking lots.

neer training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

"There they give you a couple of weeks on each piece of equipment," Riggsby says. "It's mainly to teach you the basics. When I got to Fort

anyone's idea of a good time. But at least one soldier welcomed the opportunity to work.

"The 290's my favorite piece of equipment," says PFC Brian Riggsby, a heavy equipment operator with Co. D. "You just pick up a load of dirt and move it somewhere else. You feel a surge of power. You see things out of the corner of your eye when you're up there, but you're only thinking about the work. You do that all day and it wears you out."

Riggsby was put on the amphitheater project about a month after he finished his Army engi-

Meade, I asked for this job and they sent me here. I've been moving dirt ever since. I didn't want to stay back there and work in the motor pool."

Riggsby was initially trained to operate bulldozers, bucket loaders and earth scrapers, but while working on the project, he says he learned to operate other pieces of equipment as well.

"I picked up the high-speed roller and became familiar with the 20-ton dump truck," Riggsby says. "Once you learn a few pieces, you get the feel of it and the others come easy. I like this kind of work . . . just being up here and show-



# HARDHAT HEAVEN



ing them what kind of work I can do. This is just what I expected the engineers to be like. I can't take a desk job. I like working outdoors. I used to be a lumberjack in Idaho. It'd be freezing and we'd be out there. I loved it."

Rigsby says that one of the drawbacks of his job is the constant noise of the machines.

"I always wear ear protection," he says. "Every piece of equipment has a certain pitch to it. It can cause you to lose your hearing if you're not careful. My stepdad was a heavy equipment operator for 25 years. I sort of picked that up from him. He had two hearing aids."

Rigsby says that most engineers like their work because, "if they didn't like it they'd have a hard time staying in it.

"It's a different kind of work," he says. "When you're on a piece of equipment, you're the brain of that machine. You're driving something and building something. It's hard to describe to a non-engineer. Right now I'm building an amphi-

theater for the Boy Scouts. That's good. You learn things that you can use later, too. You have a good shot at a job when you get out."

To provide enough drinking and shower water for the Boy Scouts, pipeline specialists from Company D and Company C are laying eleven miles of underground 4-inch and 2-inch pipe. The engineers seal lengths of pipe together and lay them in five-foot-deep trenches to form a network of main water lines, water fountains and shower points. As each section of the network is completed, the soldiers test it under high pressure before filling the trench with dirt.

The electrical workers, meanwhile, are stringing power lines, but, for them, the job is a learning experience.

"We're basically interior electricians," says Sgt. Ronald McGuire, one of the senior electricians. "We're learning to do outdoor work on this project. The civilians from the post (Fort A.P. Hill) are helping us out."

In many areas, the electrical crew is able to use existing utility poles to complete the two-and-a-half-mile circuit. Where they have to replace an old pole, they fasten a crossbeam to a freshly tarred pole and hoist it up. Lastly, they lay the aluminum and steel wires across the beams.

"The civilian electricians are helping us get the sag in the lines just right," McGuire says. "It's been interesting. We're learning a lot."

Hopkins says the company is making the project more enjoyable, and more valuable, by breaking down the standard squad and platoon set-up. Carpenters are working with carpenters, for example, even if they happen to be from different platoons.

"We're trying to put everybody to work at what they're trained to do," Hopkins says. "By letting people in the same field work together, I think the company is becoming a closer-knit family. Everybody is here, living and working together."

Hopkins is also letting soldiers cross train into other areas if they want to. One engineer, PFC Carl Wettegren, an elec-

trician, decided to use the project to learn a different job.

"They're letting me work as a carpenter," Wettegren says. "I hope to switch over to it permanently. There's more work and that means more experience. When I get out of the Army, I want to be a carpenter."

Wettegren says he wants to branch out into more areas, like masonry and plumbing.

"Actually, in the engineers you can learn almost everything," Wettegren says. "We just got done laying brick at Fort Meade, so I got a little experience in that. Now I'm getting carpentry worked in. By the time I get out, in a few years, I'll have a lot behind me."

Another carpenter, Pvt. Richard Hardy, says he wants to learn enough to build his own house.

"I like construction, wood framing and all that," Hardy says. "I did some carpentry work before I came in the Army, but I've learned a lot more in the six months that I've been in. I can read blueprints, and here I've learned more about floor framing and getting dimensions just right. You just have to measure, measure, measure. After four years of this, I'll be ready to get out and build my own house."

Hardy and Wettegren are getting their experience on the four light towers that are part of the amphitheater. Each tower consists of four poles around which are built the necessary supports and braces plus two floors, one at the top and one half-way up. There is a rail around each floor and a ladder going up one side of each tower.

Wettegren says, "Getting the poles exactly right was the hardest part. Also, the first tower was tough because we didn't really know what was going on. They taught us as we went. By the time we got to the third and fourth towers, we knew exactly what we were doing."

Although engineers are trained for their jobs by the Army, Hopkins feels that a good engineer has certain natural qualities.

"I think you need a lot of dexterity and common sense," Hopkins says. "I think you have to start out as a youngster, hammering nails and building treehouses. If you're coming into the Army, and you've never lifted a hammer, you're going to have problems in an engineer outfit. If you want to be a carpenter, you'd better be able to hammer nails and saw a straight line when you come to a unit."

Hopkins says that training new arrivals is one of the company's continuing missions. Ideally, a lower-ranking soldier in any engineer unit should gain experience in many aspects of engineering. As a non-commissioned officer, he or she may be called upon to supervise almost any type of engineering project.

"When you're the NCO, you have to know it all," Hopkins says. "You're the one who reads the blueprints. You give the directions. You tell the grader operator what dirt to move. You also have to show people how to do things and be able to work with them. That includes grabbing a hammer if you have to."

SSgt. Evans, who says the amphitheater is his first project as supervisor, explains that projects are the best way to give engineers the experience they need.

"Engineering is everything from the ground up," Evans says. "You start from scratch and build something. When you get one project, that opens the door to many things. It gets you down to the fundamentals. You learn to estimate how much fill is needed in a certain area, or how much rock it takes to do a road. Here, I have to know what each piece of equipment can do, and how long it should take to do a certain task. That's the stuff experience teaches you."

As the project winds down, Co. D prepares to move back to Fort Meade, where the soldiers will clean and work on their equipment to get ready for the next construction job. When the Boy Scouts come to Fort A.P. Hill to use the amphitheater, other soldiers will be on hand to support them with maintenance, laundry and firefighting equipment, if necessary.

At Fort Meade, Co. D often works on smaller earth moving and construction projects. Occasionally, they even go to other installations in the U.S. when their skills are needed. While waiting for such jobs to come along, however, the soldiers, like other combat heavy engineers, must

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prepare for other wartime missions.

"We dig foxholes and tank traps, clear fields of fire, put in bridges and set up minefields . . . whatever the combat outfits need in order to fight. We can also double as infantry soldiers if we need to," Evans says.

"Sure, we get the dirty work," Evans adds. But after you've been an engineer, you understand that somebody has to do it — and you're the one. I'm sure the infantry thinks they get stuck with the dirty chores, but there's no doubt they need engineers. They couldn't even get across a river without engineers; and I can't picture anybody digging a tank trap with a shovel."

Is there anything the engineers don't do? In a classroom at the 4th Engineer Battalion headquarters, Fort Carson, Colo., there is a verse on the wall that reads:



Pvt. Raymond Whiddon, above, and his fellow soldiers of Company D, 76th Engineer Battalion (Combat Heavy), below, built an amphitheater to hold 60,000 people.



They may look like tramps, but they build your camps,  
and they sometimes lead the advance.  
They sweat red blood to bridge the flood, to give you a fighting chance.  
Who stays behind when it gets too hot, to blow up your roads in the rear?  
Just tell your wife that she owes your life to some muddy old engineer . . .  
Some dusty, crusty, croaking, joking, muddy old engineer.

Anon.

# THE REALITY OF ABORTION

Story and Photo By Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The purpose of this article is to inform soldiers and dependents about some of the realities of abortion. Some readers may find the article inappropriate. The fact remains however, that some women find themselves in situations in which abortion is one possible option. These people are entitled to as much information as needed to make an intelligent decision. This is not an endorsement or recommendation of the practice. Any woman contemplating abortion is urged to seek as much medical, legal and religious counsel as needed to make a decision she can live with for the rest of her life.*





# 1 The Diary of Specialist 'D'

**THURSDAY** My body feels full. My breasts are getting bigger. I can't remember the last time I had my period. I never keep track of the dates — I should, but I never do.

At two o'clock, each afternoon, I feel sick to my stomach. I feel as if I'm going to burst into tears. I'm irritable. I thought you got sick in the morning.

I've always been so careful. Maybe, I'm simply gaining weight. This can't be happening to me.

There's a listing for a woman's clinic in the phone book. A pregnancy test costs \$2. I can't go to the Army clinic. It would go in my records.

**SATURDAY** The clinic is in a fancy apartment building. There's no sign outside — no way of knowing abortions are done here.

I carry my urine sample in an empty margarine container inside a brown paper bag. I feel humiliated with it clutched in my hand as I ride the elevator.

The waiting room is small. A poster showing ancient methods of birth control is on the wall. A small sign offers free VD testing. Piped in rock music fills the silence.

The receptionist is young and pretty. She gives me a form to fill out. The lab technician is also young and pretty. She smiles when she takes the sample.

Four women are ahead of me. One is middle-aged. I wonder what her story is. The other three are in their twenties. We all glance through magazines and look up whenever the phone rings or a door opens.

The test only takes a few minutes. I'm filling out the form when the lab technician calls my name. She hands me the slip. "Your test is positive," she says quietly. No one looks up, but I feel they've all heard.

My eyes fill with tears. I finish filling out the form and take it to the receptionist. "I'd like to make

an appointment for an abortion."

I've said it. It requires no thought. I'm single, in the Army and there's no place in my life right now for a child. Inside, I'm screaming.

"Would you like to come in during the week or on a weekend?" the receptionist asks.

"A Saturday will be fine."

Two weeks from today, it will be done. "The procedure will cost \$160," she says. "No checks are accepted. It will take about four hours. You'll be counseled before and after."

The word "abortion" isn't used. It's a "procedure." I wonder why. Even unspoken, "abortion" echoes through my mind, over and over, louder and louder.

Driving home, I keep repeating to myself, "I'm pregnant." I'd always thought, being pregnant was different from having a baby. You get pregnant when you're not careful. You have a baby when you're in love and are ready to settle down.

I'm going to be pregnant for two weeks and only a girlfriend will know.

**MONDAY** Going to work, I'm afraid it will show in my face. Something is wrong. It has to be obvious. But, no one notices.

I can't tell anyone. My boss would be horribly disappointed. My co-workers would be shocked. I've always been so sensible — so they think.

The Army takes care of its own, they say. Not when it comes to this. The Army doesn't perform abortions except in certain cases. What do you do with a pregnant soldier?

I have no health insurance. What if something goes wrong?

**FRIDAY** "Who is the father?" my girlfriend asks.

There is no father. I took the chance. It's my responsibility. This is my problem. Yet, I yearn for a male friend to talk to. There's no one there.

I feel numb. I think of my parents. In different circumstances, this would have made them so hap-

py. It would be their first grandchild. I can't think about that. But, I do, repeatedly. They can never know. I can handle it.

**TUESDAY** I haven't cried. I wonder why. It seems unreal but, at the same time, I look at my swollen breasts, and it's very real. Maybe I'll cry when it's over.

**FRIDAY** I feel so very alone. I have to borrow some of the money from my girlfriend. She'll come with me tomorrow. She'll drive me home.

**SATURDAY** I feel nothing. I'm curious. In the waiting room, another group of women waits. A man waits with one of them. Four of us are called, one at a time.

I go in another waiting room where the other three are already sitting. A nurse sits with them. We watch video tapes on the various forms of contraception.

The nurse leaves the room. We smile and acknowledge each other. First names are exchanged. One girl is 19. This will be her third abortion she tells us. She isn't interested in birth control. She's so very young. She babbles continuously.

We all listen and smile.

The nurse returns. She explains the procedure. She says there will be some cramping — some pain. She says it only takes about 10 minutes.

No questions are asked about why we're there. Our reasons are our own.

The first girl leaves the room. Three of us keep smiling. We share the room's one ashtray. My hands are shaking. The second girl is called.

The last girl and I move closer together. Her boyfriend had a vasectomy. It didn't work, she tells me. They love each other but it's not time for them to raise a child. Her name is called.

I'm alone. I stare at the walls, the overstuffed chairs, waiting. I am afraid. My name is called.

The nurse escorts me to the doctor's room. "Take off everything from the waist down and lie on the table." She leaves the room.

I lie on the table with a paper sheet covering my body. In the corner of the room, a square box with a hose is marked "suction." That's all I see. I think of a giant vacuum cleaner entering my body.

The doctor comes in. He's kind. He makes me feel my uterus. I've never felt it before. It feels as if there's a lemon inside. That's the fetus, he explains.

He tells me what he's going to do. When he grasps the small hose, every muscle in my body tenses. The nurse holds my hand. As the hose enters my uterus, I feel that every menstrual cramp I've ever had has united into one enormous cramp. Sweat breaks out all over me.

The machine is on. A horrid, slurping gurgle swallows my baby. I feel faint. I feel I'm going to crush the nurse's hand. Then, it's over.

The noise stops. The hose is removed. The doctor smiles. I'm shaking from head to toe. I'm given time to dress, then I go to the recovery lounge. My knees don't want to hold me. I'm helped into a reclining chair. The other girls are already there. They're talking about zebras.

I want to cry. I want to scream at the others. The feeling passes. I'm given a soft drink. I know their senseless chatter covers their feelings. One by one, they leave. Four women who'll never see each other again. Four women who've shared an irreversible experience.

My friend takes me home. I go to bed, to sleep. I'm supposed to bleed but there's no blood. I'm emotionally tied to the clinic. I call to ask why there's no blood. They tell me it's normal for some women not to bleed.

**MONDAY** I'm back at work.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Specialist D is a real person. She had her abortion in the spring of 1980. She wishes to share her experience with other Army women. She also wishes to remain anonymous.*





## 2 The Decision

"YOUR test is positive. You're pregnant."

These words bring joy and a sense of accomplishment to many women. They smile and say to themselves, "Look what I've done! I'm going to have a baby!" They anticipate the look of pride on their husbands' faces. Visions of pink and blue blankets and sunlit nurseries fill their minds. Thoughts of rattles, bottles and even wet diapers cause grins of delight.

For other women, these same words are a prelude to crisis. For them, the words bring no joy. In many cases, there is no husband with whom to share the news. Visions of the shocked and disappointed faces of their family and friends create a nightmare. For these women, there are no grins of delight, only frowns of worry, tears of anguish, and the question, "What should I do?"

These women are faced with an unwanted pregnancy. Unwanted and unplanned. Many feel it's the wrong time in their lives to have a child. Others feel they can't afford to support a child. Whatever the reason, they find themselves in a situation with only three options.

They can have the baby and keep it. They can give the baby up for adoption. Or, they can end the pregnancy. Each choice has its own peculiar consequences. The decision is not an easy one to make. Whatever they decide will probably affect the rest of their lives.

The decision to have an abortion cannot and should not be made without careful consideration. Anti-abortion groups argue that from the time a pregnancy is confirmed, the fetus is a living human being and that abortion is the killing of that human being. Many religious groups oppose abortions for the same reason. This is an important moral consideration that anyone who is thinking of having an abortion must come to grips with.

On January 22, 1973, the

U.S. Supreme Court ruled, "We recognize the right of the individual, married or single to be free from unwarranted governmental intrusion into matters so fundamentally affecting a person as the decision whether to bear or beget a child. That right necessarily includes the right of a woman to decide whether or not to terminate her pregnancy."

In 1973, more than 615,000 women exercised their right to terminate their pregnancies. Since then, the numbers have increased steadily.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute, a research affiliate of Planned Parenthood, surveys clinics, hospitals and private doctors on the number of abortions performed each year.

Institute officials say more than 1,409,000 abortions were performed in 1978. More than 15,000 of these procedures were performed on women under 15 years of age. More than 418,000 were for women aged 15 through 19. Close to 490,000 were for women aged 20 through 24. About 75 percent of the women were single.

Even before the Supreme Court decision in 1973, abortions were legal in some states. According to the Center for Disease Control, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, more than 6.7 million legal abortions were performed from 1969 through 1978.

Why have millions of women elected to terminate their pregnancies? Who are these women?

"Our patients range in age from 12 to 52," says Sharon McCann, administrator of a women's medical center in Virginia. "Fifty-one percent are 13 to 19 years old."

About 350 abortions are performed each month at the center.

"It's very important for women to understand what abortion means," McCann says. "They can use any term they want, but basically, it's the discontinuation of potential life. One teenager told me it's when the doctor goes in and gets hold of the egg and breaks it."

"We want them to be aware of what they're doing," McCann says. "We never shield a woman.

We've had pregnant nurses counseling women, and people have asked why. If seeing a pregnant woman is going to change a woman's mind about having an abortion, then she's not a good candidate. She has to deal with what's happening and the consequences.

"Take the case of a teenager whose parents have told her abortion is the best thing for her. She's never even considered going to full term. When the teenager comes here, we go through the alternatives with her. We ask her if she's thought about being a parent. She has to. If she deals with it, she won't be angry about her decision later on."

"You have to listen to what these women are saying," McCann says. "A woman may say, 'I'm here because my boyfriend wants me to have this.' If that's why she's here, then she's not going to have the abortion. She has to decide."

"If a woman says, 'God is going to punish me,' she's got to deal with God first. We'll send her to a minister or priest."

Making the decision isn't easy. "It depends on how mature they are and how experienced they are with decision-making in general," says Betsy Lind, a registered nurse and counselor at the center.

Beth Smolens, head nurse at the center, says, "You see some women tearing themselves apart over this decision. They won't accept the other alternatives and yet they really don't want the abortion. They may see it as the lesser of three evils, the one they can tolerate and recover from the best."

"Some women may be pregnant without a partner's support," Smolens says. "There might be several partners. They may not know who the father is. Making a decision may be easier for these women than for someone who has a steady partner or a serious boyfriend and who's pregnant because her contraceptive failed."

Women decide to abort for a variety of reasons. "The reason I hear most often," says Nancy Warford, another nurse-counselor at the center, "is that they're financially

unable to support a child. They're supporting themselves. They're working full-time jobs. Many of these women work full-time and go to school part-time.

"Another reason," Warford says, "is that they don't want to get married yet. For some girls, having a child means getting married and having a family. Some of these women aren't psychologically attuned to the person they got pregnant by. They don't want to continue a relationship with him."

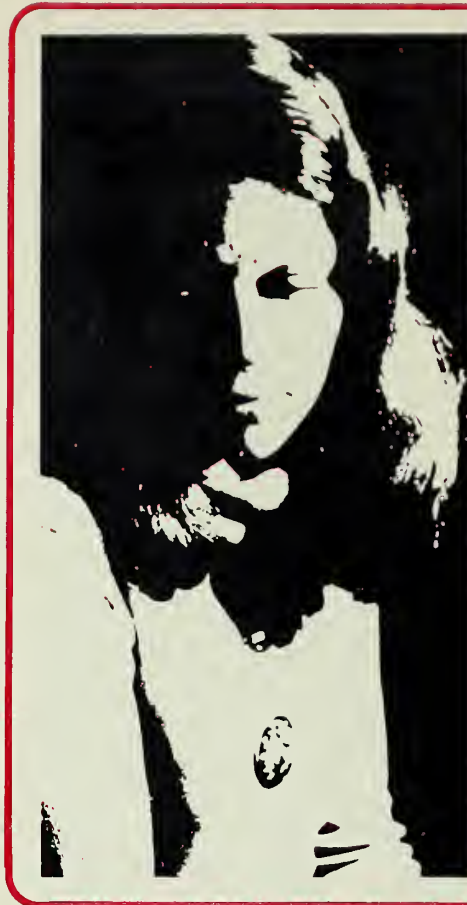
Married women, too, seek abortions. "Often, they may have one or two children at home already," Warford says. "Or, they may have a child at home under the age of one. For some, it's late in their life and they already have children who are 13 or 14 years old. They don't want any more."

Once a woman decides to have an abortion, she makes an appointment for counseling. "We individually screen the patients," McCann says. "We decide if they need to have individual or group counseling." If a woman needs individual counseling, an appointment will be made for her to come in prior to the day of the abortion. Women who are firm in their decision will participate in group counseling the day of the procedure.

Group counseling gives the women a chance to talk with their peers. "This relieves anxiety," McCann says. "The woman realizes she's not the only one who's made a mistake. She may realize she's not the only woman who's had a contraceptive failure."

"In the group, they can talk about how they've come to their decision," Lind says. "Sometimes they offer alternative ways of looking at things that help them confirm for themselves that they made the right decision."

Some women back out at this point. "Some women get into the group and realize they really haven't thought it out as well as they want," Lind says. "They're not as comfortable with their decision as they ought to be. Some of them back out completely and continue with the pregnancy. Some come back."



## The Army's Policy

MORE than 5,800 abortions were performed in Army hospitals in 1978. At that time, service women and dependents could elect to have their pregnancies terminated at military medical facilities.

The 1979 Defense Appropriations Act, however, prohibited the further use of federal funds to pay for elective abortions. After the act was passed by Congress, abortions could only be performed if the woman was the victim of rape or incest; if the mother's life would be endangered by carrying the fetus to term; or, if in the opinion of two physicians, severe and long-lasting physical health damage to the mother would result if the pregnancy were carried to term.

This ruling placed service women and dependents in

During counseling, birth control methods are explained. "There are a lot of wrong ideas about how you get pregnant," Warford says. "Some of the younger girls will tell you, 'It was the first time I ever had sex. I didn't think you could get pregnant the first time.' Or, 'I got pregnant during my period. I never heard of anybody getting pregnant on their period.'"

Eighteen percent of the women who come to the center for abortions have already had at least one previously. "When patients come in for their second abortion," Warford says, "they seem to have a much harder time dealing with it. There are more tears."

"If you ask them about it," Warford says, "they'll say, 'The first time it was a blank. I came in but I didn't know what was happening.' It doesn't have the impact it does when someone repeats."

"Those are the patients we have to pay special attention to. It seems to be more traumatic for

them. A lot of them are angry with themselves. They feel, the second time, they should have known better."

During the counseling session the women are also told how the abortion procedure will be performed and about possible complications.

"A woman can have an abortion in our facility at any time after certain confirmation of pregnancy until 12 weeks," says Dr. Thomas Gresinger, a gynecologist at the center. "It's done by suction curettage."

"Some women have no pain," Gresinger says. "Most have some cramping. Occasionally, we get a woman who is very, very uncomfortable." Patients at the center can request a local anesthetic or a general anesthetic.

There are possible complications. "Number one is infection," Gresinger says. "Number two is perforation of the uterus and number three is hemorrhage. Perfora-



cated at installations without access to acceptable civilian health care facilities at a disadvantage. To offset this disadvantage, it was decided abortions could be performed in military medical facilities on a pre-paid fee basis at all locations outside the continental U.S. except, Hawaii, Alaska and the United Kingdom.

In 1979, 976 abortions were performed in Army hospitals. Of these, 80 were performed in compliance with the new ruling at hospitals in CONUS; 96 were performed in Army hospitals overseas. Of those performed overseas, 875 were elective abortions the women themselves paid for.

The 1980 Defense Appropriations Act prohibited the use of federal funds to pay for abortions except in cases of rape, incest or if the mother's life is endangered. It was no longer permissible to perform abortions in military medical facilities to pre-

vent damage to the mother's physical health. Cases of rape or incest have to be reported to a law enforcement agency or public health service within 72 hours. Prepaid elective abortion rules remain unchanged by the 1980 act.

In 1980, 1,396 abortions were performed in Army hospitals. Of these, 41 were performed in CONUS to save the lives of the mothers. Of the 1,355 performed overseas, 1,353 were pre-paid.

Of the 8,177 abortions performed in military facilities during the last three years, 3,284 were performed for active duty women; 4,893 were performed for dependents.

"Overseas we comply with the laws of the country," says Lt. Col. David A. Soberg of the Surgeon General's Office at the Pentagon. "We must make management decisions as to whether we have the capability to do these in one facility versus

another in the overseas area. We also have to determine if the staff will do abortions. We don't force anyone on the staffs to do something that may be repugnant to them."

The cost of a pre-paid, in-patient abortion in an Army facility is \$481, Soberg says. The cost of an out-patient abortion is \$198. Abortions are only performed on a pre-paid basis for women whose pregnancy is in the first trimester (up through 12 weeks).

Although, in most cases, the Army's women have to go to a civilian health care facility to have an elective abortion, "the second the procedure is over," Soberg says, "if there are any complications, the woman is once again eligible for military health care."

"We're precluded by law from recommending a specific civilian clinic or doctor," Soberg says. "We can, however, furnish a list of available sources."

tion and hemorrhage can occur right at the time the procedure is done. Infection usually takes two to three days.

"We try to have our patients refrain from any intrusions into the vagina," he says. "That includes tampons, soaking tub baths, douching and any possible way of introducing infection for two weeks after the abortion."

"All of these complications are correctable," Gresinger says. "Our complication rate runs between two and three percent. The vast majority of these are infections. We have about one in a thousand perforations and maybe one hemorrhage out of the 4,000 or so we do in a year."

The unwanted pregnancy is gone. The crisis is over. Or is it?

"We tell the patients to expect to have some depression two or three days after the procedure because their hormone levels drop," Warford says.

Lingering depression is an-

other story. "This is when the woman is depressed for longer than two weeks," McCann says. "She can't go to sleep. She can't have sex. She may dream about her baby. We find post abortion depression in less than one percent of our patients, however."

When the patient comes back for her follow-up checkup two weeks after the abortion, she'll fill out a questionnaire about the procedure. "We ask her to tell us what crossed her mind after the abortion experience," McCann says. "That's when we pick up whether or not she needs to talk to someone. We ask what they've learned from the experience. That's important."

"The women have to ask themselves if they're using birth control. And, if not, why not? We ask if they're dealing with the fact that they're sexually active. This isn't to chastise them, but rather to say, 'Hey, come on. We care about you and we don't want to see you subject yourself to this again.'" □

## 82d STARS IN DIRTY FILM

Photo by Marcus Castro



**FORT BRAGG, N.C.** — When an NBC camera crew visited the post recently, they may have expected the 82d Airborne Division "All-Americans" to show them some good clean fun. But, paratroopers from the 1st Battalion, 504th Infantry, put on one of the dirtiest shows ever.

At the blast of a whistle, teams of troopers charged into a muddy pit four feet deep and 50 feet wide. For five slimy minutes, the teams tried to throw each other out of the giant mud puddle while the cameramen filmed them for the television show, "Games People Play."

After three rounds and many bruises, Company B came out the winner. Cpl. William Thomas says, "Our strategy was to hold on to each other so no one could throw us out. It worked."

Sp4 Raymond Casados, from Co. A, says, "It was kind of like playing king of the mountain."

Unfortunately, the show's host, Mike Adamley, failed to make a "clean" getaway when the match was over. A crowd of mud-covered paratroopers dragged him into the pit so he could enjoy "games soldiers play."

**FORT RILEY, Kan.** — Memorabilia, including a fencing foil and shoulder holster, belonging to Gen. George S. Patton was donated recently to the U.S. Cavalry Museum here by Patton's son, retired

Maj. Gen. George S. Patton. The items will be added to a small Patton display at the museum. Most of the Patton memorabilia is located at the Museum of Cavalry and Armor, Fort Knox, Ky.

## 24-Hour Run Profitable

**NEU ULM, WEST GERMANY** — On Halloween night at Wiley Kaserne here, while goblins and ghosts ran from door to door, ten Army officers ran laps around a 440-yard track — all night long.

It wasn't a full moon or Halloween madness that possessed the men. They were collecting money for the Neu Ulm community fund. After gathering pledges of a few cents per mile from local residents, the ten officers

from the 1st Infantry Division (Forward) ran laps for 24 hours in an exercise they aptly labeled PAINEX.

**FORT JACKSON, S.C.** — During a wartime build-up, the 108th Division (Training), an Army Reserve unit, would have to turn this post into a major training center for new troops.

The 108th, from Charlotte, N.C., recently practiced this mission in a two-week exercise called Operation Phoenix at Fort Jackson. Although the post is already an Army training center, the Reservists tackled some of the problems they would face during a mobilization, when thousands of new recruits would arrive for training.

During the exercise, the soldiers coordinated the use of training facilities and kept logs as "units" were trained and deployed. Active duty soldiers from post headquarters worked with the 108th to handle problems like housing, supply and increased traffic.

Soldiers in the 108th called it an "eye-opening and worthwhile experience."

"It was rewarding because we came close to performing our tactical mission just short of actual mobilization," said one soldier.

They ran relays: each officer carried a baton four times around the track (to equal a mile) then passed it to the next man. The runners, a mixture of veterans and novices, started at noon, Oct. 31, and ran until noon the next day.

Capt. Rhett Hernandez, a marathoner who organized the event, ran the first mile in five minutes, 11 seconds.

At the 100-mile mark, the night air was near freezing. The men alternated running with rest periods in front of a furnace, and gulps of Gatorade. Rock music blared from speakers.

The runners held out until the end and covered more than 20 miles apiece. At quitting time, Hernandez urged them on to one more victory lap. The officers, from 2d Battalion, 33d Field Artillery, raised several hundred dollars in pledges. At least one, 1st Lt. Richard Formica, said, "Fifteen months ago I was overweight and smoked two packs of cigarettes a day — then I met Captain Hernandez."



## NEW INTEL UNIT IN KOREA

**CAMP HOVEY, KOREA** — The nearby Demilitarized Zone is fertile ground for Army intelligence activity, where around-the-clock vigils are the rule for 2d Infantry Division soldiers guarding the area.

To better handle the often tense mission, some of the Division's intelligence companies have combined to form a new unit, the 102d Military Intelligence Battalion (CEWI) (Provisional). The companies that merged were the 329th Army Security Agency and 2d Combat Intelligence Co.

Maj. Frank Harris, executive officer of the new battalion, says, "By bringing these units together we will be able to use our people more efficiently."

The 102d, which has almost 700 American and Korean soldiers, has detachments spread out along the DMZ for surveillance, observation and interception.

One of the merging units, the 329th, ended a 30-year history of Army intelligence support.

"Our people have done quality work as separate companies," Harris says.

"These same soldiers are creating the 102d Mil. Intel. Bn. as quickly and efficiently as they do everything else. The product is an 'all-source' intelligence battalion under one commander."

Some of their duties are counter-intelligence, electronic warfare and interrogation of POWs.

The new unit is based at Camp Hovey.



Photo by Sp5 Dave Polewski

## BORSCHT, VODKA ON POLK MENU

**FORT POLK, LA** — When soldiers from the 2d Brigade, 5th Infantry Division (Mech) went to lunch recently at their dining hall, they chose between a serving line for short order meals and another for pork, cabbage, borscht (a Russian soup) and vodka.

The unusual fare was an example of a holiday meal served to soldiers in the Soviet Army.

The idea was to teach the Fort Polk soldiers a little about life in the Soviet Army. There were Russian signs outside the dining hall, and people dressed in Soviet uniforms inside. As the troops ate, they were lectured to in Russian by members of Fort Polk's 405th Army Security Agency. Some of the agency members are Russian linguists assigned to the 5th Inf. Div.

Russian small arms, uniforms and other equipment were the topics of the lecture, which was translated for the benefit of those who did not speak Russian.

As to the food, one soldier said, with a grin, "truly delicious."

At the end, however, the troops smiled and toasted each other as they downed their one-shot ration of vodka.

**FORT LEE, Va.** — The Quartermaster School here has written and supervised the production of a film designed to be part of a training program to upgrade property accountability in the Army. The

**MISSOULA, MONT** — The U.S. Army's Green Berets get involved in a little bit of everything. Now they're deliberately parachuting into trees — and liking it.

A detachment of soldiers from the 5th Special Forces Group traveled from their home base at Fort Bragg, N.C., to rugged high country near Missoula to learn smokejumping — a parachuting technique used by members of the U.S. Forest Service.

One soldier, SSgt. George Carr, says, "The training we had was so good that it removed the fear of going into the trees..." The training had other benefits.



Photo by Sp5 Hector Perez

1st Lt. Dan Adelstein, also from the detachment, says he wanted his team to increase their expertise in rough terrain airborne operations.

"On a mission behind enemy lines we will need to enter undetected. An isolated mountainous area is ideal," Adelstein says.

During the two-week course, the soldiers wore padded suits and special helmets with wire-mesh face guards. They learned to land in a tree, let themselves down and then climb the tree to retrieve the parachute.

The smokejumpers who taught the course started the soldiers out on drop zones surrounded by high trees before actually jumping into trees.

Sgt. Ron Lynch says, "The instructors were truly pros. All of them have at least ten years of experience at smokejumping."

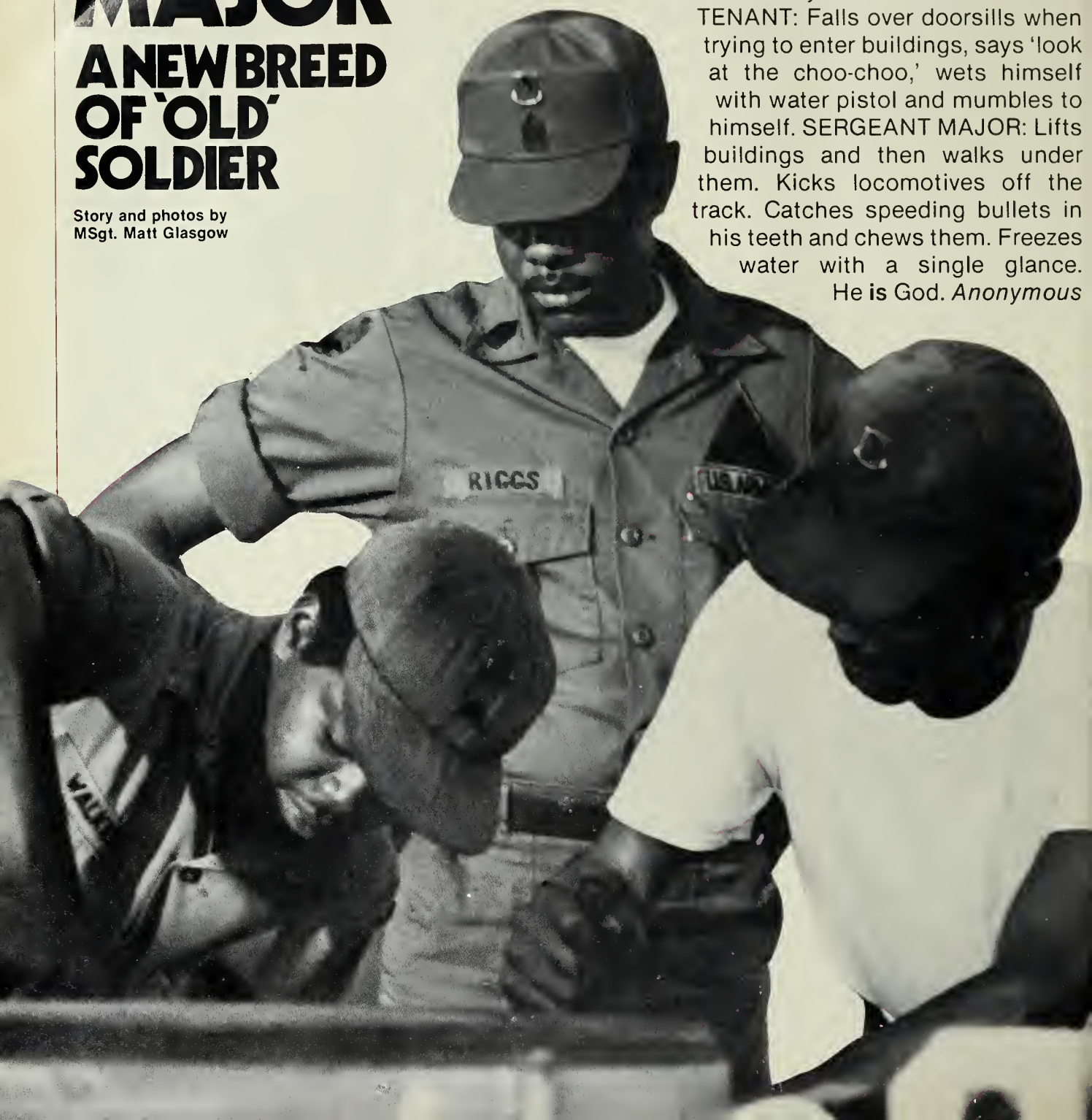
film focuses on a change of command in a company and depicts the responsibilities of the incoming and outgoing company commander. The film was shot on location at the 16th Field Service Co.

# COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR

## A NEW BREED OF 'OLD' SOLDIER

Story and photos by  
MSgt. Matt Glasgow

GENERAL: Leaps tall buildings at a single bound. Is more powerful than a locomotive. Is faster than a speeding bullet. Walks on water. Gives policy to God. . . . MAJOR: Barely clears quonset huts. Loses tug-of-war with locomotives. Can fire speeding bullet, swims well, and is occasionally addressed by God. . . . SECOND LIEUTENANT: Falls over doorsills when trying to enter buildings, says 'look at the choo-choo,' wets himself with water pistol and mumbles to himself. SERGEANT MAJOR: Lifts buildings and then walks under them. Kicks locomotives off the track. Catches speeding bullets in his teeth and chews them. Freezes water with a single glance. He is God. *Anonymous*





MENTION sergeants major and people tend to think in images: mean-tempered old soldiers, rough-mannered illiterates, graduates of the bark-and-snarl school of leadership. It's a stereotype that has its roots in an Army that hasn't existed for years.

The job of sergeant major existed for decades before there was a pay grade to go with it. The job normally went to the most senior master sergeant — often the crustiest, loudest, toughest sergeant in the unit. Things have changed since then, but stereotypes die hard.

It's not widely known, but the Army has been quietly culling its enlisted ranks for more than 10 years. Armywide promotion competition and an up-or-out retention system screen out many soldiers at the lower grades.

By the time they reach E-7, soldiers find themselves competing for schools and promotions against SFCs who have nearly perfect ratings, proven leadership ability and spotless records. Yet not all of these can become E-8s. Even fewer will make it to E-9. From the very best E-9s, the Army chooses the 1,185 who will wear command sergeant major stripes.

Today, the Army has a new breed of command sergeants major — most are college educated, combat tested, and far more capable than any who served before.

In a sense, all command sergeants major are also volunteers. Although they must be selected by a promotion board, not all who are chosen elect to take the job.

"It's something you have to want to do," says CSM Frank Meads, the senior enlisted soldier at Davison Army Airfield, Va. "Some sergeants major don't have the attitude for it. After 20 years, not everyone wants to give up a staff job to go back down to a unit. The pay is the same either way.

"We're getting people who are dedicated and really want to help soldiers and the Army," Meads says. "But it's a shock to go from someone's staff to having 1,000

people to worry about.

One of the greatest rewards that goes with the job, Meads and other CSMs say, is having the chance to shape the Army.

"You can influence the destinies of soldiers and make the Army better. You have a say in what the Army is going to be, through your day-to-day actions and your dealings with soldiers. It's all part of the job," Meads says.

When you see CSM Rufus Riggs heading toward you, instinct tells you to get out of his way. Any private will tell you that it doesn't pay to cross paths with a 6-foot-4 command sergeant major who has hands the size of canteens.

After 18 years of infantry life, Riggs is straight, lean and hard as a rail. In contrast, he's also a quiet, warm, outgoing person who has a friendly smile for just about everyone — especially his troops.

At 37, Riggs is still young enough to remember what it means to be an Army private — and what an NCO can do for a young soldier's career.

"My first platoon sergeant was George V. Shinzing, an old airborne trooper, a mean one. He believed in taking away soldiers' free time when they didn't do right. He took you out for training and, if you didn't learn, you would train some more at night. Same thing with inspections. But you would learn from him. I'll never forget that guy," Riggs says.

After three years at Wildflecken, Germany, Riggs got out of the Army, went back home to Louisiana, and took a retail sales job. But he says he wasn't happy. "I saw civilians who'd been there 10 years and were still doing the same work they started out with. I decided to come back in the Army — the opportunities were better."

Five years later, Riggs was an SFC leading an infantry platoon through Vietnam's Mekong Delta. Although wounded once, he finished his tour, earned a half-dozen decorations and wound up as a drill

sergeant at Fort Polk, La.

First sergeant duty in Korea followed, and then an appointment to attend the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Nine months ago, Riggs earned his CSM stripes and was assigned to the 2d Battalion, 69th Armor, at Fort Benning, Ga. At the unit he found he had a motor pool full of 60-ton war machines, responsibility for about 500 soldiers, and a battalion commander who said, "I've never met a good command sergeant major."

"I told him I hoped he wouldn't be able to say that after we had worked together for a while," Riggs says with a smile. "Then I went to work."

It's perhaps a typical day for Riggs. It begins with him running PT alongside his troops. Then, the daily staff meeting that leaves him with a list of things he wants to look into. Two units have field tests coming up, there's a 12-mile road march, and a two-star general is coming to inspect on Saturday.

On top of that, the Infantry School needs support troops, police call has to be checked out, the troops need more job training, and higher headquarters is asking for a seven-man color guard from Riggs' battalion.

In one way or another, the command sergeant major is involved in all of it.

Sitting at a battered, grey desk in his 7-by-10 office, Riggs makes phone calls with one hand and writes memos to first sergeants with the other.

"I hate meetings," he says. "They waste too much time. So I try to do everything I can with phone calls and notes."

New problems spring up: there's a change to the guard commitment, some paperwork is fouled up, two men have been writing bad checks at the PX, and a PFC who has a problem is standing in the door. The PFC comes first.

He hands the CSM a letter and asks, "Can I talk to you about a

compassionate reassignment?"

Riggs reads the letter and encourages the young soldier to talk about the trouble at home.

Then, as gently as possible, Riggs explains that a letter from a pastor isn't enough for a transfer. He'll need more. Then the CSM explains the system — quoting Army regulations from memory — before sending the soldier back to see his first sergeant about the paperwork that will be needed.

A dozen phone calls, three notes, and two interruptions later, Riggs grabs his hat and goes out the door to drop off a freshly typed Article 15 form.

It's going to be the private's fifth Article 15 in eight months. The private is already slated to get an early discharge. But, until he does, he'll have to soldier or face the fines and extra duty that go with screwing-up, Riggs says.

Making sure that soldiers really work during extra duty time is another matter that Riggs oversees. "The type of details they're usually assigned to are distasteful to them. They're assigned to things like cleaning the two sediment basins in the motor pool, with an NCO supervising them."

Troops call the basins, "the hell hole." They don't like doing it, but very few who have cleaned the grease, mud and oil out of the hole

ever wind up on extra duty again.

After talking with a company commander, Riggs starts toward his office — then changes course for the motor pool. Although much of his work keeps him at a desk, he says he prefers being out with his troops.

Before he gets through the cluster of yellow, cinder-block buildings, a dozen soldiers have said hello, asked for help, or just stopped to talk. Riggs calls each of them by name and greets each one with an easy smile.

The battalion motor pool is a scene out of a war movie. The air is full of noise: growling engines, shouted orders, and clanging tools. Fifty to a hundred men climb under, over, or into their M-60A1 tanks. Some wrestle with giant tank treads. Others check over the working parts of guns, turrets, and engines.

"These guys work hard," Riggs says. "It's a tough job. You'll find someone working down here till 2000 hours every night."

Here and there, the CSM stops to joke, chat, or counsel his NCOs and privates. It's more of a morale check than an inspection visit, but a private who is smoking — while sitting on 600 gallons of fuel — draws Riggs' immediate attention. Instead of an acid harangue, the private gets a firm, calm reprimand that sends him scrambling to get rid of the cigarette.



Riggs is people oriented and he's happiest when he's out among his troops in their work areas.

Later, Riggs says, "I always try to be soft-spoken and easy-going. As an E-5, I studied leadership a lot. I found that I can get guys to do anything I want them to, as long as I treat them as human beings, with respect.

"For those who deserve some yelling and screaming, I still know how to do that. But if a guy has been told more than once, I tell him, 'I can be your friend or your enemy. I'd rather be your friend.' It usually doesn't take much more than that. Sometimes I think I'm too passive, not stern enough. I just try to do what's morally right."

At another tank, Riggs stops to offer his condolences to a private who has recently had deaths in his family. Another soldier asks about getting a swap to California. A couple of others need help in getting an organ to play at a religious service they plan to hold in the battalion area tonight. "I'll see what I can do," he promises both, after hearing them out.

SFC Anderson Gray, a starched and spit-shined motor sergeant, stops the CSM to discuss deadlines, work orders, details, and a shortage of mechanics to do it all. "We're pretty spread out with commitments right now," Riggs tells him, "but I'll see what I can do."

There are problems waiting at the office when Riggs gets back to see about the organ, the swap, and the mechanics.

A busted SP4 is being given a rehabilitative transfer to the 2/69th, but the orders aren't right. Riggs asks his personnel sergeant to take care of the matter, then says, "Make sure I see that man as soon as he reports in."

Between phone calls, Riggs explains, "When that man gets here, I want to tell him — in no uncertain terms — where he stands. If he does his job well, I'll be the first guy to help him get promoted. If he doesn't . . . I'll spearhead a drive to put him out of the Army."

The phone rings for what may be the 30th time. He answers, "Sergeant Major . . . Yes. It's



about those beds and wall lockers. I know you don't have all the people you are supposed to have. But when they get here, we want to be able to tell them, 'Here are your beds and wall lockers,' not, 'GO TO SUPPLY!' Okay? Let me know when it's taken care of."

The check writers have been taken care of, the ammo guard problem is settled, and the color guard selection is coming along well, when Riggs takes off to inspect barracks.

Pausing at an orderly room he says, "Come on, first sergeant. I want to see how your tankers live."

Riggs doesn't bother with boot markings, hospital corners, or wall locker displays. But he does inspect everything that could affect the health and morale of the soldiers who live here. With unclean latrines, dirty floors, litter, and potential security problems, this barracks doesn't even come close to meeting the standards.

"First sergeant, have all the people who live here — and their sergeants — stay here tonight to square this place away," Riggs says.

At Company A's barracks, it's a different story. Rooms are immaculate, latrines sparkle, and soldiers have their valuable property secured. Riggs says he won't be coming back there for a while, but that the other barracks will have to be inspected again in the morning.

When he gets back to his office, there's another pile of paperwork, one soldier, and a phone call waiting for him. His banged-up wall clock reads 10 a.m.

Despite his work load, much of CSM Riggs' importance to his battalion isn't readily apparent to many outsiders. But it's reflected in the way his subordinates and superiors see him. The following is a random sample:

"Most people with rank ask you if you used your chain of command before you even get to tell them what your problem is. CSM Riggs doesn't push you away like that. You can talk to him . . . with-



Riggs doesn't like paperwork but his CSM duties keep him behind a desk a lot. out worrying about which side he's on. He'll listen and give you his best advice."

*Pvt. 2 Stanley Baker, Tanker*

"He's fair, and he commands respect, but he's the one man you can always go to when you need something."

*SSgt. Charles Lucas, Personnel Sgt.*

"When I've done all I can with a problem, I go to CSM Riggs. He's our voice in things that need to be ironed out at a higher level, things we aren't able to handle ourselves."

*1st Sgt. Robert Spencer, CSC*

"CSM Riggs epitomizes what a command sergeant major is. He has the personal capability to merit, and want, the authorities and responsibilities that go with being the top enlisted soldier in the structure.

"It's not the kind of job that you can look up in a field manual and say, 'he's responsible for this, this and this.' He watches out for the welfare of every soldier in the battalion and forces the structure to do that also.

"He knows — by name, job, background, and problems — 90 percent of the soldiers in the battalion. The other 10 percent just got here. That gives me the capability to go to somebody I trust and say, 'How are we doing?' Not only will I

get a command perspective, but I will get a view of what's going on at the private's level. There is no other way to get that!"

*Lt. Col. Donald H. Volta  
Battalion Commander*

Shortly after 7 p.m., Riggs reaches the end of his day. A color guard has been formed, tomorrow there will be more mechanics in the motor pool, and it looks like the 2/69th will be ready for the general's visit. The soldier on rehab transfer never showed up at the battalion, extra duty troops are hard at work, and an organ is playing gospel music outside.

"By no stretch of the imagination am I perfect," Riggs says. "There are some things that I'm extremely poor at, for example, making things pretty.

"In my area there are no painted fences, no flowers, and nothing dressed right. I don't know how to do things like making my building pretty. It's not important to me.

"There are so many things I get involved in that sometimes I think I get in over my head," Riggs says. "If a man comes to me with a problem, I follow it through until it's completed. Sometimes there are too many individuals, but I don't mind as long as it means there is someone they can always go to for help. I don't mind putting in the extra time.

"If the day ever comes when soldiers stop turning to me for help, it'll be time for me to seek new employment."

A few years from now, CSM Riggs plans to unlace his spit-shined combat boots for the last time, go back home to Louisiana, and be a teacher. In the meantime, he says, "I'll do my job — getting involved in everything that impacts on the enlisted soldier — because it makes me happy. But if they ever try to assign me above battalion level, away from the troops, I'd have to reconsider going on. This is where I want to be, and where I can do the most good." □

BACK when boots were brown and Army leadership came in a size ten, the "swift kick in the rear" may have been a good leadership tool for NCOs. Today's leaders, however, face far more complex situations which call for far different leadership methods.

As the old bootcamp approach to leadership went out of style, an NCO education system was created to teach NCOs better ways to get the job done. The highest school in the system, the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, was established at Fort Bliss, Texas, in 1972. More than 3,000 senior NCOs have graduated from the Academy.

Students are chosen by an Army selection board each year. Those selected attend one of the two classes held each year, or take it by correspondence course. About 450 students per year attend the course.

The four main subjects taught at the Academy are: • Leadership and Human Relations • Resource Management • Military Studies • World Studies, which includes foreign policy and world events.

Students who have not met Army education goals are required to take college electives which are offered at the Academy. Those students who have met the goals may also take courses at a local college. Some earn degrees while attending the Academy.

Academy courses center around student groups of 10 to 15 NCOs who discuss and exchange ideas.

"During group discussions, students share their experiences, but Academy instructors are there to guide

them," says the Academy's command sergeant major Thomas Piasecki. "This way, the small group method becomes an aid to learning. Students have all different MOSs — which means you might have several perspectives on how to solve a single problem. When students share ideas, they learn from each other."

Guest speakers — top military leaders and civilian experts — also add depth to the course.

All Academy instructors are sergeants major or promotable master sergeants. "The student is taught valuable, new leadership tools and techniques. As a student you have to take a real close look at yourself as a leader," says Sgt. Maj. Lemuel Cutshaw, an instructor.

"Many of the new leadership techniques studied at the Academy are designed to help the senior NCO understand today's young soldier better," says instructor Sgt. Maj. James Nier. "Nowadays, the senior NCO must be more aware of younger soldiers' needs — but still maintain discipline."

Many students say they like the Academy's leadership courses.

"The majority of our time is spent learning how to be a better leader. What we're taught here helps us to see things in a clearer light," says MSgt. John Kivler, a student.

"We learn how to deal with things today, rather than to try to do things the way they were done 18 or 20 years ago. Today, we have to deal with a new breed

of people whose attitudes and values are somewhat different. In a way, we are learning to bridge the generation gap . . . and learning that good communication is the key to leading soldiers today," Kivler says.

For some, the Academy brings a change in leadership styles. "Before, I was pretty much a forceful type leader, but the school brought out a lot of new ways to handle problems. Now, I'm less likely to use force. I would want to think twice and listen to both sides of the story before I act," says MSgt. E.T. Tollison, a student.

The Academy is designed to prepare NCOs to take on more responsibility. "They learn how to help their commanders solve leadership problems," says Col. Joseph Ostrowdzki, school commandant. "They learn how to manage people, supplies and equipment. Students learn how to train soldiers and units, move them into battle, and keep them supplied with the right materials and equipment."

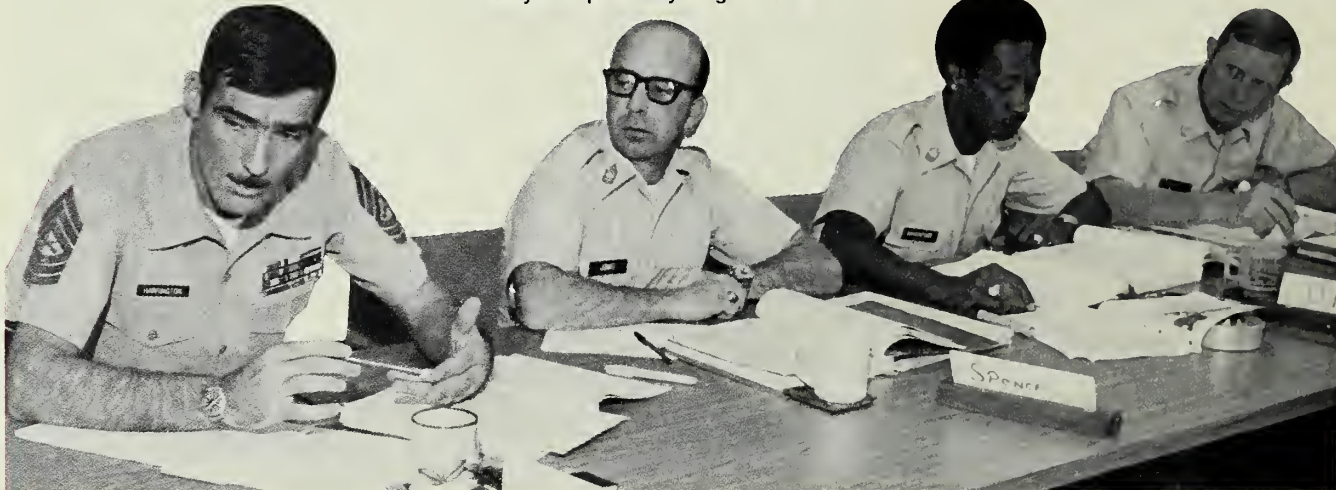
Students also study today's world situation, foreign policy, and how it all impacts on the soldier. "Keeping the senior NCO informed on current events is very important. Today's volunteer soldiers are more informed than ever before. They have a real desire to know why they must serve overseas. The NCO has to be able to tell them why, in a truthful, believable way," he says.

"Our job at the Academy is to turn out better NCOs. We take the best NCOs the Army has and, through training, we make them even better."

STAFF SERGEANT BOB ERWIN is the public affairs officer for the Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas.

# SERGEANTS MAJOR ACADEMY 'MAKING THE BEST, BETTER'

Story and photo by SSgt. Bob Erwin







# DON'T complete the puzzle

Steve Abbott

IN Communist East Berlin a man named Markus "Mischa" Wolf goes to work everyday at No. 22 Normanstrasse.

Mischa is a masterspy with almost 30 years of experience. He's a 57-year-old lieutenant general and head of the East German intelligence gathering operations. What Mischa does best is spy on West Germany.

According to a recent Reader's Digest article, Mischa has made West Germany one of the most spied-upon countries in the world.

So what does that have to do with the United States? Plenty. Remember, there are thousands of American soldiers stationed in West Germany, a country that is one of our most important allies.

Unfortunately, there are many Mischas in the world. The work they do is much like putting together a giant jigsaw puzzle. Except in this case you don't have any idea what the completed puzzle will look like.

The pieces of the intelligence jigsaw puzzle aren't presented to you in a neat little box — you have to seek them out at many different sources.

Each piece you find brings you closer to completing the puzzle.

Americans are very accommodating people. We

give up pieces of the puzzle more freely than any other country on earth.

People like Mischa don't have to work very hard to get our secrets. They get a great deal of information daily from our newspapers, news magazines and broadcast media. Much also comes from just listening and talking to people.

Our openness as a society and as individuals is the very heart of our democracy; it's also what makes it easy for the Mischa's of the world to spy on us.

Mischa and his comrades are particularly interested in what goes on in the military. As soldiers, we could all deny Mischa the pieces to the puzzle if we practiced better OPSEC — operations security.

"OPSEC is everything a commander does to protect his activities, not only from hostile intelligence services, but at a tactical level, to disguise his activities from opposing forces," says Maj. Dale Duncan, OPSEC Support Officer, Office, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Counterintelligence Directorate. "It's a huge umbrella when you say OPSEC. OPSEC is divided into three different areas. First, you have tactical OPSEC which involves Corps level and below. There, the commander is concerned with disguising activities from the opposing



forces. His primary threats are those tactical forces directly in front of him and secondly hostile intelligence."

This is where the individual soldier is most closely involved with OPSEC. Here it means observing noise and light discipline, making effective use of cover and concealment and not doing things that will help the enemy discover what you're going to do next.

"Second, you move to the echelon above Corps, such as Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe," Duncan continues. "Their main function is command and control in support of those tactical forces. Their primary threat is the hostile intelligence services rather than hostile tactical forces. They're trying to protect their intentions and plans from being disclosed to the opposing forces in advance.

"Finally, you move to the research and development area. At this level the OPSEC is trying to protect our technology against the very sophisticated national level hostile intelligence operations," Duncan says.

This may sound very high-level and of no concern to you. But that's not the case.

"OPSEC means different things to different people," says Lt. Col. Joseph Halgus, DA OPSEC officer. "Soldiers in the field have OPSEC responsibilities. During peacetime they want to protect information concerning their unit's capabilities, weaknesses, activities and operations. However, the OPSEC manager in an R&D facility has a different concern. Among other things he has to watch what's released to the news media about his activities. OPSEC involves all people at all levels. No one is excluded from having OPSEC responsibilities." That includes Department of the Army civilians, many of whom work in very sensitive areas such as R&D or test and evaluation.

Sometimes we make it easy for hostile intelligence services to gather information about the United States. If information isn't boldly printed or broadcast through our various information media, it's routinely passed over beers at the local tavern, in seemingly innocent conversations among friends and in various other ways.

Think about it a minute. How many times have you been home on leave, gone to a bar with some of your buddies and explained for them how great the new XM-1 is, for example?

Or maybe you've told your brother-in-law, who happens to be a small arms freak, all the latest developments in your unit's small arms.

Or you're sitting in your office at Fort Podunk when the phone rings. The caller says he's a reporter with the Foghorn Observer, a nationally famous newspaper. You get excited at the prospect of being interviewed for such a well-known publication.

The caller begins to ask questions. How many soldiers are assigned to the post? What are the main units on post? Who is the commander of the 1st Brigade?

After you've provided all the answers, the caller



## DON'T complete the puzzle

thanks you and hangs up. After you've congratulated yourself on giving such a great interview, you pause for a moment and ask yourself a question. Who was that person?

Maybe you should have tried to verify his identity before answering those questions. Maybe you wouldn't have answered them at all if you had been more aware of OPSEC.

The Army is concerned enough about the releasing of information to have begun a formal program called a "War on OPSEC."

The war started after an OPSEC evaluation group met last summer to determine how OPSEC could be made more effective in the Army. The group recommended actions to tighten security and to improve OPSEC in the Army.

The recommendations were many and detailed, but here are some of the key ones:

- Identify positions on TOE for OPSEC officers at the battalion level and above,
- Obtain interest and support of top leadership in OPSEC,
- Develop OPSEC training courses and
- Increase the involvement of Public Affairs personnel in OPSEC.

The War on OPSEC involves everyone, military





and civilian, and is designed to increase awareness of OPSEC, thereby increasing its effectiveness.

"Our program is designed to tighten security and to stop us from freely releasing classified or sensitive unclassified information," Halgus says.

Sensitive unclassified information? You won't find that defined in any official documents, but Halgus has his own definition. "Sensitive unclassified information is that information that will give you insight into classified information, even though as it stands alone it isn't classified," Halgus says.

Such information, for example, might include telling your buddies about how well the XM-1 operates or bragging about your unit's new equipment in a crowded barroom.

Most people know better than to discuss classified material. But a good spy — and we're pitted against some of the best in the world — doesn't need to get hit in the face with material stamped "SECRET" to do his job.

A good spy looks for indicators, little things that by themselves don't mean much but when put together give a pretty clear picture of what's going on. That's the

sensitive information Halgus is talking about.

According to Duncan and Halgus, good OPSEC isn't impossible, even in our open society, and it can be taught—to a point. Good OPSEC requires basically two things that cost nothing—awareness and common sense.

Awareness is probably the simplest to achieve. That will be one of the major goals of the War on OPSEC — to make people more aware of what they say and do.

The common sense part is harder. "It's impossible to reduce to writing what everybody at every level must do to provide good OPSEC," Duncan says. "Overall, OPSEC in every organization, whether it's a rifle platoon or a very sensitive R&D effort, is really just the application of the appropriate security regulations and a hell of a lot of common sense."

Every soldier and civilian can help improve OPSEC in the Army. If you see an OPSEC problem, use your chain of command to report it and work to correct it.

"The chain of command has to be working or OPSEC will never work," Duncan says. "If a troop in a rifle squad recognizes a serious weakness in his squad then he should tell his squad leader. The soldier has to be alert to OPSEC problems. The OPSEC officer is sitting at a higher level and may not see the small problem—the small indicator—that is revealing the unit's intentions."

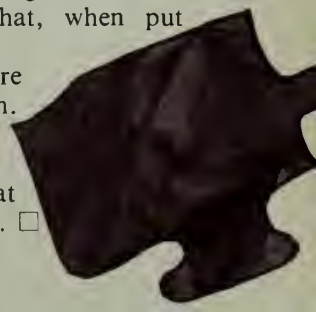
Here are some tips on how you can practice better OPSEC.

- Never talk about military matters outside your office or work area where you could be overheard by the wrong person. That includes snack bars, clubs and bars.
- Keep classified information out of telephone calls unless you use a secure phone.
- Watch out for wine, sex and song — being softened up by one, two or all three of these could persuade you to say more than you should.
- Be careful what you throw in the wastebasket.
- Be cautious of people you don't know who come into your work area. Ask to see identification.
- If you're approached by someone who says he or she is a reporter or correspondent, make sure he or she has checked in with the local public affairs office.
- Practice security during tactical operations. Observe noise and light discipline. Be especially careful if you're working with a new weapons system.
- If you work in a sensitive area: \*Never spotlight the area with "Sensitive" or "Secure" signs except as required by AR 380-20 or other applicable regulations. \*Make sure security measures for the area are effective. \*Vary your daily routine to prevent an agent from spotting a pattern.

The umbrella term OPSEC covers everything from the proper use of cover and concealment in a tactical situation to watching what you say over the telephone in your office.

Good OPSEC denies hostile intelligence services those little pieces of information that, when put together, help them see the big picture.

Master spies like Mischa Wolf are successful enough without helping them. The least we can do is make their job more difficult by not giving them the pieces to the puzzle. One way to do that is to think, and practice, good OPSEC. □





Moore: Horse soldier

When **MSgt. Robert Moore** says cavalry, he means horses, not tanks. Moore joined the Army's "Third Cav" 42 years ago.

At the time, the 18-year-old Connecticut Yankee thought riding horses in the U.S. cavalry would be a great thing to do. He even got paid for it: \$21 a month.

Moore had only been a horse-soldier for about three years when the Army decided horses wouldn't stand up to the demands of modern warfare. Moore remembers how the horse cavalry tried to prove its mettle against the metal of modern vehicles.

"It was called the Carolina maneuvers," he says. "It was staged to prove whether or not the cavalry could stay up with the mechanized troops."

The Army's decision makers weren't impressed and the cavalry was dismantled. Moore was given a choice of military branches. He

chose the infantry.

In 1962, Moore left the active Army. By 1968, however, he was a soldier again. This time, he joined the U.S. Army Reserve.

Recently, Moore retired from military service. His Army service is over, but not his service to the Army.

Until his retirement, Moore was serving as the first sergeant of the 478th Civil Affairs Company, Coral Gables, Fla. For the past three years, he's worked for the same unit as a civilian. Now, he'll continue working as a full-time civilian — the unit's Administrative Supply Technician.

Put clay, canvas or rough stone into some people's hands and these raw materials may turn into expressive works of art.

**Sp4 Helene Novak** didn't realize when she joined the Army that she'd have a chance to develop her artistic talent.

"I've always liked to draw, but instructors and equipment weren't available to me when I was growing up," Novak says.

Since she joined the Army two years ago, Novak has learned how to

make pottery and jewelry, and how to batik and sculpture. She's also learned the complicated craft of faceting gem stones.

She credits the instructors at the Fort Huachuca Arts and Crafts Center for much of her progress. Working with the Army's facilities and instructors, she says, "has been a fantastic experience."

"One of the greatest thrills of my life now is to make something that flows together and has a feeling of it's own," Novak says.

Novak is assigned as an Illustrator (81E) at the Fort Huachuca Intelligence Center and School.

**Novak: faceting gems**





# GARMISCH

Story and photos by Sp5 Gary L. Kieffer



**It's paradise, pure and simple. The drudgery of the work routine, and the swirl of everyday life is lost in the valley below as you savor the refreshingly crisp, clean mountain air, the rugged peaks surrounding you and the cool caress of the pure white snow under your feet.**

THERE are three weeks of German countryside jammed between your tracks. The inside of your vehicle looks like the day after the circus left town.

The three-day road march back from the training area only took 97 hours. And that road map that you've always got in front of you is printed on the inside of your eyeballs.

Waiting your turn at the wash rack, you think, "I need to get away from all of this. Take it easy for

awhile. Maybe do a little fishing. If I could just get some time off, a week or so."

Your mind conjures up a bubbling stream, filled with fish, winding its way through a moss carpeted forest. Snowcapped mountain peaks tower above; someplace to forget about training and enjoy yourself for awhile.

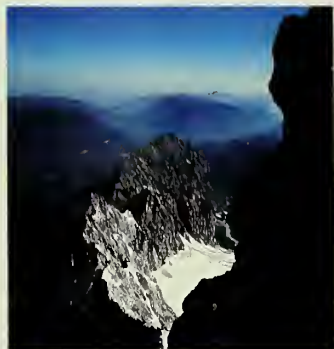
There is such a place to get away from it all — Garmisch.

Nestled among the foothills of the Alps, Garmisch draws weary soldiers and families to its peaceful setting. Garmisch is one of three Armed Forces Recreation Centers (AFRC) in Germany. The other two are Chiemsee and Berchtesgaden. The AFRC also operates the Columbia Hotel in Munich.

"At AFRC Garmisch, we try to offer GIs what they generally can't get elsewhere in Europe," says Michael Byers, AFRC Public Affairs Officer. "Mainly, we give them the ability to get away from their work environment.

"We offer recreational facilities that aren't available at the duty sites. We offer challenges that many soldiers have never faced before. Some of them have never skied, or wind surfed, or sailed before. After a couple of days with our instructors, they can be out doing things they never thought about doing before. And doing them well.

"Best of all, we do this at an affordable price. Plus we do it all in English. The two reasons GIs in Europe become 'barracks rats' are that they don't know the language and they can't afford the price of recreation. They get nervous when they go out into



the community. So, they stay in the barracks. We provide them a place to get away from all of that."

Garmisch offers a full line of recreational activities. Besides skiing and ice skating in the winter, you can enjoy the AFRC in the summer as well. You can try your

hand at horseback riding or back packing. If you want more adventure, try mountain climbing or kayaking. Tennis, bowling and a nine-hole golf course are offered for the more traditionally inclined sportsters. And hiking and fishing are available if you'd like something a little quieter.

There are also swimming, jogging, grass skiing, a mini-golf course and bicycling. Garmisch has a sport for everyone and for every season.

For those travelers who would like to see more of the countryside, Garmisch AFRC provides a variety of guided tours throughout the area.

You can visit the fairy-tale castle, Neuschwanstein. Built in the mid-nineteenth century by King Ludwig II of Bavaria, it's among the most beautiful buildings in Germany.

AFRC tours can take you back through time to the 16th century with a trip to Innsbruck, Austria. The tour takes you to a medieval remnant of the Tyrolean capital, tucked away inside a bustling city. Innsbruck, like Garmisch, was also a Winter Olympic Games site and offers excellent skiing facilities.

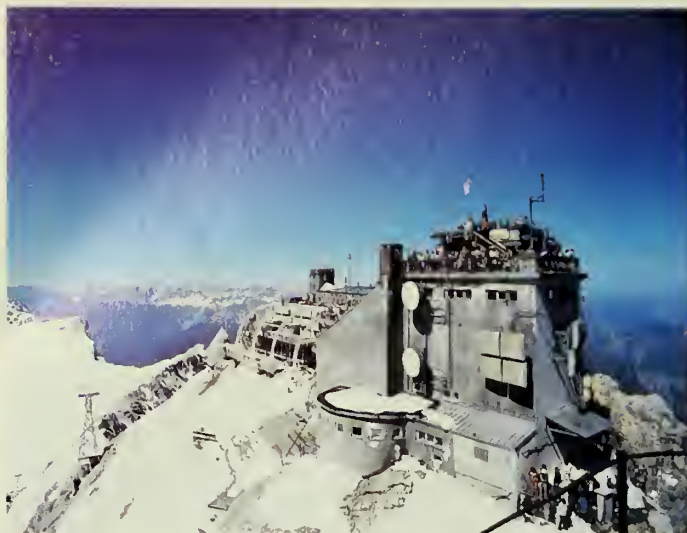
Near Garmisch's Olympic ski jumps is the beginning of another tour. Sightseers can roam the Partnach Klamm and marvel at nature's beauty. The







**There's only one way to enjoy paradise — that's to get outside and experience the man-made diversions and the best that nature has to offer. At Garmisch it's all there, breathtaking mountain tops, streams just begging to be fished and a sun that is hot, high and just waiting for you to sit down, put your feet up and catch some soothing rays for what ails you.**



**Nature provides the spectacular setting and the people of Bavaria add the unique human touches that make Garmisch one of the best places to enjoy rest and recreation to the fullest before going back to the rigors and routine of daily life.**

gorge was carved from solid rock by its rapid stream over a period of centuries. In the winter, the gorge is especially beautiful as the water's spray freezes to form ice sculptures on the rocky face of the gorge.

The village of Garmisch is a picturesque collection of Bavarian architecture. Its narrow streets are lined with small shops. The store's windows are filled with sparkling wares. Chocolates, leather knickers and



music boxes all reach out, beckoning would-be customers inside.

"Great, but what do I do about the kids?" The AFRC offers a special program, just for the kids. The daily program varies but may contain a treasure hunt or a visit to a reptile zoo, a ride on a cable car or ice-skating at the Olympic stadium. The program is designed to bring smiles to any youngster.

There are four hotels in Garmisch, each with its own dining room and a special menu. Mexican, Bavarian, French and American dishes are offered in the various hotels. Rooms at these hotels are priced from \$6-\$13.50 per night per person. Active duty soldiers below grade E-7 also get a discount. Reservations can be made up to three months in advance. A room deposit is required.

The AFRC also has a special deal for groups. If you can round up 25 people, mostly military, the center will provide free transportation to and from your post in Europe. There are some special requirements though and the program is very popular, so be sure to plan well in advance.

So, now that your field exercise is over, you've finally got all of your equipment squared away and your leave time has built up again, why not take some time off?

After enjoying Garmisch why not try the other two AFRC areas?

Berchtesgaden is also in the Bavarian Alps near Salzburg, Austria. There's plenty of lodging, prices to fit most budgets and alpine sports for everyone. Local points of interest include the alpine lake Konigsee, the Berchtesgadener Salt Mines and Hitler's former Obersalzburg fortress and Eagle's Nest.

For water sports the place to go is Chiemsee. It's the largest lake in Germany with fifty square miles of water surface on which to enjoy sailing, windsurfing, water skiing, boating or just swimming.

Whether you go to any of the AFRC centers alone, as a family or as a group, stop by your local recreation center first for more details about the many programs at Garmisch and other AFRC's. Then make your reservation and relax and have fun. □





It just makes good sense for the Army to get the most out of its machines and people. Both are valuable assets. This is a story about how unserviceable vehicles are reconditioned by

# HEROES IN COVERALLS

Story by Capt. Gardner M. Nason Photos by Sp5 Gary L. Kieffer

HEROES aren't always the flamboyant pilots, the glamorous cavalry, the invincible armor, the daring infantry or the steelraining artillery. Real heroes are found in some of the most unlikely, damnable places doing the most ordinary things. Their accomplishments aren't often recognized the way we ordinarily salute heroes — with medals and that sort of stuff. Many remain unsung heroes, as the saying goes. But one thing is for sure. Any army will grind to a halt if unsung heroes are not doing their jobs and doing them well.

Take, for instance, the 88th General Support Maintenance Company located at Grossauheim Kaserne in Hanau, Germany. They're part of the 8th Maintenance Battalion. The battalion reconditions vehicles and vehicle components, such as engines, transmissions and trans-

fers. When a piece of equipment arrives at the 88th Maintenance Company, it's described as Class "P" ("P" meaning Poor). That's a nice way of calling it junk.

"Junk is an unserviceable asset," says Capt. Charles Weston, commander of the 88th. "Our mission is to return it to Code B standards. That means repair it so that the piece of equipment, whatever it is, is able to perform its mission just as well as a new piece."

Weston says that his unit repairs 49 components from a wide variety of vehicles. The work is done in maintenance bays as opposed to a production line set-up.

"We have a quota, or production goal, set for us by the 3d Support Command," Weston says. "The name of the game is to get equipment back into the system."

"Inspection is a key part of

the operation. That's where everything begins and ends," Weston says.

For example, when an unserviceable 5-ton truck comes to the 88th Maintenance Company for reconditioning to Code B standards, it goes through stages. First, the truck is inspected. Parts requirements are determined. Then, it goes through its automotive repair. After it's automotively sound, body work is done. At this point an in-progress inspection is done and the remaining "gigs," or deficiencies, are worked off. Then the truck gets a new paint job and goes for a Ready For Issue (RFI) inspection.

From beginning to end, 500 to 1,000 manhours might be invested in reconditioning one vehicle. That's a lot of time, and time is money. But, it's worth it.

"In Fiscal Year 1979, we

figured the 8th Maintenance Battalion saved the Army almost \$3 million over the cost of purchasing brand new vehicles," says Maj. Patrick Curry, materiel officer for the battalion.

One of the unsung heroes who contributed to the savings Curry talks about is Sp4 Lawrence Rooney, who has been in Germany for 2½ years.

"We rebuild 5-tons, M818s. I get off on building this stuff. I could build a 5-ton from the ground up," Rooney says matter-of-factly.

"We have five squads in the shop and each squad works on its own vehicle," Rooney says. "Usually there are two trucks, sometimes three, in the shop for each squad.

"Sometimes we have the whole squad work on a truck; sometimes just one or two people.

"Everybody learns everything," Rooney explains. "Normally, we put new people on the brakes because it's a simpler but major job to do. After that, we put them on whatever needs to be done."

Rooney gets satisfaction when a truck rolls out of his shop.

"I just feel good," he says. "We shipped a truck today to get painted. It was here quite a while. Most aren't here long enough to get attached to them," Rooney says. "But I do have a certain affection for one type of truck — wreckers. They're more of a challenge. There are more things to do because of hydraulics."

Unserviceable equipment seems to arrive at the 88th's yard as frequently as Rooney's squad and the others are able to move them into their maintenance shops for reconditioning. It's a rare day when business is slow.

"One time in the 24 months I've been here, we ran out of trucks to repair," Rooney says. "We were bored silly. We cleaned up our shop and helped out in other shops."

Now Rooney is getting short and it's decision time. "I've enjoyed my tour here," he says. "I have no major gripes. All in all, things have been pretty good for me. I was sent

back to Aberdeen Proving Grounds to the 63H20 course. I learned quite a bit about automotive transmissions. The Army got its money's worth by sending me."

But Rooney says that he misses his hometown of Farmingdale, N.Y.

"I haven't made up my mind about staying in or getting out of the Army," Rooney says. "It depends on what stateside duty is like. If it's like this, I'll probably stay."

While Rooney's platoon reconditions 5-tons, other platoons work on other vehicles and their components.

For example, the 2d platoon reconditions engines, transmissions, fuel pumps and starters for quarter-tons, five-quarters, deuce-and-a-halves and five-ton trucks.

"We try to use as many of the old parts as possible," says SFC Archie Freeman, platoon sergeant and shop NCOIC. "When we recondition an unserviceable engine, we'll pull the head and clean it. If the valves are reuseable, we regrind, reface and reseal them."

Members of Freeman's platoon know a lot. They have to. Tearing down and repairing engines, transmissions and other components isn't something they can bluff their way through. Soldiers arrive at the 8th Maintenance Battalion trained in their MOS but they require more training for the job that's expected here.

"When a new soldier comes in, I'll put him or her with one of my older, more experienced mechanics," Freeman says. "Every 90 days, I try to rotate people among the different vehicles and components.

"When I put someone on an engine, that person works it from beginning to end — from bringing it into the shop and tearing it down to rebuilding it to a runnable engine. That includes painting it.

"We guarantee that when a customer picks up a piece of equipment — like an engine or transmission — and puts it into a vehicle, it will run," Freeman says. "If it doesn't, we have two working days



to get a contact team from my platoon to the unit to check it out.

"When units complain that an engine or transmission doesn't work right, it's often due to improper installation or a faulty part."

According to Freeman, if his platoon falls behind their quota for a month, they work nights. Occasionally, quotas are adjusted when the demand for a particular component changes.

"Recently, the demand for quarter-ton truck engines and transmissions has dropped off while the requirement for five-quarters has doubled," Freeman says. "Based on that, I shift people around."

"When another squad needs





Left, 88th Maintenance Company's Automotive Maintenance Platoon reconditions 5-ton trucks in open bays. Each of the five squads work on two or three trucks at a time. Below, soldier uses a cutting torch to free a stuck tow pintle. Below center, Sp4 Dana Howe spray paints a truck as one of the final steps. Bottom, Sp4 Gloria Maynard overhauls a vehicle transmission.



some help, I don't mind going over there and helping out, so long as they help us when we need it," says PFC Calvin Robinson, a member of Freeman's platoon.

Robinson's section repairs quarter-ton engines.

"Our goal is usually 40 a month," he says. "This month our goal is 20 because we've been in the field, and right now some of our people are at adventure training in Garmisch.

"I love it," Robinson says about his work. "I put in an extension to stay another year."

He says that he likes being in Germany because of the chance to go places and make friends. Among those friends, Robinson claims to





SSgt. Terry McDonald inspects a truck reconditioned by the 88th Maintenance Company to insure it is repaired properly and able to perform its mission.

have two girlfriends.

But most of all, he just likes being a mechanic and this assignment gives him an opportunity to do just that. He takes pride in it.

"After you've cracked your knuckles a few times, you're a mechanic," Robinson says showing off his working man's hands with measurable pride.

Another shop within the 88th Maintenance Company does body work, "cosmetics" they call it. That covers cutting glass, radiator repair, body work, welding and painting.

"It's a small section, but we're tight," Sp4 Dana Howe, a 44B, says about his fellow welders and machinists who do the cosmetic job in their shop.

"Sometimes there is a problem with trucks getting held up in the automotive shop waiting for parts," Howe says. "However, if we get a truck here, we'll get it out on time to meet the production goal deadline no matter what.

"If we don't have the part, we'll make it," he says.

After the body work and new coats of paint, vehicles go to the inspection section for their RFI inspection.

"Our relationship with the shop is very good because the criteria for acceptable standards are written down in black and white in

the technical manuals," says SSgt. Terry McDonald, one of three NCOs who are specially schooled in inspection procedures.

As a vehicle or component is reconditioned, it is monitored by the shop office. The shop office makes everything come together. It manages the production of the shops, keeps records on the vehicles and components being reconditioned, and makes sure the right people and parts are in the right place to get the job done.

"The shop office is the nerve center for me," Weston says. "It's the driving force. If the shop office doesn't function properly, then the rest of the company doesn't function properly."

The soldiers assigned to the 88th Maintenance perform their miracles under conditions that wouldn't be described as heavenly. For one thing, Grossauheim Kaserne isn't one of the garden spots of Germany. It's buried among smoke stacks and a giant cooling tower of Hanau's heavy industrial section along the Main River east of Frankfurt.

The buildings the battalion occupies are giant pre-war sheds where locomotives and other heavy equipment were made. Lighting is poor in many places where there are no skylights to let in the natural

light. Florescent lights have been installed over work benches but that doesn't help much when working on trucks in the big bays. The shops are drafty and cold in the winter.

Except for Headquarters Detachment, which has billets at Grossauheim, the rest of the single soldiers in the battalion live at Pioneer Kaserne, about two miles away. Weston says his billets are in fair condition but are too crowded.

Members of the 88th Maintenance Battalion, like soldiers in other types of units, go to the field from time-to-time.

"When we are out in the field, some people pull perimeter guard," says Sp4 Edward Gosmeyer, a 63G. "Meanwhile the others continue the mission of overhauling engines. We just pack them up and take 'em with us. It's the same engine whether you fix it in the shop or in the field."

As you might imagine, mechanics stay happy by fixing things: Many of the mechanics in the 88th like working on their own cars and cars of their friends. Some even pick up a little extra money servicing cars for people around the Hanau area.

"It's no secret that if you're going to be happy here, stay away from the billets and keep occupied," Howe says. "I keep busy at the auto craft shop."

So day in, day out, the work of overhauling unserviceable equipment goes on by little known people at a little known installation near Frankfurt. The mechanics don't go around sporting berets, fancy tanker boots, flight jackets or badges. Greasy coveralls and dirty hands are signs of the work they do. They don't particularly care about impressing anyone.

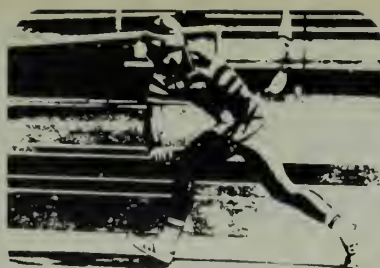
In a way, they have it made over soldiers in the more glamorous jobs of the Army. There is always a demand for their work. They know they do it well and it's important. For some mechanics their job is also their hobby.

"When you get paid for doing something that's also your hobby, you can't beat that," Howe says. □



# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## GOOD COMBINATION



SFC Jerry L. Jenkins was several times All-Army and Interservice boxing champion during a career in which he won 211 bouts and lost only nine.

Now Jenkins is the Dependent Youth Activities NCOIC at Fort Campbell, Ky. where he's teaching his boxing skills to more than 40 lucky youngsters.

"If a youngster has any plans to box as a young adult, he must learn the basics when he's seven or eight years old," Jenkins says. "I'm trying to give the kids a chance to prepare themselves for their boxing future."

The youngsters should listen well. In addition to his own success in the ring, Jenkins has coached four Golden Glove and A.A.U. champions and former World Boxing Counsel Welterweight Champion Peter Ranzany.

## On The Mark

ARMY, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force darters from as far away as Greece, Bermuda and Iceland converged on Fort Monroe, Va., in November for the first Armed Forces Invitational Dart Classic (Sports Stop, Oct. 80).

In addition to a rousing competition, the response to the classic served notice that darting is a sport whose time has come. Many of the com-

petitors said that darts should be recognized in the official Armed Forces Sports Program.

There's a good chance that the Navy would like to see that happen. Navy darters carried off 14 of the top prizes at Fort Monroe. The Air Force took home 13 trophies and the Army one.

The next dart classic is planned for November 1981.

## Safety In Sports

HERE are some tips from the National Safety Council's Public Safety Department to help you enjoy your favorite sport, or sports, more safely.

- When *diving* into a body of water, you should always check the depth of the water.

- When you're on a *golf* course and you spot lightning, you should seek shelter in the closest building. Do not stay in a golf cart, go under a tree or continue playing.

- When *jogging* you should run against traffic. That allows you to determine what the oncoming traffic is going to do.

- For *cross-country skiing* it's best to dress in several layers of clothing. That allows you to take clothes off as you heat up, and to replace them as you rest and cool off.

- When *riding a bicycle* you are subject to the same traffic laws as a car.

- The most common fatal *snowmobiling* accident is collision with a

fixed object. Know the terrain you're riding on so you don't tangle with such things as tree stumps and fence posts.

- Eye injuries in *racquet sports* can be prevented by wearing eye protection devices and developing effective court strategies.

- The majority of *skateboarding* accidents occur because of irregularities in the riding surface. Beware of potholes, broken asphalt and similar threats.

## HOT SHOT



CAPT. Randy Stewart of the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit, Fort Benning, Ga. dominated the Southern Running Target Championships held at Fort Benning's Hibbs Range in December.

Stewart won all three events in the competition — the mixed runs, air rifle and standard runs events. In the standard runs event, he topped a field of 20 competitors on his way to setting a new national record of 586 points of a possible 600.

Stewart is the 1980 National Champion and was selected to the 1980 Olympic team.



# Bill Mauldin

## combat cartoonist

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

Photo by Sp5 Gary L. Kieffer

(EDITOR'S NOTE: William Henry Mauldin is an award-winning political cartoonist who first earned fame for his sardonic portrayals of infantry life in Europe during World War II. His Pulitzer Prize winning work mirrored the man — a brash, brilliant 23-year-old soldier who held a broad irreverence for everything but the rifle-toting infantryman. Mauldin was interviewed by SOLDIERS while in Washington, D.C., for the 40th anniversary of the World War II National Guard Mobilization. The four decades since he was called to active duty have mellowed his features — but not the man or his razor wit.)



A BRASH young private named Bill Mauldin was just one of nearly 300,000 men who entered the Army through the National Guard at the start of World War II. When the war was over, he came home with sergeant stripes, two Pulitzer Prizes, and nationwide fame.

He started in the Quartermaster Corps, then joined the infantry and eventually became America's best-loved war cartoonist — yet he never forgot his buddies on the front lines.

Troops loved him, and Patton hated him.

Mauldin started out as an ambitious, Depression-poor kid from the back hills of New Mexico. "Today, I suppose we would have been called poverty cases. Then, we just thought we were broke," he says.

Now a young looking 58, Mauldin recalls that unemployment and a growing war in Europe prompted him to sign up. "I joined the National Guard because I needed three squares a day. I wasn't getting much freelance work. I was 18 and just out of art school.

"I joined a National Guard quartermaster company because I had some friends in it. That's the great strength of the Guard, you serve with friends and people who know each

other."

Mauldin was sure it would be a great experience. "I had a glamorized idea of the military because my father always told me these great war stories."

Reality didn't compare to the image Mauldin held. "My company was really a sorry outfit ... the worst type of Guard unit.

"The captain was aptly called Lush. The mess sergeant and supply sergeant ran the company. They were racketeers."

Mauldin says he got along with them so well that he soon found himself pulling KP and guard duty all the time.

"I was also doing work for the division newspaper. I'd sort of crawl up to division headquarters on weekends to do car-



toons for them. After a few months of this, I asked the colonel to transfer me to headquarters.

"I told him I'd even rather be in the infantry than stay in that miserable outfit. He took what I said as a request for transfer to the infantry. I'm not sure I really meant it that way, but the next morning I was in Company K, 180th Infantry."

Mauldin's view of the Army changed after that. "It was a whole different world. I was in the best of the National Guard. I suddenly took pride in being a soldier ... I was soldiering with guys who took pride in what they were doing."

On Friday afternoons, he worked as a part-time cartoonist for the 45th Division News. During the rest of the week, the small, baby-faced private humped a pack and rifle with Company K. It was during this period that his two cartoon soldiers — Joe and Willie — began to take shape. They would become famous GI characters during the war, and afterwards too.

"The guys in Company K were damned good soldiers. They were Indians and farm hands from Oklahoma, mostly. Tough, hard-nosed people who



never dropped out of a forced march. It was a great outfit . . . but they weren't parade ground soldiers. Willie was mostly Grayson Billey, a Choctaw. Otherwise, Willie and Joe were composites of the guys in Company K."

By 1943, the 45th was in North Africa and Mauldin's cartoons had already gotten him in trouble with a local commander.

"He was a colonel who apparently had done a very good job of handling supplies out in the Pacific. There was a strange thing about this guy; he hated all infantry soldiers and all combat people. He considered them untidy, a blot on the landscape. They were always messing up his beautiful city. He was the kind of guy who liked to white-wash rocks.

"I did a cartoon of one of



"Th' hell this ain't th' most important hole in th' world. I'm in it."

his MPs explaining his ribbons to a couple of combat soldiers at a rest camp. The colonel hit the roof!"

By the time the 45th reached Naples, Mauldin was working for *Stars & Stripes* and Willie and Joe had become famous.

But Mauldin's job, as he saw it, wasn't in the rear. No one ever ordered him to go up on the line, but that's where Willie and Joe lived. Mauldin's best work

was done after trips to the front, where he spent about half his time.

"I'd go out and live with a unit for a week or two. Then I'd go back to *Stars & Stripes* and draw as much stuff as I could think of . . . before I went back out again. I really think I went to the front to ensure that I didn't forget, more than anything else."

Mauldin drew combat soldiers as he saw them at the front: battle weary, unshaven, torn, and muddy. For the soldiers he characterized best, Mauldin's work brought laughter into a brutal, dirty world.

One WWII vet recalls, "We used to skip the front page and the pin-ups, to turn to the back where Bill's cartoons were."

His grunt's-eye view of the war made the troops love him, but there were mixed feelings among the generals.

"Gen. Omar Bradley probably approved of the raggedy, bearded characters I drew *when I showed them at the front*. He knew that was the way men looked after they'd been on the line for a few days. But he probably felt I should have cleaned them up when they came back to the rear," Mauldin says.

"That would have been the accurate way to portray them . . . I tried shaving them a couple of times, but the trouble was, they immediately lost their identities.

"(General Dwight D.) Eisenhower felt that a free press was one aspect of civilian life that an American soldier should take with him into the military. One that could speak to, for, and of the soldier. Ike felt that the brass had no business messing with it, or trying to make an official organ out of it.

"The troops sort of took our paper for granted. They knew if they had a gripe, we'd hear about it and print it, one way or the other.

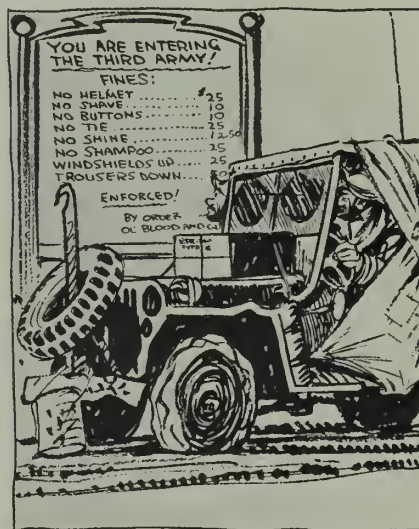
"Most of the brass sensed that I wasn't a threat to their livelihoods. I wasn't trying to destroy the Army. I was just trying to reform it a little. I thought it needed reforming."

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton thought otherwise. To him, Mauldin was a destroyer of discipline, and therefore, someone to be dealt with.

Referring to Mauldin, Patton is quoted as saying, "If that little SOB sets foot in 3d Army, I'll throw his \*\*\* in jail!"

More than anything, Mauldin loved to use his pen to spike the officers "who think they are better human beings than enlisted men . . . or anyone who says, 'I've got the rank, so I'm a more privileged person than you are.'"

Looking back over four



"Radio th' ol' man we'll be late on account of a thousand-mile detour."

decades since he first went to war, Mauldin says, "The military put me into business. I went in as an 18 year old kid with holes in my shoes and came out with (a syndicated contract with) 200 newspapers, and the number one book on the best seller list.

"I always like to think I would have been successful anyway, but it probably would have taken a few more years. . . . Meanwhile I think we did (the Army) some good." □



# TATTOOS

Story and photos by Maj. Rick Kiernan



**MOST SOLDIERS** hate needles. Mention flu shots for example and visions of cold steel ripping into warm biceps quickly cause clammy foreheads and weak knees.

Strangely enough, though, the same "clinic coward" will sit bravely through a more painful ordeal, in a less sterile atmosphere and pay as much as \$25 for the pleasure.

Tattooing — a method of decorating the skin with colors — is usually done with an electric needle following a selected pattern. After the needle punctures the skin, a dull red or deep blue design is produced by rubbing pigments into the punctures.

## History

Tattoo is one of the few Polynesian words to enter the English language. Captain Cook, the explorer, took the Tahitian word "tatau", which was used to describe any kind of mark, and introduced it into English in 1796.

The art of tattooing was practiced as early as 2000 B.C. by the Egyptians. Throughout the world people use the tattoo as body decorations and as social and religious symbols. Color tattooing became highly developed among the Maoris of New Zealand and was also popular in China, India and Japan.

While fear of the unknown may have accounted for the first appearances of the tattoo, there have been other reasons as well.

Tattooing was once believed to serve as a potent means of increasing virility and sexual attraction. Sometimes, the marks served as badges of courage. Tattoos also had religious meanings. In some cultures, parents had their children tattooed with a likeness of a favorite god to insure special protection. The

Hindus of Bengal believed the tattoo was an identification mark needed to get into heaven.

The tattoo also became fashionable among Christian nations. Traditionally, the leading tattoo wearers have been sailors. Perhaps they held the ancient belief that tattoos made them more desirable. But they also may have had a secret fear that one day they might drown and be washed ashore unrecognizable. Tattoo marks, which were usually individualized, were thought to be a wise way to insure identification.

## Unusual Tattoos

Often, odd use is made of tattoos. Sometimes, they can be gruesome, as in the example of a man who once had a dotted line tattooed around his neck with the inscription, "cut along the dotted line." During World War I, some English soldiers had an image of the German Emperor tattooed on their buttocks. A wealthy American had hinges tattooed on all of his joints.

Today, the fad has become popular with women. The butterfly on the shoulder and the cherry on the hip or bikini line are favorites.

## Current Trends

Because of complaints that contaminated tattooing needles spread infectious diseases, particularly hepatitis, tattooing has been outlawed in some parts of the country, or restricted to people over 18.

The needle is now often replaced by body paints and pictured adhesives called skin transfers. The latter, also called decal tattoos, can be removed with nail polish remover or soap. Body paints are generally water-based and can be removed with soapy water or cold cream. Tattoos applied with a needle, however, can be obliterated only by laser beam or complicated surgery. □



Tattooing is done by punching holes in the skin with an electric needle.

MAJOR RICK KIERNAN is executive officer, 1st Battalion, 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.



# NO PAIN, NO GAIN

Story and photos by  
Maj. Clifford H. Bernath

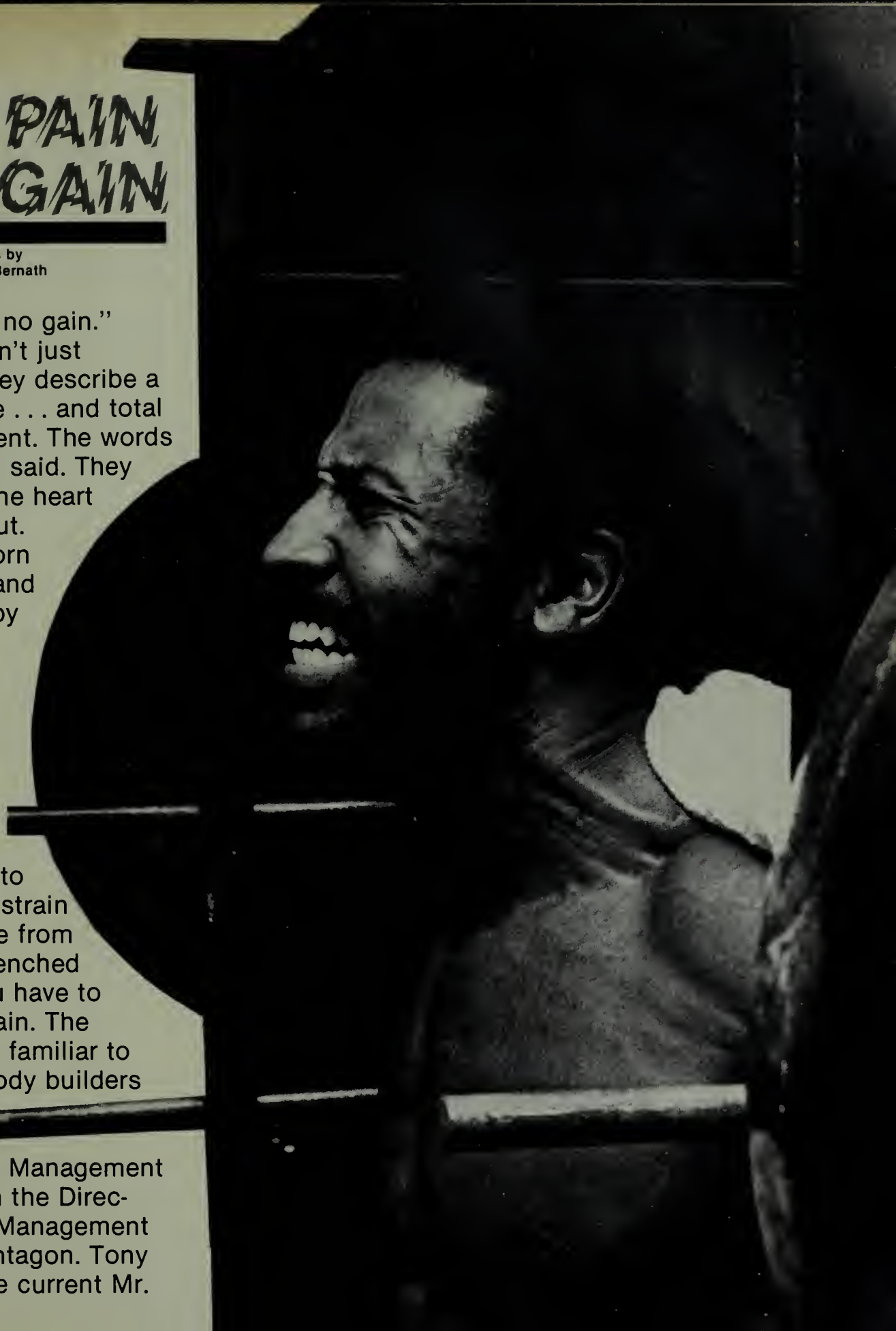
"No pain, no gain."

These aren't just words. They describe a way of life . . . and total commitment. The words aren't just said. They begin in the heart and the gut. They're born of sweat and nurtured by strain.

You can't just hear the words to understand their meaning.

You have to see them strain for release from behind clenched teeth. You have to see the pain. The words are familiar to serious body builders like

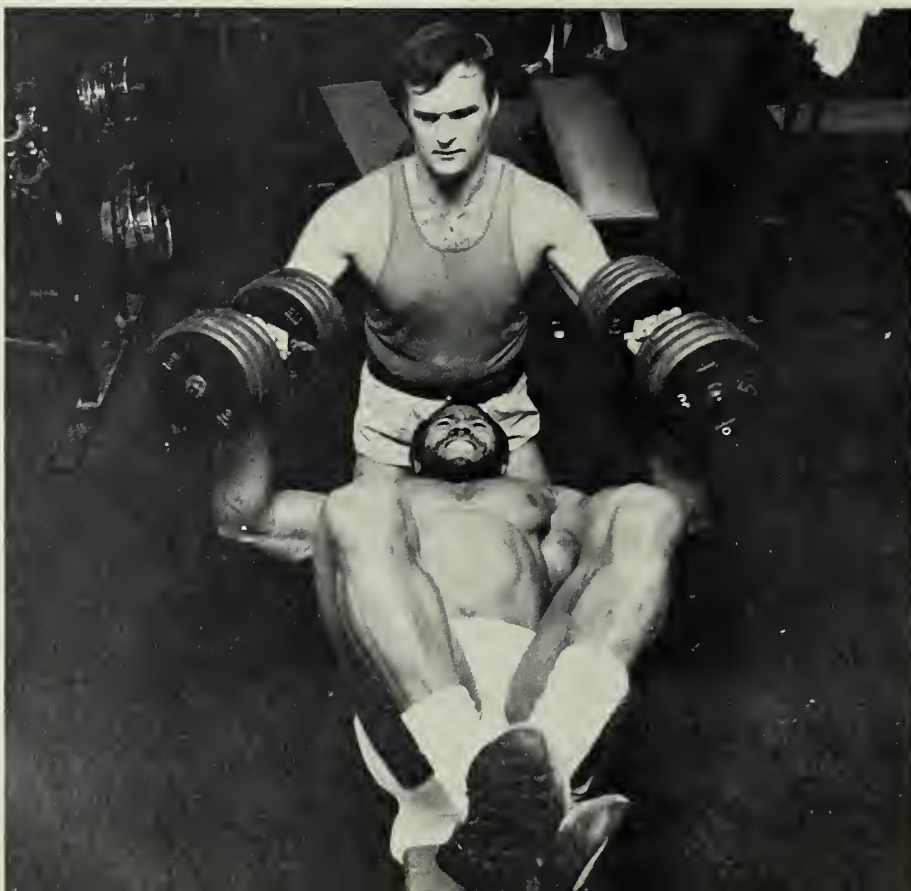
Tony Cusack, a Management Analyst in the Directorate of Management at the Pentagon. Tony is also the current Mr.





Body building requires an extensive knowledge of anatomy. An over-all program requires that every muscle group be exercised regularly. Tony works out every day during his lunch period and in the evenings, as well.

"Delts, pecs, abs, calves . . ." The litany of muscles that have to be pumped to peak size and shape goes on and on. For each, there is a piece of equipment that looks like something from a medieval torture chamber. But that's what it takes to be a winner!







Capital and Mr. D.C.

"Most people don't know what it takes to bring out those muscles," Tony says. "There's a lot of hard work behind the scenes."

"To me, weightlifting is a sport," he says. "But body building is an art, as well. I'm sculpting my body the way I want it to look. I'm in control."

To be a body builder, you have to

know your body, like your body and be willing to show your body. Does that mean you have to be an exhibitionist?

"I think you have to have a little bit of it in you," Tony says, "but it's a subconscious thing. It's more like any other competitive sport. You do what the sport requires."

But Tony says competition isn't the main reason for body building. "It's a confidence building thing. It doesn't make you cocky, but it makes you feel good about yourself."

"Also, I use it like a sedative. I use weights as a means of feeling at ease. When I've got something on my mind, I lift weights until I can't anymore."

"I figure that every time I pump iron, I feel a little bit



better. I'm overcoming the pressure."

Even with the time and energy he invests in the sport, it's not the only thing in his life.

"I try to keep things in perspective. I've got a job, and I want to be the best I

can at it. And I've got a family. These are all important to me."

So is body building. In June, he wants to compete for the Junior Mr. America title. As he prepares, one thought will guide him — no pain, no gain. □



# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott



James Estes

"... and then I said 'fire at will' ... and this one recruit said 'where is he?'"



James Estes

"'My Thirty Years as a Mess Sergeant' ... Wow, Herb, if the rest of the book is as exciting as the title, it'll be a bestseller!"



James Estes

"Look ... if you say 'I really dig this job' one more time, I'm gonna hit you with my shovel."

## TERRIFIC TIDBITS OF BEATLEMANIA

This quiz is tough. It asks for little known facts about The Beatles, a musical group that had an impact on the world far beyond their music. The recent death of John Lennon has put the Beatles back in the news. If you don't know the answers to these questions, you'll at least learn something about this very special group of musicians. *For answers, see page 55.*

1. What was the first Beatles' single to be released in the United States?

Rick Sucks Cock

2. What early sixties recording star first introduced a Beatles song to American radio audiences? BONUS: What was the song?

Rick Bites.

3. How many men have served as Beatles? BONUS: Name them.

Rick eats shit

4. Who introduced the Beatles at their Shea Stadium, N.Y., appearance in 1965?

Rick loves Statics Professors

5. What was the inspiration for the early Beatles' hit "Do You Want to Know a Secret?"

6. Which Beatle was originally known as the "married Beatle?" BONUS: Who later became known as the "un-married Beatle?"

7. What does Abbey Road refer to?

8. Which was the very last album recorded by the Beatles?

# What's new

## Tax Time



- If you haven't already paid your income taxes, you better get with it.

In addition to your federal income tax, most members of the military also have a state tax to pay. That tax is determined by the laws of the servicemember's state of legal residence.

There's plenty of help available to assist in properly completing your tax returns. Your unit income tax officer and post legal assistance office can answer questions and review your return to be sure it's correct.

Another good source of help is the local Internal Revenue Service office. They're listed in the phone book.

- The Army budget for Fiscal Year (FY) '81 is \$38.5 billion. This represents a portion of \$160.1 billion FY 81 Department of Defense (DOD) Appropriations Bill signed into law by the President on Dec. 15, 1980. The DOD money includes funds to pay for increases in military pay and benefits, procurement of weapon systems and equipment, and research and development.

## Education Benefits Improve

- Changes in the Army's Education Program mean new opportunities for many soldiers. For example, enlisted active duty soldiers in the grades of E-5 and above are now entitled to receive 90 percent tuition assistance, provided they have less than 15 years of service. The rate for tuition assistance for other soldiers remains at 75 percent. To be eligible for tuition assistance, soldiers must be enrolled in an MOS-related course or be working toward a degree from an accredited school.

In other changes, soldiers participating in the Serviceman's Education Testing Program may be eligible for such entitlements as loan forgiveness, non-contributory Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP) or the Educational Assistance Program.

The Loan Forgiveness Program is open to both active and reserve component soldiers who enlisted after Nov. 30, 1980 and before Oct. 1, 1981, are high school graduates, scored 50 or above in verbal-math on the entrance exam and opt for training in critical skills. Also, members must have either a guaranteed student loan or a national direct student loan made to them after Oct. 1, 1975.

The non-contributory VEAP is a program in which the government will pay the monthly VEAP contribution for participants.

## Winners of Writing Contest Named

- Five Army members and one Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) cadet were named among winners in the 1980 Freedoms Foundation Writing Contest.

The topic, "U.S. Armed Forces: Strong and Ready," won a first place Defender of Freedom Award for Capt. Lawson E. Barclay, Illinois Army National Guard. He was awarded a George Washington Honor Medal and a \$100 Savings Bond.

The other Army recipients were Sp6 Jerry L. Alexander, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; SSgt. Robert S. Locke, Fort Sill, Okla.; Sp4 Sandra Hedayatnia, San Antonio, Texas (USAR); Capt. Harry F. Noyes III, Westland, Mich., (USAR); and Cadet James Evanson, Fort Wayne, Ind. (JROTC). They each received a George Washington Honor Medal and a \$50 Savings Bond.

Four other Army members will also receive the George Washington Honor Medal. They are: Col. Benton Hom, Sacramento, Calif. (USAR); Cadet Bruce Hoover, Ames, Iowa (AROTC); Cadet Scott C. Sweeney, Ames, Iowa (AROTC); and Cadet Constance L. Wilkening, Ames, Iowa (AROTC).

Each year the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., sponsors a writing contest with recognizes people who "speak up for America." For those interested in entering the 1981 Freedoms Foundation Writing Contest, write to: Awards Department, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481.



(More What's New on pages 2, 56)

## Prep School Open to Enlisted

• The United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) at Fort Monmouth, N.J., is now accepting applications for the 1981-82 school year which begins in August 1981. The deadline for applying is May 1, 1981.

USMAPS assists selected enlisted members to qualify for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. The school emphasizes English and mathematics. All qualified students automatically receive a nomination to the Military Academy.

To be eligible for USMAPS, an applicant must be:

- a citizen of the United States or able to become a citizen before entering the Military Academy;
- at least 17 but not 21 years old on July 1 of the year he or she enters the prep school;
- unmarried and have no legal obligation to support a child or children;
- in good health;
- a high school graduate, or the equivalent;
- recommended by his or her commander.

For more information, check AR 351-12, or write or call: Commandant, U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School, ATTN: MAPS-AD-A, Fort Monmouth, N.J. 07703 (Autovon 992-1807, or Area Code 201, 532-1807).

## Scholarships Available

• One year of enlisted active duty plus one year of college could win you a three-year college scholarship, according to a new Army ROTC Scholarship Program. The new program is designed to give enlisted men and women a chance to earn a college degree and become an Army officer. The scholarship pays full tuition, books, and certain fees, plus provides a subsistence allowance of up to \$1,000 each year. Scholarship winners for the 1981-82 school year will be announced in June. Upon completion of the military science and baccalaureate degree requirements, soldiers will be commissioned as second lieutenants and obligated to serve four years on active duty. For more information, contact: HQ TRADOC, ATTN: ATRO-CM, Fort Monroe, Va. 23651.

## TALKIN' ABOUT YOU



VERY OFTEN, soldiers don't get the opportunity to hear what the Army's senior leaders are saying about them, their capabilities and their mission. Here's what Sergeant Major of the Army William A. Connelly said during a recent interview at the United States Military Academy.

**QUESTION:** What is being done to increase the number of NCOs in the Army?

**SMA CONNELLY:** I think that we have done a lot of things in the past year. The 11.7 per cent raise is a step in the right direction, also the passing of the Nunn-Warner Bill, particularly the Variable Housing Allowance. We have gone before Congress to get funds to increase non-commissioned officers by 11,000 and have already increased them by 3,000. Next year we hope to increase them by another 8,000. When we do that, it speeds up promotions. Not that we will promote anyone that isn't qualified, but it will allow us more because we'll have the funds to pay more.

We are curtailing some of the tours of duty overseas where we are at 100 per cent strength with NCOs. Not all are the right ranks in every job, but we have the right numbers.

Hopefully, with the extension of the Qualitative Management Points in the Army, we'll find ways for a sergeant or E-5 to remain in the Army 20 years, provided they meet the specifications of their MOS. I recognize the problem and something is being done about it.

**QUESTION:** You travel quite a bit in the Army. What changes do you see in training?

**SMA CONNELLY:** It will start right in basic training. We have gone to the necessary sources and have gotten the funds and permission to extend basic training one week. We can get two weeks out of that one with a 12-hour training day instead of eight hour. We will toughen up training by setting higher standards and by simple things that don't cost money.

**QUESTION:** What other positive things do you see the Army accomplishing?

**SMA CONNELLY:** We talk about our problems in the Army . . . (but) in all that, we forget our strengths sometimes. Contrary to popular belief, the volunteer Army is one of our strengths. I think that our officer corps is a strength because they understand the problem and know what to do to correct it. Our cadets here at West Point, in ROTC and OCS, our officer basic and advanced courses, the War College, Command and General Staff College are all strengths in the Army. Our senior NCOs and officers are a strength in that they have a lot of combat experience. The civilian force is a strength in stability and expertise.

### Answers to The Lighter Side Page 53

**TERRIFIC TIDBITS OF BEATLEMANIA:** 1. "From Me to You" In late summer 1963. 2. Del Shannon. He recorded the Lennon-McCartney song in the spring of 1963. The song was "From Me to You." 3. Six. Stu Sutcliffe, Pete Best, Paul McCartney, John Lennon, Ringo Starr and George Harrison. 4. Actually, it was the scoreboard at Shea Stadium. Ed Sullivan was supposed to announce them but he was drowned out by the crowd when the scoreboard flashed their name. 5. According to John Lennon, it was the Walt Disney film Cinderella. Lennon said the lines "Do you want to know a secret — Promise not to tell," stuck with him after seeing the film. 6. John Lennon. Paul McCartney, who was the last Beatle to wed. 7. It is the name of the street in London where the EMI studios are located, the home of all the Beatles hits. 8. "Abbey Road" in 1968. "Let It Be" was the final album released but

## Shoulder Boards Approved For NCOs

- Black shoulder boards are approved for wear by NCOs on the shoulder loops of green shirts and on the women's overblouses that will be available later. The NCO shoulder boards are similar to the officers except the cloth is black and they do not have the gold stripes.

In another uniform change, soldiers stationed in clothing zone I may wear awards and decorations on the green shirts. Clothing zone I includes places like Panama and Hawaii where warm or hot weather for the entire year is usual.

## Reserve Components Want Short-timers

- About 60 days before leaving active duty, soldiers will soon be told about opportunities offered by the Army National Guard and Army Reserve in the hopes of recruiting former active duty soldiers into the Reserve Components (RC). The briefing will be given at battalion or company level. Previously, this information was provided at separation-transfer points. This change represents an initiative to strengthen the link between Active Army and Reserve units. In-service RC recruiters and unit re-enlistment personnel will have more information about RC options.

## Bonus Available for Reserve Components

- Beginning January 2, 1981, a \$600 bonus is being offered for reenlistment in the Inactive National Guard (ING) or the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). The bonus is authorized for eligible active, reserve, and prior service enlisted soldiers who completed their military service obligation and who re-enlist for three years in the ING or IRR. Individuals must possess certain MOSSs, have less than 10 years total service and be otherwise be qualified.

For more information, check with your local reserve recruiter, or contact: Commander, U.S. Army Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center, ATTN: AGUZ-RCR, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132, or call (toll free) (800) 325-1869.

## NG Captains Welcome in Europe

- The National Guard Bureau is accepting applications from Army National Guard captains for assignment to Europe for up to 30 months. The captains will be assigned to units at brigade, battalion and company level. The program will give these members of the National Guard valuable experience and training in the European theater of operations. Applications will continue to be accepted until 200 captains have been assigned. Interested Army National Guard captains are advised to contact their personnel officer.

## Viper

- The first firings with "live people" as gunners of the Army's new tank killer have been successful, according to the Army Missile Command (MICOM). The tank killer, known as the Viper, is a light, compact, shoulder-fired weapon which is substantially more powerful, accurate and effective than the M72 LAW. Earlier Viper firings were unmanned shots from a fixed launcher.

To man-rate the eight pound tank killer, eight of the manufacturer's gunners each fired three rounds at Redstone Arsenal, Ala. Medical experts monitored the tests and performed audio checks on gunners before and after they fired. There was no hearing loss in any of the gunners, experts said. Once in production, the Viper will be issued in a throw-away case that serves as the launcher.





Soldiers as  
People . . .  
Pvt. Earl  
Johnson, 19th  
Maintenance  
Company,  
Germany,  
manages to  
show his  
side in coun-  
try and job as  
a peace-and-a-  
half driver.



# MUSCLES: ART & SPORT

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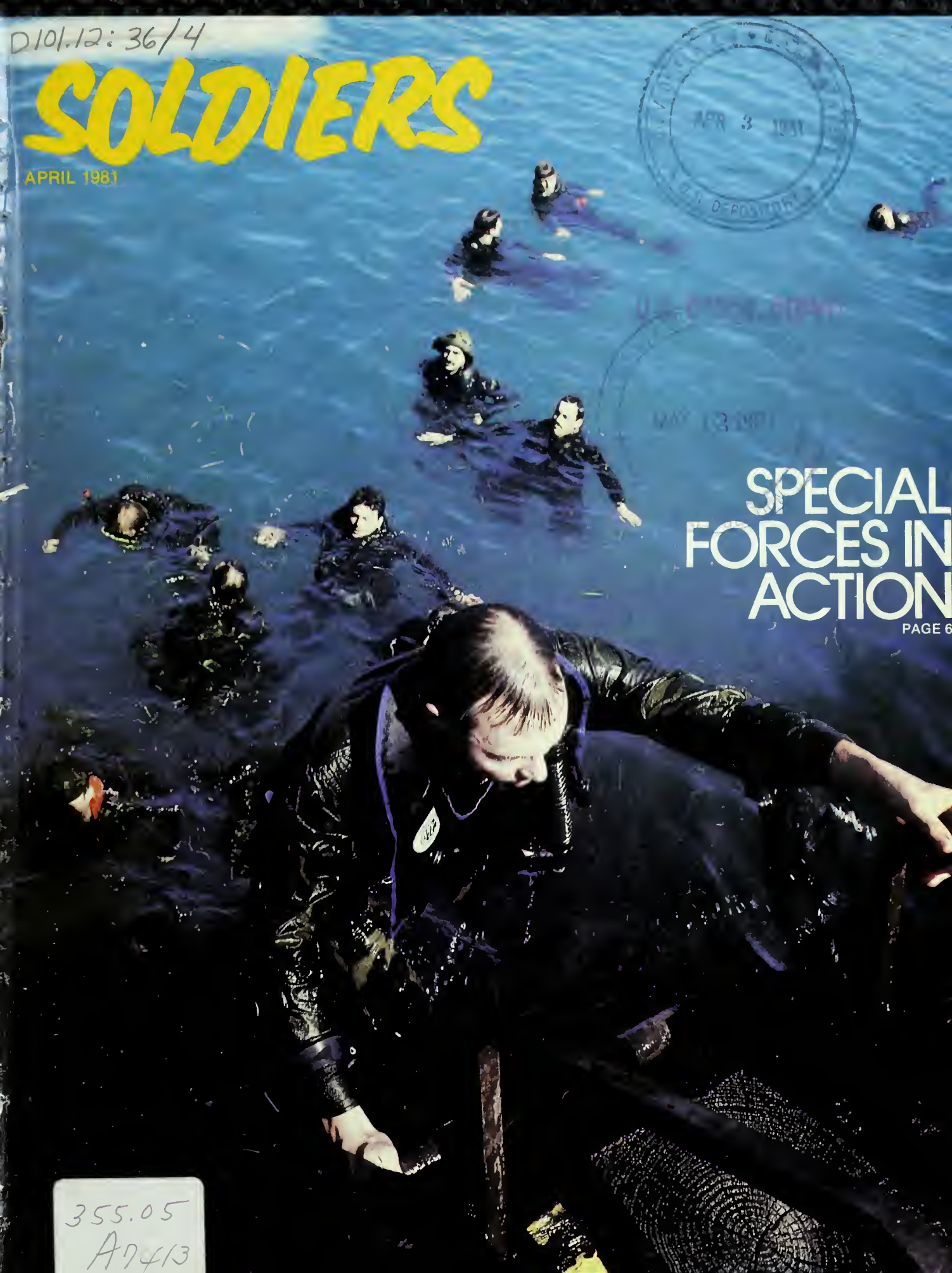
# SOLDIERS

APRIL 1981



## SPECIAL FORCES IN ACTION

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## *Nature's Time Bombs*

Mt. St. Helens, the volcano that erupted in 1980 spreading death and destruction over a wide area, is just one of many active volcanoes dotting the Cascade Range of the western United States. Scientists claim that all the volcanoes in the range are active and will erupt again. For more on these mountain-sized time bombs, see page 24.





# SOLDIERS



THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
APRIL 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 4

Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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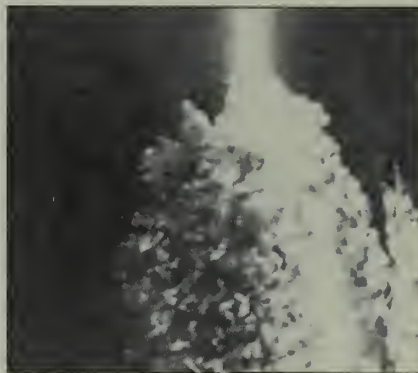
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**Credits:** Front cover photo by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer; photo opposite by Sp5 Ed Bosanko; photo on inside back cover by Maj. Clifford H. Bernath; back cover photo courtesy Disney World, Orlando, Fla.

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# What's new

## 80th Anniversary

- Brig. Gen. Hazel W. Johnson, chief of the Army Nurse Corps (ANC), talks with Pvts. Julie Miller, left, and Katherine Landers, medical corpsmen, at a reception at Fort Rucker's Lyster Army Hospital commemorating the Army Nurse Corps' 80th anniversary.

The Army Nurse Corps has been in existence since 1901. At that time, nurses were appointed for three years in the Regular Army, although they were not commissioned as officers until 46 years later. In 1947, nurses were awarded commissions, but only in the grades of second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel with the chief of the corps serving in the temporary grade of colonel. Today, opportunities in nursing are unlimited.



## NEW Secretary of the Army

- "I am proud to join your ranks," said The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr., during a recent welcoming ceremony at Fort Myer, Va.

The new Secretary of the Army went on to say, "I look forward to serving you as we seek a common goal and share a common mission—to preserve and defend our great country. The accomplishment of this mission is a duty we owe to our fellow countrymen. I seek your help."

Marsh is a 54-year-old Virginia attorney who entered the Army in 1944 as an enlisted man. He then attended Officer's Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., where he received a commission at the age of 19. He served in Europe with Army occupation forces and graduated from the Army's Airborne School in 1964. He continued his Army service in the Virginia National Guard until his retirement as a lieutenant colonel with 30 years' service in 1976.

Marsh graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1952. He has practiced law in Strasburg, Va., and Washington, D.C. He served four terms as a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1962 to 1970. From 1973 to 1974, Marsh was Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, and from 1974 to 1977, he served as counselor to President Ford. He has had a distinguished career in many legal, business and civic organizations. The new Secretary is married and has three children.

- Soldiers who drive their privately owned vehicles (POV) while on temporary duty (TDY) are now repaid at the rate of 16 cents per mile under the "monetary allowance in lieu of transportation" (MALT) program. Before the change in January, soldiers were reimbursed at a rate of 7 cents per mile while using POVs on official TDY. The new rate is equal to the average cost of services per air passenger mile.

- If you're a soldier looking to buy a short or long sleeve grey/green shirt, go to the military Clothing Sales Store and ask for a Shade 415 shirt. The new shirts are being phased out of Post Exchanges and are or will soon be sold in Clothing Sales Stores. The cost is \$4.50 for a long sleeve shirt and \$4.25 for a short sleeve shirt.



- Members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) are required by law to inform the U.S. Army Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) whenever their address changes. If you are a member of the IRR and your address has changed recently, you must notify RCPAC by writing to: U.S. Army Reserve Component Personnel and Administrative Center, ATTN: AGUZ-RCM-R, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63132.

- The Senior Enlisted Evaluation Report (SEER) form will be replaced this fall by a revised form which is simpler to prepare and easier to read. Designated DA Form 2166-6, Enlisted Evaluation Report, the new form will be distributed to the field this summer and implemented Oct. 1, 1981. More details will be announced later.

### SGM Academy Nonresident Course

- Applications for the Army's Sergeants Major Academy nonresident course, which begins in April 1982, must reach MILPERCEN before June 1, 1981. A board will meet in July to select about 180 senior NCOs for the course.

Soldiers selected have up to two years to complete the course. Applications must be in accordance with AR 351-1 and include an indorsement by the applicant's immediate commander and an updated copy of the soldier's DA Forms 2 and 2-1.

The program for the nonresident course closely parallels the resident course. Both courses are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and the American Council of Education.

### RC Intel School at Fort McCoy

- The Fifth Army Area Intelligence School will operate from June 14 to Aug. 7 this summer at Fort McCoy, Wis. The school's mission is to provide intelligence training to Reserve Component personnel with emphasis on intelligence MOS qualification.

The following courses will be offered this summer: Tactical Intelligence Staff Officer, Intelligence Analyst, Interrogator, Counterintelligence Officer/Technician/Agent, S2 Combat Operations, Security Manager, and Tactical Counterintelligence Transition. Questions concerning the school should be directed to Maj. Hager or Mr. Lopez, autovon 471-5516 or 4907 or area code (512) 221-5516 or 4907.

### New Sight For Cobras

- The Army AH-1S Cobra attack helicopter pictured here is equipped with a telescopic sight that enables the copilot/gunner to see through darkness, smoke or haze to accurately fire TOW anti-tank missiles, rockets and cannons. The sight is part of the TOW missile system augmented by a forward-looking infrared (FLIR) receiver, and is called the FLIR Augmented Cobra TOW Sight (FACTS). FACTS is mounted on the aircraft's chin and enables the Cobra helicopter to provide around-the-clock combat support. Hughes Aircraft Company developed the FACTS system under contract to the U.S. Army Night Vision and Electro-Optics Laboratories.

During exercises conducted by the 101st Airborne Division, Cobras equipped with FACTS effectively monitored opposing forces maneuvering under the cover of darkness and successfully directed friendly forces during an attack that enveloped a large enemy force.



# feedback

## WHO'S WHO

What is the name of that general who's awarding the plaque for Drill Sergeant of the Year? (SOLDIERS, What's New, Jan. 81, page 3.) We know that a general can alter his uniform, but not to wear his nameplate is disappointing to us as soldiers.

Sp4s Berogan, Harrod, Ross  
and Yonskie  
Fort Stewart, Ga.

*That is Gen. E.C. Meyer, Chief of Staff of the Army. The Chief of Staff, previous chiefs of staff and Generals of the Army don't need to wear a nameplate, but all other generals must according to AR 670-1.*

## PRIVATE'S EYES

This letter is in response to "From the Top" in January's SOLDIERS. The Chief of Staff talks about the need for a longer Basic Training period.

Recently I attended Basic at Fort Leonard Wood. It was the most wasted 6 weeks in my life. I learned nothing in that time that I couldn't have learned in one week. The training is poor. Even worse, they take some people with good attitudes, and make them cynical, uncaring recruits. Lucky for the Army, most good people have enough self-esteem to over-look Basic. The whole approach at Basic is wrong. Achievers are never rewarded. The only people who get any attention are the screwups.

The Army cares nothing about quality. The only thing that matters is quantity. I scored high on all of my tests, have two years of college, a successful civilian job (I am in the National Guard) and am highly motivated. If I had known what Basic would be like I would never have joined. Not because it was hard, but because it was a total waste of my time.

There is nothing difficult about Basic. Nothing. If I sound angry, I am. The Army wants intelligent people. It had better wake up. Once I considered a military career. Never again.

Pvt. Renee Wallis-Morrison  
Puyallup, Wyo.

I'm a Pvt. 2 fresh out of AIT. In my training at Fort Knox as a 63C track and wheeled vehicle mechanic, my training took place in a brand new multi-million dollar training center.

Now I'm at Fort Polk working in almost a half-century old motor pool with vehicles dying to be repaired. Proper tools and equipment are hard to come by. Parts usually take a couple of months to get but we do our best with what we have. I feel like I was trained well for the future but put back in the past.

Pvt. Adam Steinert  
Fort Polk, La.

## ANOTHER SYNDROME!

Congratulations to both SSgt. Roberta Jacobson and SFC Earl Young. I think the article (Congratulations! It's a Rocker, Jan. 81) and the illustrations were both superb. I agree with the message, "warn others of the E6 promotion syndrome." But, I don't think it's near as bad as the "E7 promotion syndrome."

I am extremely pleased with January's SOLDIERS. I hope that the remaining issues continue to be as informative and interesting.

SFC Joseph J. Wilson, Jr.  
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

## "BEST DEAL" IN LONDON

In your article about London (Jan. 81), you missed the best deal there. Namely, the "Union Jack Club." It's not a club, but a super place to stay for enlisted members of all Allied Forces while visiting London. With private rooms (for families) down to "open bay" (for cheap), two pubs, two TV rooms, library, washing machines and a cafeteria (actually two—one for families and one for singles). Located next to Waterloo Station on the "Tube," easy to get to and from. A very important benefit for service people.

SSgt. Thomas W. Phipps  
Fort Bragg, NC

P.S. Also is open to Warrant Officers, but even the newest butterbar cannot gain entrance; no commissioned officers.

## POINTED POINTERS

Upon receiving the Jan. 81 issue of SOLDIERS, I quickly perused it for the most interesting articles to read first. Imagine my shock and discomposure to find myself looking at the business end of a .45 cal. pistol in the very capable appearing hands of a young soldier.

Having served in the Army for almost 18 years, I was perturbed, to say the least! The first lesson I learned in BCT regarding firearms was NEVER, NEVER point a firearm at ANYONE or ANYTHING that you did not wish to see immediately and violently destroyed! This lesson has been reinforced innumerable times over the past years of service.

SSgt. Harold E. Shank  
APO San Francisco

Reference page 51, Jan. 81 SOLDIERS. The photographer has got to have a screw loose. Pointing a weapon at another person, especially if it's NOT LOADED (how many times have we heard that) is an unsafe act.

Reference page 52: No NBC protective headcovers? Three of the four SMs have their sleeves rolled up—ugh! Two SMs have IMPROPER gloves; one DOESN'T HAVE ANY! Laying the test kit on the ground—guess what, "you lose." Read FM 21-40, it'll help alot.

SSgt. Michael E. Shay  
Fort Rucker, Ala.

## FULL TIME STANDARDS TOO

Maj. Bernath brought out some very interesting facts in his article, "Full Time Support," (Jan. 81). It is true that Reserve Component units are getting a bigger share of the mission, but if they are expected to achieve the same readiness levels as the Active Army, then it should also be that they subscribe to the same standards of management. The "differences in rating philosophies among various components" as mentioned, is a prime example of altering the system to accommodate the requirements.

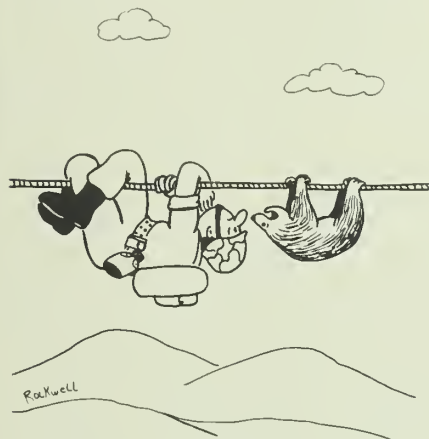
This is a practice that Guard and Reserve components must put aside in ALL aspects of military training in



order to standardize to the same readiness levels.

The Full Time Unit Support is an excellent tool that should help the components meet standardization. I, for one, welcome the "full timers" and encourage them to be aggressive, look sharp and carry out their fine traditions and duties to the maximum. The Armories and Reserve Centers around the nation now have a part of the Active Army readiness and, by its example, Total Army readiness will be accomplished.

Capt. Jim Bautin  
Vermont Army National Guard



"I'm a sloth.  
I'm supposed to hang upside down.  
What's your excuse, Ranger?"

#### RANGERS REVIEWED

I have just recently read your article on Ranger training (Feb. 81). I found the article interesting and mind-stirring. I personally know officers who attended the Ranger school. They are men who have an inner confidence about them that seems to separate them from the rest. After reading your article, I can see why. I have always been interested in the Rangers. Some day I hope to serve with them as a Ranger. Thanks for an article that's inspiring, to say the least.

Sp4 James H. Orr  
Fort Bliss, Tex.

#### A CUE ON BILLIARDS

Re: "Doyraam Hustler," Feb. 81.

I am one of the growing numbers of female pool players and I would like to express an opinion on your article. Your magazine is one (if not the) first I have seen that has actually recognized billiards for what it is—an art.

I could only find one shortcoming, though. There weren't any comments from female pool players. Granted, 90 percent of the women who play aren't worth their chalk, but I am one of the 10 percent who are.

But, your article was fair to the game and also provided a basic insight to a number of aspects of the game, including the "Hustler."

One DA civvie who KNOWS  
how to play.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

#### TELLING IT LIKE IT WAS

After reading "The Block Soldier in the Ardennes" (Feb. 81), my heart flipped with both joy and sorrow. It took 37 years for the U.S. government to tell the truth. Well not all of it, but a very good part.

I am retired with 24 years service starting Feb. 1943. I served with the 24th Inf., the 25th RCT and the 370th not to mention the 11th, 82d and 101st divisions.

I would like to thank Maj. Johnson for letting America know that Block soldiers did more than stock shoe boxes.

Robert L. Graves (SSgt., Ret)  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

#### PHOTO OF DAD

As I was reading through the February issue, the picture on pages 16-17 in the article, "Black Soldiers in the Ardennes" sparked my memory a bit, so I reached in my wallet and pulled out an old photograph given to me by my father, then of the 761st Tank Bn.

I compared photos and gave him a call from Germany. I described the scene to him and he acknowledged that it was him. That's him, the E6, in the center working on what appears to be twin .30 cal. machineguns (direct

center with the feed tray open).

My dad is now retired (disabled-blind) and living with my mother. I would appreciate you sending her a copy of SOLDIERS.

Sgt. Clifford R. Radcliffe  
APO New York

*We're happy to. Fact is, we sent two copies.*

#### LINGUISTS LANGUAGE

Re: What's New, Feb. 81.

I read about the "critical" shortage of linguists in the Army, yet in this battalion alone there are eight linguists, not one of whom is using his language.

I am a Polish linguist, and also fluent in French and German. In three years, I have never used any of those languages in the Army. Needless to say, I am not re-enlisting.

It is all very well to train new linguists, but putting same effort into retaining them might save the Army and the taxpayers some money.

Sp4 Sharon E. Blane  
APO New York

#### ABUSE AND GOODWILL

I recently read your articles on child abuse and shopping Goodwill (Feb. 81).

First off, the child abuse article was very interesting and informative. I hope it helps those in need of help.

Also, "Shopping Goodwill" was a good article. I have been able to furnish every room in my home very tastefully. I have had many compliments from friends and neighbors. They find it hard to believe that just about all of my furnishings came from the Goodwill or from rummage sales.

Sgt. Cheryl A. Campbell  
Wisconsin Army National Guard  
Modesto, Wis.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.







# SPECIAL FORCES IN ACTION

Story and photos by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

1LT. Kim Petersen nestles the Soviet AKM-S closer to his side as he leads his detachment through the undergrowth. In a few hours Petersen will accompany his men on a night training exercise to capture an enemy patrol leader. Petersen has been in Puerto Rico since early Friday morning, less than 48 hours. In another 48 hours, he'll be back in Washington, D.C. after a less-than-typical weekend.

Petersen is a reservist in Co. A, 2d Battalion, 11th Special Forces Group (Airborne). Recently his unit deployed to Puerto Rico from its headquarters in Richmond, Va., as part of their monthly drill.

Upon his return, Petersen will put away his camouflage fatigues and replace them with a three-piece suit. His work as a staffer on the U.S. Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs is not as hectic as his weekend jaunt south.

MSgt. Allen Farrell left the beaches of Puerto Rico and went back to the hallowed halls of university life. As the head of a language department, Farrell's time is spent teaching French he polished during his studies at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Other members of Petersen's detachment spread out across the metropolitan D.C. area. SSgt. Tom Woodcock wears a different uniform when he cruises the interstate highways as a Virginia State Highway patrolman. Another member reports to duty as an undercover narcotics officer. Civil servants, college students, employees of the State Dept., a gun dealer, private businessmen, all return to their civilian jobs.

This is what the U.S. Army Reserve is all about, citizen-soldiers devoting their weekends and vacations to developing their skills as soldiers.

In Puerto Rico, five Operational Detachments (ODA) of the 11th SFG trained at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Air Station and on the Isla Pinaras, just off the coast of Puerto Rico. The training included amphibious opera-



Amphibious operations are part of the mission of both active and Reserve Special Forces units. Some landings are made by jumping from high-speed boats, above.



Clockwise from above: • ODA 211 reviews the plan of operation for their night exercise. • Practicing from a pier prepares the reservists for jumping from a patrol boat travelling at 20 knots. • A patrol boat transports the dets to their objective at nightfall. Many of the operations performed by Special Forces are done at night. • Reviewing basic skills, such as map reading and orienteering, are part of any training exercise.





bottom, the 11th SFG boards a C-141 at Byrd Airfield in Richmond, Va., in preparation for a jump into Fort A.P. Hill, Va. • Center, SCUBA diving is one of the unique skills performed by Special Forces units. • Below, practicing in rubber boats, members of ODA's 214 and 215 prepare for their night landings on the Isla Pineras.



tions, reconnaissance, scuba diving, the hazards of Caribbean marine life and opposing forces weaponry.

The basic instruction was handled by members of the Navy Special Warfare Group Two, SEAL Team-Detachment Caribbean, and the Marine Recon Section, Landing Force Training Command, Little Creek NAB, Va. The classes on opposing forces weapons were taught by Sgt. Dave Baty, 11th Military Intelligence Battalion (TI) (Prov.), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

The scenario for the training exercise centered on the activities of a terrorist guerilla group located on a small island in the Caribbean. "Intelligence reports" indicated that the guerillas were preparing for a long-range patrol to conduct terrorist acts on the mainland.

ODA 211 was assigned the task of snatching the guerilla leader from the Isla Pineras and bringing him back for interrogation.

The night before the snatch, a recon patrol was sent in to confirm the intelligence reports and develop a plan. For training purposes the entire detachment took part.

The plan called for ODA 211 to be divided into three teams: a beach security team, a snatch security team and the actual snatch team.

The mission was performed the night after the recon patrol. The members of the detachment huddled on the stern of a PB3 patrol boat as it headed for their objective. About two miles offshore the PB3 was travelling at 20 knots when the signal was given to disembark. Within six seconds, the 13-man team had leaped from the stern into the water.

They quickly consolidated in the water, then broke off into their two-man swimming teams and headed for shore. Beach security was set up as the other teams made their way toward their objective.

Once they found the enemy, they set up their rallying points. "We didn't fire any shots during the entire operation," Petersen says. "We snatched their leader in such a way as not to alarm the other guerillas. They were either asleep or milling around the area. They probably thought he'd just gone off for a walk."

"We took the guerilla leader down to the beach, pulling him back through our security teams. Since he didn't have any fins or anything else, two of us locked our arms with his and dragged him to the pickup point about two miles offshore."

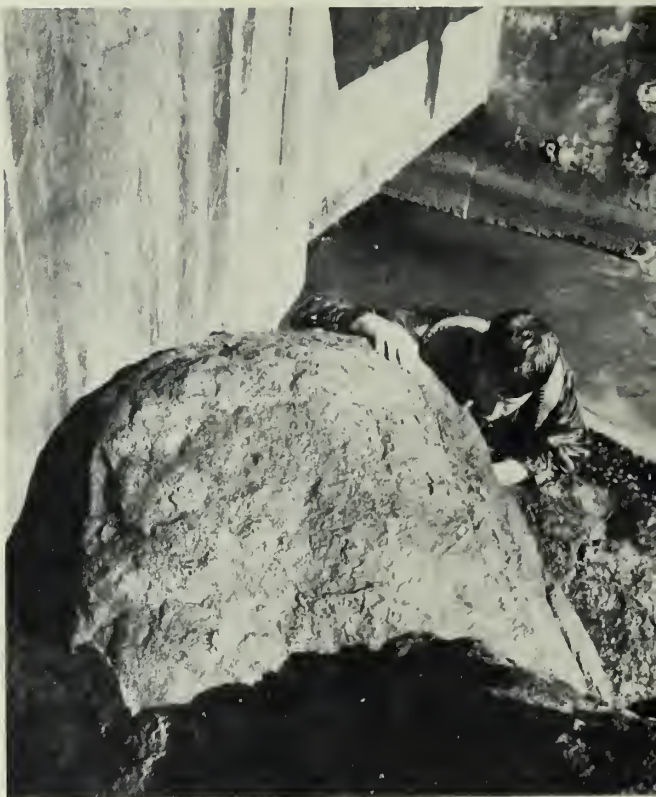
While ODA 211 snatched the guerilla



• Below, this SF soldier is cleaning a Sten MK II submachinegun that's equipped with a suppressor. The Sten is one of the weapons supplied by the 11th Military Intelligence Battalion to familiarize the reservists with foreign weapons. • Right, instructors from the Marine Recon Section and Navy SEAL Team 2 are on hand to insure safe loading practices on the rubber boats.



• Above, ODA's 214 and 215 receive instruction in the proper handling of a rubber raft. They try it on land before taking to the water. For successful operations every member of the detachment must know his job and know it well. • Right, stealth and concealment when exiting the surf are practiced before the night operation. • Far right top, members of ODA 211 and 212 practice their swimming techniques. Riding low in the water and swimming silently are musts for seaborne infiltration. • Far right bottom, a medic removes a thorny spine from a soldier's foot picked up during the infiltration.







leader, the other detachments struck enemy strongholds all along the island. ODA 212 swam ashore after a drop from a PB3 like 211, but ODAs 214 and 215 landed on the island in rubber boats. ODA 213 acted as aggressors for the exercise.

The 11th SFG doesn't spend all of its monthly drills on exotic exercises though. "We train once a month like other Reserve units," Petersen says. "We train from Friday evening, through Saturday and Sunday. But, our commander has long favored intensive training. We've trained all over the country, plus we've gone to England and Scotland.

"Typically we might go on an exotic trip every three or four months. But it's not just to go someplace. We have to go to these various areas to train. Only at such places can we find just what is necessary to really create the atmosphere for proper training.

"For example, three months ago, we went to Key West, Fla. There we went over our amphibious reconnaissance techniques. We need to constantly get in the water and practice what we've learned. This type of training is very easy to forget.

"We are constantly adding new members to the dets, so we're required to train them, too. That's really our true mission, to train indigenous forces or to act as force multipliers.

"So we'll go to Key West in the winter to swim, but we'll go to the mountains also. The unit plans to go to Fort Drum, N.Y., in the future, for the Cold Weather Warfare School."

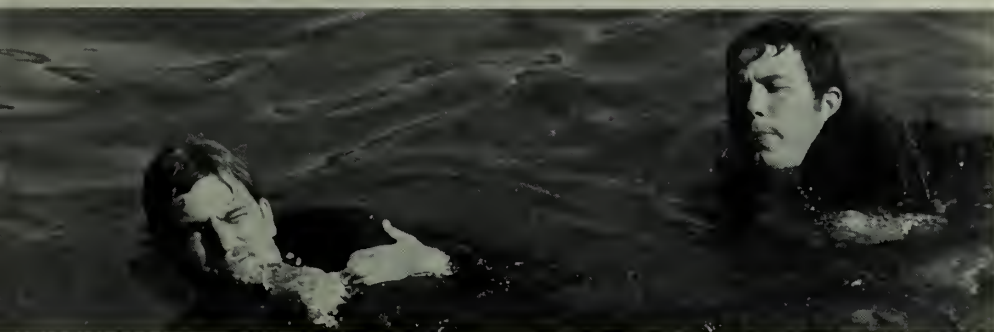
Specialized training is required to become a member of a Special Forces detachment either active duty or Reserve. Besides basic training and Advanced Infantry school, there's the Basic Airborne School followed by the Special Forces Qualification Course.

At SFQC, candidates go through various phases to train them in one of the five skills used in Special Forces operational detachments. These skills include weapons, intelligence, communications, engineering and medical.

For a civilian without prior service, the active duty time required to complete all of the schools is at least nine months. Some specialty schools, such as medics, require longer periods of active duty time.

Prior service personnel with basic infantry skills who are not airborne qualified will be sent to jump school. Most of the SFQC can then be taken through correspondence courses.

Long hours of training, sometimes under difficult conditions, time away from home, weekends and vacations spent in less-than-ideal places — Special Forces reservists like Petersen, Farrell and Woodcock do spend some of their time in exotic locations. But, it's not all fun in the sun. □





**R**EFORGER, the Return of Forces to Germany, is an annual Department of Defense exercise. Along with a similar Air Force exercise, REFORGER tests the capability of U.S. forces to react rapidly to a NATO crisis.

In 1980 more than 63,000 American, British and West German active duty and reserve soldiers took part in REFORGER. Of these, more than 16,000 troops traveled to Germany from the United States.

REFORGER '80 saw more Reserve Component troops taking part than ever before. Two thousand National Guard and Reserve soldiers, from more than a dozen units, spent their annual training

time on overseas deployment.

The 3d Battalion (8" Self-Propelled), 178th Field Artillery, South Carolina National Guard, was the first battalion-sized Guard or Reserve unit ever to participate in REFORGER.

Headquartered in Lancaster, S.C., the 3/178th arrived in Germany with only two duffel bags per soldier. They drew their other equipment from prepositioned stocks (POMCUS). POMCUS allows for the rapid deployment of troops because they don't have to wait for their equipment.

The amount of time usually necessary to draw equipment from the warehousing area and move it to

the marshalling area is four and a half hours, under normal weather conditions. The 3/178th completed their draw in three hours, 44 minutes, in spite of rain and mud.

The 3/178th was part of the aggressor force in a simulated war exercise involving NATO troops.

The Guard scored another first with the 112th Medical Battalion, Ohio Army National Guard. The 112th was the first Army Guard medical unit to participate in overseas deployment training.

The exercise opened up the medical channels of operation, from brigade level to the combat arms medical sections, according to Col. Robert D. Green, plans and opera-

TSgt. Robert Wickley



Sp4 Patrick Murphy



Sp4 David Potter



Capt. Paul Adams



Capt. Thomas Mileschko

MSgt. Don Sutherland



tions officer for the 112th.

"The main benefit of training in Germany is that you are training at the site of possible deployment. You train with the equipment and the people you would be working with in a wartime situation," Green says.

During REFORGER '80, the 112th performed a simulated medical evacuation involving mass casualties. The Guard unit sent 60 percent of its people back to the states as mock casualties.

The 479th Ordnance Company, Mississippi U.S. Army Reserve, handled the management and movement of ammunition stocks at Miesau Army Depot.

Much of the 479th's time was spent off-loading ammunition from railroad cars. At their peak, they unloaded nearly 300 tons of ammunition per day.

"What we did in Germany is exactly what we would be doing if we were called to active duty," says SFC Laverne Drake, platoon sergeant of the 479th. "Our mission in Germany, compared to what we have done at Camp Shelby, Miss., is very different, much more intense and more realistic."

Not all of the Reserve Component soldiers involved in REFORGER '80 had to travel to Germany for their training. The 1179th Deployment Support Unit, U.S.

Army Reserve, spent their time at Fort Hood and Beaumont, Texas. Handling the documentation procedures involved with the shipping of 15,000 tons of cargo and equipment in support of REFORGER.

REFORGER is designed to test and demonstrate our ability, and the abilities of our allies, to deploy to Europe quickly and be combat ready. REFORGER '80 was especially important because of the participation of National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers.

Their successful participation in this type of exercise shows how important the Reserve Components are to the readiness of the Total Army. □

# REFORGER '80

SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

**... tested the capability of the Total Army to deploy to Europe in times of a NATO crisis. Active, National Guard and Reserve units from around the U.S. participated.**



Capt. Thomas Milesko



•Far left, Phantoms deploy from CONUS; U.S. equipment arrives in Ghent, Belgium. •Middle left, ammo is readied by Reservists for shipment from Alabama. •Left, airlifted U.S. troops process through Rhein Main Air Base and infantry troops move out. •Above, POMCUS equipment gets fueled.



# THERE'S ALWAYS HOPE

Steve Abbott

He's an entertainment legend. Movie star, author, radio and television personality, recipient of hundreds of awards and honorary degrees. He's Bob Hope, America's premier funny man, but there's more to him than meets the eye.



THE Hell Hole Swamp Festival, International Tuba Day, the Kansas Barbed Wire Show and the Merle Travis Finger Picking Guitar Contest all make next month, May, a month to remember.

But May's really big claim to fame is the fact that on its 29th day in 1903 in Eltham, England, Bob Hope made his first curtain call. May is also appropriately National Humor Month.

If you don't know who Bob Hope is then you must have found a way to isolate yourself from civilization since the late 1940s.

Bob's image, voice and personality have been pretty hard to miss. He's done more than 1,000 radio shows, more than 400 television shows, made more than 50 feature films, received 44 honorary degrees, written eight books, given five command performances for England's royal family and travelled more than nine million air miles.

He still does 15 to 20 college shows a year, appears at countless functions, does television specials and adds to his





cache of hundreds of awards.

But perhaps his real fame lies in what he's done for America's fighting men and women. His tremendous dedication to military people has had a major impact on the degree of recognition and appeal he enjoys. His highly visible Christmas season tours to war zones, hospitals and military installations over a 25 year period has kept his unforgettable face squarely in the public eye. It's also earned him a special place in entertainment annals.

In a recent interview with **SOLDIERS**, Hope talked about his career and displayed a serious side that the public rarely sees. For example, some of his best on-stage lines are aimed at politicians. In private, however, he reveals some of his real political feelings. His old friend Ronald Reagan is now President. Hope sees a bright future for us under Reagan's guidance.

"I think you'll be surprised how good Reagan will be," Hope says. "You keep hearing about his kitchen cabinet . . . that kitchen cabinet is composed of a lot of good thinking Americans. They're all very successful businessmen. They're

guys who really know what makes this country tick. I think Reagan will really do something."

While he keeps his real political thoughts private, onstage and screen, he's bipartisan to the max.

"It's not fair, and it's not very smart really, to get on stage and talk about one candidate and not the other. So I like to needle them all."

Often Hope mixes politics and his favorite sport — golf. He's been carrying a golf club around longer than some of us have been alive.

"I've had some sensational moments in golf," he says. "I've played with all the Presidents. Had a lot of fun with them . . . Eisenhower, Kennedy, Ford, Nixon, all those golfers. With Reagan I guess I'll have to learn to ride horses. He does play a little golf, because I saw him playing once. But I don't think you'd call him a golfer. When you say a guy is a golfer, it's worse than marijuana. It's an addiction."

For all his exposure, it takes a face-to-face encounter to really meet this man who has become a national symbol.

Bob has no right being ordinary. His head should be bigger than his repertoire of jokes. But it's not. He's down-to-earth, friendly and dignified. Delores, his wife of 46 years, is the same way. They could easily be Grandpa and Grandma instead of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hope (they are grandparents, compliments of their four children).

Bob took his wife and children on some of his trips to exotic places to entertain lonely troops. For more than 25 years, where there were American soldiers, there was Hope.

From his view, things haven't changed much when it comes to the people who wear the uniforms of America's military forces. Even in Vietnam, he says he didn't see any difference between the young soldiers there and the thousands of soldiers he entertained in previous wars.

"The troops are basically the same. In Vietnam they were so grateful to you for coming that they were fantastic," Hope says. "The last year (1972) we went there was the year that some anti-Vietnam newspapers criticized us for even going, but that was the year the kids



• Far left, Hope with golf club and mike in-hand does his thing. • Middle, with hospitalized soldiers in Korea. • Left and above, in Vietnam, Hope brought lonely soldiers news from home and beautiful women like Connie Stevens.

really needed us. There was a peace in the offering. They were waiting to go home and it didn't happen. It staggered them. Those poor guys were sitting over there with unopened champagne bottles. That was when they needed the show more than anything else."

Hope's contact with the troops wasn't limited to standing on stage before thousands of them at a time. Even with tight schedules he had a chance to meet them one-on-one or in small groups.

"We met them in the dining halls, hospitals, places like that where we could have a chance to talk to them," Hope says. "Our schedule was usually so tight that we didn't have time for much of that. Once in a while, I'd get a patient's name, his parent's names and where they were from. Then I'd contact his parents when I got back to the states. It was quite a kick doing that. I wish I could have done more of it."

After all the years, all the wars, all the emotion and seeing all the suffering that soldiers endure, Hope is still positive about military life.

"I'd recommend the military as a place to be for young people. It's an exciting adventure, especially when a young person can travel around the world," he says.

Hope believes we're in for a long period of peace and that should make the military an even better place.

"I don't think we'd be stupid enough to get into another war. As long as we remain strong and keep our defenses up, I don't think anyone will get fresh with us," he says.

When peace wasn't so assured, Hope began a career that would carry him to international stardom. He began his shows before military audiences at March Field, Calif., on March 6, 1941.

"We were doing all our radio broadcasts at Sunset and Vine in Hollywood," Hope says. "My producer asked me if I would go down to March Field. I said, 'Why? We're doing fine here. There's no war or anything.' I didn't know he had a brother down there. First thing you

know we're playing March Field. Then we went to Camp Pendleton and Camp Roberts. In December, the war broke out. Then there was a real reason for doing it, and a real patriotic urge."

For the next five years, Hope broadcast every week from military installations. In 1942, he was off to Alaska. The following year Hope made his first trip to a combat zone. In 1944 he was in the South Pacific; '45 in England, France and Germany.

The first of his famous Christmas shows was staged in 1948 for servicemen involved in the Berlin Airlift.

Hope, his golf club, his irreverent banter, his cast of celebri-



**Hope and actor Jerry Colonna aboard a warplane that took them to a round of shows for servicemen in the South Pacific during World War II.**

ties and his bevy of beautiful girls became fixtures in America's living rooms in 1954, when the first televised Hope USO show was beamed from Thule, Greenland.

The television shows were hits in many ways. "We'd always scan the audience with the cameras," Hope says. "That was a helluva morale thing. It was exciting because the kids could write their parents and say 'Hey, watch! You might see me on television!'" The 1970 show is on the all-time top rating list (for television programs). It keeps going down because of other big shows that come along, but the 1970 show used to be about the Number 2 rated show in history."

While Hope always had a

stellar cast of famous entertainers, athletes and musicians, one of the real highlights of his shows was the beautiful women.

When asked a few years ago why he always had beautiful women as part of his show, Hope had this response: "The pretty girls remind the guys what they're fighting for. I took an apple pie and mom once, and two divisions went over the hill."

Hope's life has been so intimately linked with the military, and he's so unique in his own right, that you have to wonder — will there ever be another Bob Hope?

He says he doesn't know the answer to that. But he does know what he got out of his experiences.

"I was very lucky," he says. "Playing for the troops has been the most exciting and emotional part of my life. I never dreamed I'd be flying around the world entertaining servicemen. It was very gratifying, personally gratifying, the richest part of my life really."

The last overseas Christmas show was in 1972 but Hope continues to entertain troops through mini-tours to military hospitals across the country. And then there are the television appearances, college shows, luncheons, benefits and his heavy involvement with the USO. It was through the USO that Hope made most of his overseas tours. He's a Presidential appointee to the national USO Board of Governors.

What started in 1941 as basically a favor to his producer has made Bob Hope an institution. He's as much a part of the American scene as politics, parades, parties, patriotism, football and the golden arches.

His name is instantly recognized. His face is engrained in our memories. To thousands of soldiers, Bob Hope is that little bright spot in an otherwise dark memory.

To the majority of Americans, however, he's just a talented funny man who brightens up our lives, helps us laugh at ourselves, helps us keep our problems in perspective and lets us know there's always hope. □



TWO figures huddle between two giant M60A1 tanks on the concrete slab below the control tower of Range 8. Their wet weather gear makes them look like monks. Their conversation has been repeated at least 30 times by others who are present on the range this morning.

"I hate this cold rain."

"So what else is new at Baumholder, Germany?"

"But, it's July! We should be eating dust and sweating instead of freezing our butts off."

"Yeah, right. Germany, remember."

A short distance away, three tanks moved to the Ready Line. Among them is C-14. The crew's attention is focused on more serious business than the weather. It is

about to make its battle run.

"Report," demands the tank commander, SFC Laszlo Kuti.

"Gunner ready," reports Sp4 James Parsons.

"Driver ready," reports PFC Phillip Berry.

"Loader ready," reports PFC Lemont Garrison.

C-14, an M60A1 tank with a crew of four, is ready to fire tank gunnery Table 8 (Modified). The table is one of three live-fire gunnery exercises which tankers fire to maintain their crew proficiency and teamwork. It involves three tanks moving down range in separate lanes at the same time and firing at a variety of stationary and moving targets.

Table 8 (Modified) is a "sec-

tion battle run" and a prelude to firing Table 9, "platoon battle run," in which five tanks go down range together in much the same way they would maneuver over a battlefield.

C-14 is assigned to the 1st Platoon, Company C, 5th Battalion, 68th Armor, stationed at Mannheim, Germany. It's part of the 8th Infantry Division's 3rd Brigade. The company is at Baumholder to participate in an exercise called CARDINAL POINT.

"CARDINAL POINT is what we refer to as sustainment training," says Capt. Thomas Edwards, commander of Company C. "Instead of gearing all our training to one major live-fire training period a year and peaking at that time, we come to Baumholder three

# TANK GUNNERY BAUMHOLDER STYLE

Capt. Gardner M. Nason  
Photos by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

The tower at Baumholder's Range 8 looms over the ready line as tanks of the 5th Bn., 68th Armor, move into position to await instructions.





C-14 fires as it moves downrange during one of three live-fire exercises which test the proficiency and teamwork of the tank crews.

times a year and try to sustain a high state of readiness all year."

Edward's company has been at Baumholder for two days. He and his men will be there a week. Their tanks are trucked to Baumholder.

"Firing Table 8 is practice for Table 9, the big banana," Edwards says. "Naturally, we want individual tank crews and sections to do well, but . . . we need a whole platoon which works well together to be successful in combat."

"C-14, this is the tower. Load your automatic weapons and main gun. Report when ready, over," says a voice from the control tower. On training ranges like Range 8 at Baumholder, the control tower is like the Great Oz. It controls and oversees virtually every activity that takes place anywhere on the range.

"Tower, this is C-14. Ready, over," Kuti reports.

"Move out," answers the tower.

Berry, the driver, shifts and 52 tons of steel lurch forward. The tanks in Kuti's section move down the range at 10-12 mph.

Suddenly, the radio comes alive.

"C-14, this is the tower. You've been engaged by three enemy tanks."

Things start happening quickly. The German target control operator, Karl Schroder, flicks some switches that cause three target panels to appear down range.

Kuti relays the mission to the other tanks in his section and then gives the fire order to his crew.

"Gunner, HEAT, tanks," is all he has to say to tell his crew what they need to know. They're well-trained and each crewman knows what to do.

Berry brings C-14 to a halt — gently, so he doesn't throw-off the gunner as he takes up a good sight picture.

"Identified," says Parsons from the gunner's seat. He's picked out his target among the three. In this case, it's easy. The tank to C-14's right engages the right-most target; the tank to its left engages the left target, and C-14 has responsibility for the center target.

"Up," reports Garrison, the loader, indicating one High Explosive Antitank (HEAT) round of ammunition is loaded in C-14's 105mm main gun.

"Fire," Kuti commands. Only seconds have passed since Kuti knew he had a mission.

"On the way," answers Parsons. The crew instinctively braces for the blast and smoke, waiting a few seconds for the HEAT round to

find its way to the enemy tank. Each crew member knows that one shot may be all they get in a real fight.

"Target," Parsons reports. That means the target was hit.

"Move right," Kuti tells his driver. There's no time to celebrate the hit. Kuti keeps his section moving trying to make use of terrain. It's a matter of survival.

"Tower, this is C-14. Destroyed three enemy tanks, over," Kuti reports.

"Roger, proceed," the tower directs.

A few moments pass. The three tanks continue down range. It's raining but that doesn't matter. Killing or being killed on a battlefield is too important to even think about the weather.

A little further down range, C-14 and its sister tanks are challenged again.

"C-14, this is the tower. You are being engaged by an infantry squad, a BRDM and a Soviet tank."

Now it's decision time. Which of the targets is the greatest threat to Kuti's three-tank section? Kuti knows.

"Gunner, HEAT, tank," he commands.

"Identified," Parsons says.

"Up," Garrison reports.



The crew of C-14, L to R, PFC Phillip Berry, driver, Sp4 James Parsons, gunner and PFC Lamont Garrison, loader.



"Fire," Kuti directs. "Gunner, coax, troops."

As the gunner moves the turret spraying the enemy troops with coaxial-mounted machine guns, Kuti himself is firing his .50-caliber machine gun at the BRDM.

"Cease fire," Kuti tells his crew, satisfied the enemy is no longer a threat.

Kuti and the three tanks continue down the range reacting to different target scenarios and situations fed to him over the radio. Their evaluation on the range takes about 45 minutes. All three tanks are observed from the tower and scored on their movement techniques, their use of terrain and the effectiveness of engaging their targets.

Additionally, a tank crew examiner (TCE) rides on each tank observing the crew's performance, listening to the fire commands and insuring safety.

TCEs are noncommissioned officers from other platoons within the company. They work for the company's master gunner, who is the unit's expert in tank gunnery. Master gunners are staff sergeants or SFCs who have attended a special course at the U.S. Army Armor Center at Fort Knox, Ky. They run the unit's gunnery training and give critiques after each battle run.

While Kuti's section is on the range, another section is moving to the Ready Line. The rest of the company's tanks and crews are in the assembly area.

After their run, the crew of C-14 gets a chance to relax in the assembly area. Berry stays in his driver's hatch because that's where he's comfortable and nobody bothers him there. He likes to talk about his job.

"Right now, I'm the most experienced driver in the platoon," Berry says. "Being the platoon leader's driver kind of puts you on the spot. I have to set the example for the other drivers."

What are some of the things that go through a driver's mind during tank gunnery training? Berry



Regular trips to Baumholder help tankers maintain skills while having a favorable impact on the soldiers' morale by getting them out of garrison.

can tell you. He's been there.

"A simple thing like stopping is something I worry about," Berry says. "A recruit will apply the brakes first. That throws the gunner off by pushing him up against his sight. The way I do it is by shifting to neutral, letting up on the gas and then applying the brakes."

"As we're moving, I'm always looking for the quickest route to the objective, but a route that won't silhouette my tank on a ridge or crest," Berry says. "When we're in a defensive situation or in an overwatch role, I have to find a 'hull-down' position or a tree line that will give us some sort of concealment."

Does tank gunnery on a range give the crews the type of experience they'll need in combat?

"I think it does," Berry says. "When I drive down a range, I put myself in a 'real war' frame of mind. I take it very seriously and I think many of my friends do, too."

Berry makes it his business to know what he's going to face on a battlefield.

"Our biggest threat is the tank killers," he says. "The Russians have a Sagger missile which is wire-guided up to 3,000 meters. You can see it coming. It has four fins."

"We practice the sagger dodge — slow speed, high speed,

stop, go in reverse."

Charlie Company does well at Baumholder, a training area that belongs to the German Army's artillery school. The 8th Infantry Division's nearness to this training area is a definite plus which makes the philosophy of sustainment training possible.

"Besides maintaining a high level of training throughout the year, regular trips to Baumholder have a favorable effect on morale," Edwards says. "The troops like getting out of the barracks and coming here," he says. "They like to launch bullets down range and see things blow up."

At the end of CARDINAL POINT, Berry and his fellow tankers leave their tent city at Baumholder and return to Mannheim with renewed confidence and sharpened skills. Mannheim looks a little better compared to the spartan conditions of a base camp.

"When I first got there, I didn't know very much," Parsons, the gunner, says. "Coming to Baumholder for CARDINAL POINT is where I really learned my job. Dry firing in a local training area is only good to a point. You think you know your fellow crew members before. But it's out here where you *really* get to know what they and your tank can do." □



**A  
CHATTERING  
SPARKING  
BOMB  
PROBLEM**

# **FOR MEN AND WOMEN**

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn

**JOHN'S STORY** PFC John Doe is a good soldier. He's never been late for formation or gotten an Article 15. In fact, he's never been in any trouble. Not until last Friday night,

that is.

The police say John raped a 24-year-old woman. Nobody's too sure what happened.

John's commander couldn't tell the police too



much about him when they came around. In fact, he couldn't believe what they were telling him. But then, he didn't really know that much about John. He knew John was married and that he had a little boy, but that's about all.

John's wife didn't believe the police when they came for him.

She says John's always been moody. She says he's hit her a couple of times when he was real mad at her but never anything too bad. He's not a wife abuser or anything like that, she says. They have a good sex life. He's never hurt their little boy. She doesn't understand.

John's wife says they only knew each other for a few months before they were married. He didn't go out with too many girls before then.

They'd been married about a year when John said he wanted to join the Army. He liked the idea of being a soldier and learning a skill. He'd been pretty happy until lately, she says. Lately, it seems he's been thinking about home a lot. She doesn't know why.

John has been thinking about home a lot. He seldom went out with girls before he met his wife. He didn't really like them. You could say that was because of his mother.

As long as John can remember, his mother was always hitting him for something. One time she hit him so hard he fell against the stove. She almost killed him that time. She was the boss in the family. That was for sure.

John's father never stepped in when she was beating John. The only time he took charge was in their bedroom. John can remember the noises they used to make. He can remember his father swearing and slapping his mother when he wanted her body.

As John grew up, he saw that not all women were like his mother. They weren't all mean. All the same, he never really forgot. From TV, movies and all his friends, John learned that women were to be courted and conquered. They were only good for one thing.

His wife was different. She was sweet and shy. She made him feel like he had to protect her. She made him feel strong, like a real man. She made him feel wanted. His mother never had.

John was tender with his wife. A few times, though, when she made him really angry — like when she came to the motor pool and all the guys were looking at her — he hit her. Even then, he was really sorry about it afterwards.

The motor sergeant says he remembers the time John's wife came to the motor pool. He says John seemed to get real mad at her for bothering him at work. All the other guys stopped working to look at her and John didn't like that at all. He sent her away.

The other guys in the unit didn't have too much to say about John. They all kind of liked him. But, they all say he never talked much, especially about women. When all the other guys were bragging about their sex lives, John never said anything. Even when Mack, the company's biggest stud, would come in bragging about his latest conquest, all John would do was smile. He'd laugh a little and walk away.

About three months ago, a woman was raped in the barracks. Everyone knew the girl was a little tease. She was always walking around in a T-shirt with no bra. She'd come prancing and strutting into the mess hall like that. Some of the guys would whistle and some would say stuff like, "Hey, baby! I want some o'that!"

John heard all the guys talking about it. They all thought she was asking for it. She probably wanted to get raped. That's what everyone said, anyway. And, when it turned out the guy who did it had gone out with her a few times, nobody could believe it was rape.

She told the police it wasn't her fault. She said she told the guy she wasn't interested in him anymore and she didn't want to have sex with him. She never saw herself as a tease. She figured she had just as much right as anyone else to dress the way she wanted to.

John told his wife about the girl who'd been raped in the barracks. He told her how all the guys thought she'd asked for it. John's wife didn't agree. She tried to make him see that no one has the right to take another's body like that. She tried to make him see that if the girl said, "No," no matter what she'd done to encourage the guy, he didn't have the right to force her to have sex with him.

John argued about that. He said if the girl hadn't wanted to have sex with the guy she could have fought him off. John's wife tried to make him understand how frightened a girl would be in that situation. She asked him how he'd feel if someone raped her. He got really angry at that. He said none of the guys believed it was rape.

Then again, nobody believed John could rape anyone, either.

Some of the guys remember a few times when John went out with them for a drink at the club just outside the gate. He never talked to any of the girls who were usually there, though. They say he only had a couple of drinks before he had to get home to his wife and kid. In fact, the guys used to tease him about having to go home to "mama." He didn't seem to mind, though. He'd just smile and go on home.

The police say last Friday night was different. They say John went to a club about five miles from post.

John didn't want to go straight home that night. He went to the club to have a couple of drinks. He kept

thinking about the guys in the unit teasing him about always going home to "mama." They didn't know that his wife was different. They thought she controlled him the way his mother had controlled his father.

A bunch of people from the personnel office were also in the club having a promotion party. One of the women in the group came up to the bar and sat next to him. John had seen the woman around post and he always thought she seemed friendly. She said he looked real down and asked him to join their party.

When John moved to their table, the group pulled up an extra chair for him. They were all talking about their office and John felt sort of left out. The woman was sitting next to him and, although he wouldn't look directly at her, he could smell her perfume. Every so often, he'd glance at her from the corner of his eye. She wasn't bad looking and, as the barrack's stud would say, she had a lot to offer.

When they all got ready to leave at about midnight, the woman looked upset. She told John the guy she came there with had too much to drink and she

didn't want to ride home with him. John offered her a ride home. He said it was on his way anyway. She looked relieved.

When they got in his car, the girl started asking him about his job and things. He didn't say too much.

The drive only took about ten minutes. When they pulled up in front of her apartment building, she thanked him for the ride. He doesn't know why he insisted on walking her to her door. When they got there, he asked if he could use her bathroom.

Once inside, John started thinking, this woman is like all the rest. She's no different. He started getting angry. Real angry. All the guys were right. Women were only good for one thing. She was asking for it.

She was waiting at the door to let him out when John came out of the bathroom. She started talking about how late it was. She was getting nervous. John could see it. He didn't want to listen to her anymore. He smashed her across the face with his fist again and again.

She was asking for it. John gave it to her.

## WHY DOES IT HAPPEN?



John's story won't be found on an MP blotter. John represents a rapist. His story is based on the circumstances and characteristics compiled from reported rape cases.

Contrary to popular belief, most women are not raped by sex-starved weirdos lurking in bushes or

dark alleyways. Often, the woman knows the rapist. He may be a friend or an acquaintance.

"There is no such thing as a typical rapist," according to a recent U.S. Army Europe study. "The rapist can be anyone from any national, religious, racial or economic background. He can't be distinguished by the way he dresses or even by the way he acts. He can be a stranger, friend, relative, neighbor or casual acquaintance."

"The majority of rapes committed in USAREUR are committed by males, 19 to 21 years of age, E-3 to E-4 in rank, often in a group, who rape 18 to 24 year-old females in an off-post apartment or barracks where the female went voluntarily," says Maj. Markalee D. Brannen, chief, Crime Prevention Branch, 2d Region CID, USAREUR.

"Further," Brannen says, "the female accepted the meeting with the offender or offenders as the result of a prior social relationship or while walking alone or hitchhik-

ing during the hours of nine p.m. and two a.m. on weekends."

Rape is a violent, sexual assault. It's committed by a "sick person who cannot cope with life and who is taking out his anger and frustration on someone who cannot resist," the USAREUR study states. "Sex is used to degrade and abuse the victim by violating her person."

Lt. Col. Augustine T. Momiyama, former director, Mental Hygiene, at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., provides a further look at rape and the rapist.

"The myth that women like to be raped is totally false," Momiyama says. "No woman wants to be violently assaulted against her will."

Another myth, he says, is that if the victim doesn't have bruises or other signs of physical violence, she may have willingly agreed to the sexual act. Momiyama says this is equally untrue. The fear the rapist creates by using a weapon



# PROBLEM



or threats of violence leaves her no choice but to submit to the forced act of sex.

Myths like these, Momiyama says, tend to minimize the seriousness of sexual crimes. "These crimes must be seen as violent sexual assaults," he says. "The sexual assault is a violent act of aggression. The sexuality is only the means to an end — the end being the destruction, degradation and intimidation of women." The violence involved, not the sexual act, gratifies the rapist, he says. Studies show that many rapists had access to sex regularly with their wives, girlfriends or prostitutes, Momiyama says.

In July 1980, there were 154 people confined in the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth for rape or attempted rape. Another 76 were there for other sexual offenses. Sexual offenders feel an unresolved rage against women, Momiyama says. Most of these in-

mates had poor relationships with their mothers or mother substitutes, he says.

"The relationships were completely one-sided in that these female parental figures were hostile, rejecting, overly domineering and intimidating toward these boys when they needed nurturing," he says. "While their resentment grew into internal anger and rage, these inmates began to view all women as hostile, rejecting and controlling. Eventually, this made women the targets of their aggression to get revenge."

Also, many of the sexual offender inmates had seen their mothers cheating on their fathers. "As youngsters," Momiyama says, "these inmates witnessed events where the male sexual partners had control and power over women who appeared to have been exploited and victimized in the sexual acts. The inmates developed the notion that the way to experience the triumphant sensation of power and control over women — who were seen as bad and dangerous by the inmates — is by means of sexuality."

Throughout their adolescence and young adulthood, their views of women as purely sexual objects were further enhanced by the bragging among their friends about male sexual prowess.

Some convinced themselves that their victims wanted them. "One inmate said that when his victim looked at him, he knew that she wanted to have sex with him."

Momiyama says sexual assaults were often committed when the inmates were emotionally upset about something — homesickness, disappointments, conflicts in the unit, marital discord, to name a few. Drugs or alcohol sometimes made it harder for them to control their unresolved rage.

"One inmate, in his late adolescence, saw an older woman wearing a heavy coat when he was heading back to the barracks after a night of drinking," Momiyama says. "He violently assaulted her by beating her on the face. At the time, he was recalling the long years of bloody abuses he received from his mother. The victim was a 47-year-old woman."

Some inmates were participants in a group sexual assault on a single victim, Momiyama says. The group assault creates a competition for power and control among the attackers themselves, he points out. "The group rape also relieves the rapist of any personal guilt. One inmate recalled that his rage against the victim was stronger because he felt that "she was giving it to the others like a whore would."

Momiyama also says that some inmates feel "that whatever exists in the environment is there for them to claim. The respect or concern for others' rights are, unfortunately, an alien concept with these individuals."

Power, control, revenge — these are some of the things that motivate a rapist. Using fear and violence they aim to hurt, intimidate and degrade their victims.

Rape is a crime of violence.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Lt. Col. Momiyama served as the Director, Mental Hygiene, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks,*

*Fort Leavenworth, for more than two years. He's now assigned to the 121st Evacuation Hospital, Korea. □*

# MOUNTAIN-SIZED TIME BOMBS

MOUNT ST. HELENS may not be the only mountain in the Cascade Range of the western United States to blow its stack.

"All of the Cascade volcanoes will erupt again," says Dr. Richard Fiske, a volcanologist and director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History. "When is the question. They're all considered active."

Sometimes people mistakenly refer to a volcano as extinct when it's merely dormant, Fiske explained. "It's always difficult to know whether a volcano is dead. Generally, if we look at it and it hasn't erupted for hundreds of thousands of years or millions of years, somebody might pronounce it dead. But many allegedly dead volcanoes have come back to life."

Helgafjell on Heymaey Island off the coast of Iceland, dormant an estimated 7,000 years, erupted without warning on Jan. 23, 1973, opening a 1½-mile-long crack in the island.

"Volcano" is defined as both the opening in the earth's crust that emits hot rock, and the hill or mountain formed by the ejected matter.

The word "volcano" goes back to Roman times. People then believed that Vulcano, a volcanic island in the Mediterranean Sea, was the entrance to the world of the ancient Roman god of fire.

## Lots of Volcanoes

The Cascade Mountain Range of the western United States is peppered with volcanoes. Washington state's Mount

St. Helens and California's Lassen Peak, which erupted from 1914-21, are the only two that have exploded this century in the 48 contiguous states. But Mounts Baker, Rainier, Hood, and Shasta also have erupted in the last few hundred years. That's a long time by human standards but not so long in the life of a volcano.

There is evidence of heat inside all six of these volcanoes, as well as others in the Cascades, according to Fiske.

The hot sulphur spring at Mount Shasta, the steam vents at many volcanoes, and the hydrogen sulphide emissions at Mount Hood and Mount Adams are all examples of this thermal activity.

Scientists are getting better at forecasting eruptions.

In 1975 Dwight R. Crandell, Donal R. Mullineaux, and Meyer Rubin of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) predicted that Mount St. Helens was the Cascade volcano most likely to reawaken from dormancy.

"We had predicted St. Helens would erupt within 100 years," said Crandell. "But then we went out on a limb and said 'before the end of the century.'"

## Forecasting

Predicting a volcano's future is based largely on its past — what Crandell and his colleagues call the "geologically recent time" of the last 11,000 or 12,000 years.

One reason they expected trouble from Mount St. Helens, for instance, is that it has been the most active and

Susan Loth,  
National Geographic  
News Service

• Right, some of the destruction caused by the May 1980 eruption of Mt. St. Helens. • Below, the map shows the location of other volcanoes in the Cascade Range.



Photo by Sp5 Ed Bosanko

the most explosive of the Cascade volcanoes in the last 4,500 years. It's also the youngest — another indicator that there may be more eruptions ahead. Its last eruption before 1980 was in 1857.

For many years, USGS scientists have been studying evidence from old eruptions in or near the Cascades. By finding out what came out of the volcano, how often, and how far it traveled, they have been able to map out the areas of the western United States most likely to be affected by lava flows, mudflows, flooding, and ashfall.

A mudflow from Mount







Rainier about 5,000 years ago covered more than 300 square kilometers of southern Puget Sound. Thousands of people live there now southeast of Tacoma, Wash. And flooding from a large eruption at Rainier could reach as far north as Seattle.

Oregon's Mount Hood has been better behaved than Rainier or St. Helens in the last 15,000 years. But it could send mudflows and floods into some communities east of Portland.

Most communities are far enough away from the Cascades that only an unusually large mudflow or flood could reach them. But three towns at the base of

California's Mount Shasta could be demolished by even a small eruption.

#### **The Growing Threat**

In a chapter of the 1979 book "Volcanic Activity and Human Ecology," Crandell, Mullineaux, and their colleague C. Dan Miller urged people to pay more attention to volcanoes.

Parts of the West, they wrote, "face a progressive increase in the potential impact of future eruptions because of a growing population, increasing recreational use of areas around volcanoes, and energy needs that may be met in part by new hydroelectric and nuclear power

plants downvalley and downwind from volcanoes."

To reduce the threat, they called for land-use zoning in high risk areas and careful site selection for dams and power plants. The authors conceded, however, that a volcanic eruption in the Cascades remains an unusual happening.

They estimated the chance of a small eruption somewhere in the Cascades at 1 in 100 for any given year. The probability of a larger blast — on the order of what St. Helens produced May 18, 1980 — was "perhaps no greater than 1 in 1,000 in any one year." □



Compiled by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



Downs:  
Kid beater



Goose: Killer elite

What's an old man doing running around with the kids? Beating them, that's what!

**Cmd. Sgt. Maj. Clyde Downs**, Fort Ritchie, Md., fails to recognize the difference — even if his body does.

The forty-six year old Downs finished 22nd in the 18th Annual JFK 50-mile Run held near Fort Ritchie. He completed the course in 7:27:29.

Almost 400 people participated in the event, which was run mostly off-road. The course alternates from paved roads to Indian trails and canal paths.

"Every bone in my knee was sore the next day," Downs says. Yet somehow the soreness isn't as bad when you do well.

**Maj. Gen. Gander "Nip 'em till they glow" Goose** has been selected as the new commander of the First Provisional Attack Wing at Cameron Station, Va.

This elite unit of killer ducks has undergone intensive secret training from their base around Cameron Lake. Fitted with specially sharpened steel teeth, these crafty ducks will stalk enemy troops behind the lines. They practice their skills on the unsuspecting employees of Cameron Station.

"My ducks only train during rush hour traffic," Maj. Gen. Goose says. "Some people refer to us as the 'Kamikaze Ducks', probably because of our complete disregard for danger.

"Our mission is to

parachute behind enemy lines and spread confusion in the rear areas. We'll do this through concentrated attacks on his supply convoys on their way to the front."

Informed Pentagon sources stated that the ducks are doing a superior job. The ducks' training often backs up traffic for a mile or more entering or leaving Cameron Station.

The brothers **Van Cleve** spend their summer vacations together each year. That's if you call basic training a vacation.

Rick, Ron and Jerry Van Cleve are members of the 3rd Brigade, 70th Division, a reserve unit with headquarters in Livonia, Mich.

The three brothers have assisted cadre in One Station Unit Training as drill sergeants at Fort Benning for two years.

The Van Cleve's feel an obligation to serve in the reserves. "The reason we're here is to help build a stronger Army," Ron says.

**James "Jack" Gaines'** long tour is finally over. He's retiring after 42 years at West Point. Twenty-three of those years were served there as

Brothers Van Cleve







Gaines: Buffalo soldier

a Buffalo Soldier, a member of the famous all black U.S. Army 10th Cavalry.

Then, in 1959, he retired as a sergeant first class. He wasn't ready to leave West Point though. He stayed on as a civilian employee.

During his long tour, he has served under 15 superintendents and has seen many changes.

"I bet you won't believe this, but did you know that the Thayer Hall classroom building was once the largest indoor riding hall in America?" he says. "That's where the cav' used to teach the cadets how to ride.

"It was unique to see a black cadet or officer in those days. It's much more common now. I think it reflects the peo-

ple's, and the country's, progress," Gaines says.

**Sgt. Tony Haynes** could pass for a circus strong man. The 26-year-old Haynes spends hours in Fort McClellan's gym developing his 5-foot, 11-inch, 220 pound frame. He can bench press more than 500 pounds.

His powerlifting began with a flat tire on a rain-slicked highway.

Haynes' brother had jacked up the car and was busy changing the tire when Tony noticed the car beginning to sway. He grabbed the car just as the jack popped out. Haynes held the car up long enough for his brother to replace the jack.

"That's when I first realized that I was pretty strong and should develop my strength," he says. He is training for AAU sanctioned events now. "I hope that the Army will provide me the chance to train and to go to the Olympics."

**SSgt. Johnny T. Taylor** is somewhat of a magician. He can transform himself from GI to professional skater with a



Haynes: Olympic hopeful



Taylor: Pro skater

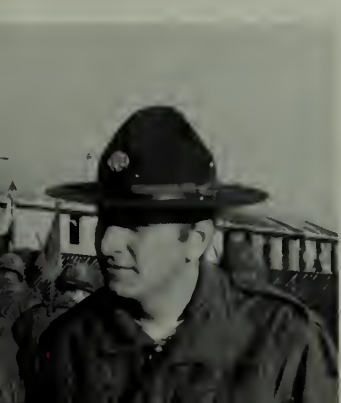
mere swap of his combat boots for disco skates.


Taylor began skating for fun while stationed in Germany. When he was transferred to Okinawa as a petroleum distribution specialist, he continued to skate at a Japanese rink.

He performs with five other skaters in the "Electrify Rollers", a professional act. They hadn't planned on turning pro though.

"One night we were rehearsing for a contest and the rink manager saw us," Taylor says. "He told us to pack our bags for Japan where he manages other rinks."

Taylor's skating career eats up his leave time, but he's glad to exchange it for the travel and glamour it offers.





# **THE WEATHER: WHO'S IN CHARGE?**

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath



DURING the first seven days of the Battle of the Bulge in World War II, the weather kept friendly aircraft grounded and left friendly ground troops unsupplied and unsupported. Gen. George S. Patton, recognizing the importance of the weather, tried to do something about it. He directed his chaplain to write a prayer which would help stop the rains. The chaplain wrote:

"Almighty and most merciful Father, we humbly beseech Thee, of Thy great goodness, to restrain these immoderate rains with which we have had to contend . . . Grant us fair weather for battle."

The rains stopped and Patton led his men into history.

Today, as in the past, no smart general would lead troops into battle without first trying to determine if the weather would be his friend or his foe.

But the weather does more than help determine the outcome of wars. It affects what we eat, how much money we earn, how much we have to spend and how much energy we use. It affects our comfort, our recreation, our livelihoods, and all too often, if we're to live or die.

In an average year, the weather causes almost \$13 billion in losses in the United States alone. Severe weather kills more than 500 people a year in this country and injures millions more. Lightning alone kills more than 200 Americans and injures another 1,500 a year. In addition, two-thirds of our forest fires are started by lightning. And, according to a 1978 Weather Modification Advisory Board report, "A few well-placed lightning flashes crippled the interconnecting North-east power systems and started a chain of events that blacked out New York City altogether on July 13, 1977."

And then there's hail, which costs the country \$773 million each year in crop losses. And fog costs the aviation industry about \$70 million a year. Plus, we get about 700 tornadoes a year which kill about 100 Americans, injure hundreds more and leave paths of destruction behind. Snow storms and ice storms paralyze cities, cause countless traffic accidents and cause untold losses to the economy in lost labor because people can't get to work.

All this is only a minor aspect of the weather picture. Our everyday weather is even more important to our lives. For example, weather determines how much water we have. And water affects crops and crop prices, which affect what we pay for food at the market. Water affects recreation. There's no skiing without snow.

The Weather Modification Advisory Board report describes another impact of water — the lack of it. "From 1932 to 1938, an enormous 'dust bowl', drought laid the barren soils open to the winds that blew

millions of tons of top soil away. Nebraska, Kansas, eastern Colorado, Oklahoma, west Texas, Arkansas and the Dakotas literally had thousands of farms carried away by the weather." And the report warns that "no region of the world, even one with usually fairly reliable rainfall, is safe from drought."

Considering how much we depend on the weather for our very lives, it's not surprising to learn we're seeking ways to control the weather. But controlling the weather has eluded man's ability for thousands of years.

Early man sought to affect the weather by praying, and often, sacrificing humans, to gods which represented the various aspects of the weather: sun, moon, lightning, thunder, water and so on.

During the Civil War, people noticed increases in rainfall after battles. This led to experiments with firing cannons into clouds in order to bring more rain.

Today, we are still trying to modify the weather to bring it under our control. We have made great strides in modifying ourselves to enable us to live with whatever nature dishes out. But changing the weather itself is another thing.

In a 1978 report to the President and the Congress, the U.S. Department of Commerce states that "modification of the weather is scientifically possible. If it is done reliably and with predictable results, society would benefit substantially, both economically and by savings of lives," the report says.

But it's not easy to experiment on the weather. The weather is a result of many things that take place in the atmosphere. Scientists are able to duplicate some of those factors on a small scale and test the effects of experiments on models.

But scientists can't duplicate all the factors and all the possible ways they can interact. So some testing has to occur in the atmosphere itself.

However, no one has exclusive rights to the atmosphere. The atmosphere belongs to the public and to the world. Any tests in the atmosphere could have effects elsewhere in the world. This means there's a need for more research and development in the field of weather modification before such tests can safely take place. Also, a meaningful modification program will have to involve the world community.

Some studies show that man-made changes in the weather could result in more snow and rainfall, reduced hurricane winds, and reduced hail in some storms.

There are a variety of ways being studied to try to control the weather. The most common method involves "seeding" clouds. Seeding is done by using chemicals or other agents to intensify the natural energies in the atmosphere. For instance, clouds can



Building cities is one way we're unintentionally altering the weather. Large buildings change wind direction and cloud formation. And large paved areas affect temperatures.

be seeded to increase their chances of producing rain or to break up the clouds. This can help us in a lot of ways.

During 1980, Americans used about 235 billion gallons of water. About half of that came from underground reservoirs. The other half came from rain and snow.

Our food supply is very closely tied to the amount of sunshine, rain and snow we get each year. Take wheat, for example. Wheat is only one of eight of the main grain crops grown in the world and which provide the mainstay of human nutrition. Snow is important because it actually protects the winter wheat during the cold weather and provides the water for the crop during the spring thaw. It takes about 12 gallons of water to yield a pound of wheat.

So the ability to seed clouds to produce more rain and snow is extremely important to the farming industry and to each of us as food consumers.

But clouds, and our ability to control them, also affect the ways we get and use energy. Clouds act as natural insulation for the earth. They keep us warmer when it's cold and cooler when it's warm. The 1978 Weather Modification Advisory Board report says, "The first time a few pounds of dry ice were dropped into a super-cooled stratus cloud deck in 1946, the possible effects on our energy budget were not immediately apparent. But later, it was found that, from that hole cut in the cloud (as a result of the seeding), an additional 1,000 megawatts of solar energy reached the ground."

This type of seeding is not done to create rain or snow but rather to get the cloud to release its water droplets and break up. The released water is usually a very small amount which evaporates before it hits the ground. But cloud, or fog, dissipation is very important in itself.

Commercial, and military, airlines often use this type of weather modification to get rid of fog around airports.

According to a 1974 National Science Foundation report, clouds can reduce the amount of the sun's heat that hits the earth. So clouds can act like a giant umbrella, providing shade in the summer and decreasing the amount of air conditioning needed to cool buildings. They can also reduce the amount of water lost to evaporation.

Because cloud seeding produces mainly localized results and because more is known about this form of weather manipulation than other forms, it is the area in which most research and development is conducted. But it is certainly not the only area.

Weather can also be changed by introducing

"brute force" in an effort to reduce lightning and the damage it can cause. One type of "brute force" is in the form of small rockets which are fired into storm clouds to trigger early lightning strokes and drain them of much of their power.

These methods of deliberately altering and controlling the weather are only beginning to be studied. The science fiction movies about controlling hurricanes and creating earthquakes have not, and may not ever come true.

But there is another side of the weather manipulation picture that is also being studied. Man, as he builds cities, expands industries, changes the earth's surface and dumps his chemicals into the atmosphere may also be changing the weather without meaning to.

For example, according to the Weather Modification Advisory Board, "all facets of the weather and climate, including the temperature, humidity, clouds, precipitation, wind, visibility, and air composition, are changed by large cities."

Whenever we clear forested land, pave large areas, build cities and otherwise alter the face of the earth, we affect some of the things which also affect our weather. For example, the temperature over a plowed field is much higher than the temperature was over the same land when it was forested.

Studies show that temperatures in moderate to large sized cities are generally higher than in rural areas. Cities are usually less humid because there is less plant life to absorb the rainfall. Cities also affect wind direction and intensity. One study in St. Louis, Mo., "revealed local increases of 30 percent in total rainfall, 40 percent in heavy rainfall rates and storms, 45 percent in thunderstorms, 100 percent in strong surface winds, and 100 percent in hailfall intensities."

Industrial growth outside of urban areas is also being studied to determine what affects they have on weather. Major power plants release large amounts of heat into the atmosphere and into water. That heat could be changing weather patterns. Some industries, such as steel mills and coal-fired powerplants, produce the same chemical which increases fog, clouds, snowfall and rainfall under certain weather conditions. Acid rainfall is another problem which could be caused by industrial centers.

Acid rain is the result of sulphur dioxide particles released into the atmosphere where they are absorbed in clouds. The rainfall from these clouds contains sulfuric acid and could cause serious damage over a period of time.

"Around major industrial areas, this can be a



Often, all we can do about the weather is learn to live with it. But protective clothing and special equipment can help us live with nature.



IN the early days of warfare, weather was something that happened and something warriors had to put up with. The Delaware River froze on Christmas night in 1775 and George Washington was able to cross it and defeat the Hessians. It was his good luck and the Hessians' bad luck.

But soldiers didn't really begin to "control" their destinies so far as the weather was concerned until World War I. Those were the early days of the science of meteorology, the study of the atmosphere, weather and climate. It was not until this time that men sought to predict the weather and tried to use it to their advantage on the battlefield. It was used mainly for long-range artillery and for aviation and gas attacks.

Of course, some of the predictions were far from perfect. In 1915, four regiments of Prussian Guards were reported to have suffered during a gas attack when the wind shifted direction.

And there was still a lot of just plain putting up with what the weather was dishing out. A 1918 New York Times article summed it up this way. "There's one Generalissimo who all belligerents take orders from, General Mud."

World War II was fought with more complex equipment and more technology. And weather became increasingly important to tactics.

According to Air Weather Service historian, John Fuller, "Undue liberty would not be taken with history by suggesting that in the planning and execution of every major campaign by all of the combatants during the second world war, be it on land, sea, or in the air, weather factors and weather played a role — sometimes one of the utmost criticality."

Both Eisenhower and Hitler were acutely aware of the importance of the weather as an instrument of war. Probably nowhere in history was the weather of more importance to a battle or to a war than the allied landing in France, June 6, 1944 — D-Day.

Fuller describes it. "The



## WEATHER WARS

by Maj. Clifford H. Bernath

weather equation was critical and complex. There could be no prolonged period of high winds to produce swells heavy enough to hamper the landing craft. Paratroopers wanted cloudy skies to protect them from German aircraft; Allied pilots wanted clear skies. The ground forces wanted onshore winds; the naval forces wanted offshore winds with the resultant small waves. Landings had to be made at low tide and the Allies needed at least three ensuing good weather days for resupply.

"After compromising on the conditions that seemed best for all, the high command asked the meteorologists to calculate the climatological chances of getting the desired weather, because, as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower noted, 'the selection of the actual day would depend upon weather forecasts.' The odds against it were 24-1 for May, 13-1 for June, and 50-1 for July." Weather for the selected date was as predicted and history recorded the Allied victory.

Weather forecasting continued to be important in Korea

and Vietnam; but in Vietnam, man went a step further in his relationship with the weapon of weather. The U.S. manipulated the weather and used it as a weapon against the North Vietnamese.

"Essentially, what we did during that time period," says Col. Joe Friday, Director, Office of Environmental and Life Science, "is that we seeded appropriate storm cloud systems over the Ho Chi Minh trail. We increased the precipitation rate which obviously increased the muddiness, reduced the tractionability of the trails and slowed down the infiltration along them."

"Contrary to some of the critical opinion at the time, that WAS the weather modification activity of the time. We did not steer typhoons into the river delta to break the dykes or anything else. We simply enhanced the precipitation over the trail."

In 1978, the United Nations General Assembly certified an International Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques. The convention prohibits "hostile use of environmental modification techniques having wide-spread, long-lasting or severe effects as a means of destruction, damage or injury."

Today, most of the Army's weather activities center around improved forecasting techniques. DOD is also working with civilian and other government agencies on fog dissipation, primarily for aviation safety.

"Based on the present theory and techniques, we don't think weather modification is an effective weapon of war," Friday says. "Now, it could be a relatively effective facilitator. By that I mean, it makes a lot of sense to be able to land and take off a plane safely. That ties into the fog modification and removal. It could be very effective also in clearing off clouds over a battlefield in order to be able to distinguish the difference between a civilian hospital and a military target, for example."

"We certainly do not intend to use weather modification as a weapon of war, however."



very severe problem," says Col. Joe Friday, Director, Office of Environmental and Life Sciences, Department of Defense. "The fact is you can make the water more acidic to such an extent that it becomes hostile to fish, plants and so on downstream.

"We have had over the past 50 to 100 years, documented cases of modification of climate and weather by industrial pollution sources," he says. "One of the most famous is the Laporte, Ind. case. The snowfall in Laporte has shown a marked increase with the advent of industrial pollution sources in the Chicago, Ill./Gary, Ind., area. What it amounts to is that the pollution sources in the Chicago-Gary area act to seed the clouds as they drift over and the clouds dump all the snow over the Laporte area."

But cities and industries aren't the only weather modifiers. Deforestation has a tremendous affect. Forests serve as an umbrella over the land. They shade the earth's surface. When forests are cut down, more of the sun's heat reaches the soil and the surface becomes hotter. The increased radiation from the sun's rays and the increased temperature cause changes in the weather.

Overgrazing pasturelands, strip mining and other activities which remove natural ground cover increase the amount of dust released into the atmosphere, creating a condition called "brown haze." The known effects of brown haze are reduced visibility and increased wind speeds and temperatures. But its effects on clouds and rainfall have not yet been fully determined.

Some of our agricultural practices also affect the weather. Rainfall studies in Arizona suggest that aerosols produced from burning of weeds and tree prunings affect raindrop sizes, rain rates and the total rainfall. The burnoff of sugar cane in Hawaii produces a thicker, longer lasting cloud cover over that area.

Even aircraft contribute to unintended weather modification. Aircraft exhaust contains large amounts of water vapor. Under correct weather conditions and over heavily travelled flight paths, the exhaust can persist for hours and merge with other exhaust trails to form their own cloud shields. These clouds reduce incoming solar radiation and lower surface temperatures. They can also seed clouds below them and cause rain or snow.

Some of the things man does do not directly affect the weather, but they can, over a long period of time, affect other things which do affect it.

"One of the long term modification processes that we may very well be undergoing," says Col. Friday,

"is the slow but steady increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

"Carbon dioxide has a particular property that, as it increases in the atmosphere, will cause the atmosphere to hold more of the solar radiation that comes in. This has led to recent speculation that we may have, over the next 50 to 100 years, a very severe greenhouse effect. The studies are in general agreement that if the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere doubles, we can expect a general warming of the atmosphere by an average of about three degrees. And there's great debate on what affect this would have on such things as the ice caps in Antarctica which could actually melt or flow off the continent and become a huge iceberg."

No one knows for sure all the unintended changes we are causing in the weather as a result of our daily lives. It's an area that's just beginning to be studied. Still, the advisory board points out that "unintended weather effects greatly exceed intended effects."

The weather — it affects everything we have, everything we do, everything we hope to do. And, it appears, most of the things we do and try to do affect it. But, with all our science and technology, we really know very little about the weather and our relationship to it. Are we flirting with danger?

On the other hand, are we really capable of affecting any great changes in something so vast as the weather?

"Bear in mind that man, for all of his power and all his strength, is still a very small player on the earth's surface," Col. Friday says.

"We like to think about the huge power and the huge capability of our nuclear weapons. But the amount of power released in one typhoon or one hurricane is still more than anything we've managed to explode to date.

"We're not nearly so powerful as we like to think we are sometimes."

Right now the United States, and the world, is undergoing some climatic changes that the scientific community is finding puzzling. In the United States, for example, normally very hot places aren't getting as hot anymore, areas of very heavy snowfall are experiencing much milder winters and temperature ranges in some parts of the country are narrowing. It's unclear at this point, whether these conditions are being caused by anything that man is doing, intentionally or unintentionally. But the phenomenon is just another aspect of the weather that remains unexplained. For even though human kind has a great deal of experience with the weather, it still remains one of the great mysteries of our civilization. □



Even the mightiest war machines can be humbled by Mother Nature. In war, the weather can be a deadly foe or a valuable ally. Successful commanders and planners try to plan operations so that the weather will assist them and work against the enemy.



# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## TROOPS TAKE CHARGE



Photo by Marcus Castro

**FORT BRAGG, N.C.** — When the officers and NCOs of Company B, 2d Battalion, 508th Infantry recently had to leave the company for a week to attend a training program they left the troops in charge.

Sp4 Charles Point was elected company commander by his fellow soldiers. Cpl. Frederick Carnes was elected first sergeant and Sp4 Robert Myers executive officer.

Rather than take it easy, the troops voted on a tough training schedule that included foreign weapons, rappelling, Fort Bragg's Recondo confidence course and an airmobile mission. "I learned a lot about coordinating training," Point says.

PFC Richard Wagner, an acting squad leader, says, "We got a chance to see how it feels to be in charge."

Another soldier, Sp4 Carlos Saenz, says, "I had mixed emotions because I didn't know how people would react to one of their buddies telling them what to do."

Point says, however, "The troops in the company gave me their cooperation. The training went well and everyone was highly motivated."

After the week in charge, the soldiers stepped down and the company's regular commander, Capt. George Oliver, took over again.

**FORT STEWART, Ga.** — The 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) celebrated its 39th anniversary with a massive review here.

Senators, congressmen and some of the Army's top generals turned out to watch the parade of 8,000 troops.

Air Force jets saluted from above while spectators viewed ground displays.

The anniversary day also marked the completion of the 24th's mechanization, which began a year ago.

## Almost Hollywood

**NEU AUBING, West Germany** — The scene is a rail yard. Hundreds of German soldiers are boarding trains for the front line during World War II. Wishing them off is Lili Marleen, a popular German singer at the time.

Sound like an old movie? Well, it's a new movie, and the "German soldiers" are American troops assigned to nearby Munich. They were hired as extras for the filming of "Lili Marleen" by the German Roxy Film Company.

One soldier, Sp5 George Robinson from the 534th Signal Co., is a World War II history buff who even shaved a 12-year-old mustache to be in the film.

"I felt I could get a feel for what it was like to be a German soldier," Robinson says. "In the troop train scene, I could actually feel myself going off to war."

The 500 soldiers who were in the train scene spent the better part of several days jumping on and off trains until the scene was just right.

Sp5 Bernard Volkert, put in almost 40 hours playing a German private. "I had hoped for some combat scenes. There isn't much glamour to jumping on and off a train."

## Oregon engineers

**COOS BAY, Ore.** — What is now the Empire Lakes Park near here was an undeveloped and unused tract of land until a local resident and the Coos Bay City Council asked engineers from the Oregon Army National Guard to spruce up the place.

Three years and 7,000 hours of labor by guardsmen of Company A, 1249th Engineer Battalion, transformed the dense undergrowth into a community park.

The engineers laid rocks by hand to build a 30-foot long dam on one lake. Starting from scratch, they built a road, beach and swimming area at another lake. To do that they excavated tons of mud and debris from the lake bottom and shore and replaced it with sand.

They cleared several miles of trails through the woods for hiking and jogging. The trees and logs from that operation were used on a 220-foot pedestrian bridge. They also built vehicle bridges and spread gravel in other areas.

For their efforts, the engineer unit received a special citation from the governor of Oregon.



Photo by Sp5 Bruce Smith



"HI, Sue, I just dropped by to tell you the cut-off score for Jim's MOS finally dropped and he's getting promoted to E-6 next month."

"That's great, Judy! Bill's been waiting for months to make E-6. Sometimes I wonder if he'll ever make it. We could use the money. Especially with the new baby."

"I know what you mean. We've waited quite awhile for this promotion. How's the baby doing?"

"She's a little darling! She's sleeping through the night now. Let me clear off the table and I'll make some coffee."

"What are you doing with all the newspapers, Sue?"

"I'm cutting out the coupons."

"Now, Sue! Do you really think you save money with those things?"

"Sure I do. Just look at all the coupons in today's paper. There are coupons for everything from furnace filters to fabric softener. Wallpaper, taco filling and vitamins. Rug cleaner, turkey loaf, baby powder . . .

"I do save money using coupons! I save about \$10 or \$15 a week. When I go shopping, I make out a list and then look through my coupons to see if I have any for what's on the list. When I get to the store, I check the different brands. If I have a coupon for a name brand but a different brand is still cheaper, I won't buy the name brand product even with a coupon. I try to get the most for my money. Nickels and dimes do add up, you know."

"OK, but many manufacturers come out with coupons just to get you to try their new products. Tell me the truth. Don't you end up using coupons to buy things you wouldn't normally buy?"

"I did at first. But then I realized my grocery bill was higher. Now, I only use them for things I need."

"Honestly, Sue. You mean to tell me you never buy a new product with a coupon?"

"Oh all right, Judy. I do every once in awhile. Or, I'll use

# A MATTER OF CENTS

A trip to the grocery store is an expensive proposition today. Some families are reducing their food costs by making wise use of store coupons for everything from peas to pet food.

Story and photo by Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn





coupons to buy things to stock my freezer. Just the other day I bought two turkeys that I don't need right now. But, I've got them in my freezer in case I have unexpected company. Remember last year when Bill's Mom, Dad and three sisters came from Louisiana and didn't call until the day before they got here?"

"I remember. You were in a panic!"

"Well, I would have been in worse shape if I hadn't stocked up on things — using coupons!"

"But, Sue, some of these ads are such come-ons. Look at this page; it's all coupons. It says 'Save \$17.' If you're planning on buying three kinds of detergent, two brands of shampoo and some antifreeze, among other things, you'll save the \$17. Or, if you've got your heart set on buying some pea beans and soy sauce, you're in business!"

"Well, those coupons are only for that one store anyway. They aren't good at the commissary. Besides, I'm not going to rush out to shop at that store just to save a few pennies. The money I'd spend on gas getting there would use up what I saved."

"Look at this one. This is another beaut, Sue. This coupon offers a 30-cent savings on a brand of cola."

"So what's wrong with that one?"

"You save 30 cents if you buy that cola, but you must also buy an additional \$7.50 in groceries."

"Judy, I know you have to read the fine print. Each coupon has an expiration date on it, too. This one says 'Coupon expires May 31, 1981.' I've got a couple of months to use it. This one says 'Offer expires Dec. 31, 1981.'"

"There's no rush to use this one."

"So you spend all this time going through the newspaper cutting these things out and reading the fine print?"

"Well . . . yes and no. I don't just find them in the newspaper. I find them in magazines, too. Sometimes they come in the mail. And, you know those magazines in the commissary? There's

## SAVING CENTS

Some people have organized clubs to collect and trade coupons. Some people use them. Some people don't. Used wisely, coupons can help you cut the cost of your grocery bill.

More than \$3.2 million worth of coupons were turned in to Army commissaries during FY 79. "Most people using coupons are buying day to day staples," says Ernest Champion, commissary operations chief at the Army's Troop Support Agency, Fort Lee, Va.

Coupons are like cash to the commissaries. But, they require extra handling. Manufacturers pay handling fees of five to seven cents per coupon to the stores redeeming them. During FY 79, manufacturers paid handling fees of nearly \$650,000 for coupons turned in to the commissaries.

The commissaries don't get to keep the extra money, however. "We're paid the cost of the goods and the money goes into our stock fund," Champion says. "The handling fees go to the U.S. Treasury."

The handling fees paid for coupons turned in to Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) stores, on the other hand, go back to the customer, indirectly. During FY 80, AAFES stores handled more than two million coupons. The money for handling these coupons went into the welfare and recreation fund which supports the Army and Air Force recreational facilities.

Alfred Phillips, the commissary officer at Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C., says his store takes in about \$3,000 a month in coupons. "Coupons provide a definite savings for our customers," he says.

"It's a savings if the customers cut out the coupons for items they use in their homes. They shouldn't use a coupon for something they don't use, or, if it's a brand they don't know, just to save money."

Cutting them out, reading the fine print and carrying them to the store are too much trouble for some people. But, for those who don't mind, coupons save money.

one called "Ladycom" and another called "Family." They have coupons especially for military shoppers. They're only good in the commissary and the PX. And the magazines are free, too. You can't beat that."

"That's true, Sue. I have to admit, I have used coupons a few times. But, the only reason I did was because they were practically put into my hand."

"What do you mean?"

"You know how some manufacturers put the coupon inside the product? You'll be shaking out a cake mix and out pops a coupon. It's not very sanitary, as far as I'm concerned."

"Sometimes I don't know about you, Judy. Haven't you ever cut them off the back of a package?"

"Once or twice. But, I always forget to bring them when I go to the store. I just don't think it's worth the time and trouble to cut them out, read the fine print and carry them with me just to save 10 cents. If I'm going to buy something, I'll buy it regardless of the cost. I suppose you always remember to bring the coupons to the store

with you?"

"Not always. Usually, I keep them in a file box until I make out my shopping list. Those I know I'm going to use right away, I tack on the bulletin board in the kitchen. When I get to the commissary, I try to keep them organized so that when I get to the checkout, I can put them on top of the product. Otherwise, it holds up the line and makes the cashier's job harder."

"You're so considerate, Sue."

"Why, thank you, Judy!"

"Well, I just came over to tell you about Jim's promotion. I've got to get going. Tommy will be home from school soon."

"Oh Judy, before you go . . . do you still have the supplement from the Sunday paper? I accidentally threw mine out and there are some coupons in it I want."

"Sure Sue. I'll send Tommy over with it."

An hour later, Sue opens the door to find Tommy holding the shredded remains of the Sunday supplement.

"Mommy said to tell you she can use some coupons in here so she cut them out of this paper." □

# The Gift of Life

Story and photos by  
Maj. Clifford H. Bernab





**Question:** If a person passes out near you and shows no signs of life, what should you do?

a. *Take out a whip and start beating the body until pain causes the person to revive.*

b. *Find a fireplace bellows and use it to blow air into the victim.*

c. *Partially bury the victim*



Lana Mountford, U.S. Army Computer Systems Command, practices CPR on a lifelike training aid at a CPR class.

*leaving his head and chest exposed. Then splash water in his face.*

d. *Put the victim on a horse and let the horse walk around until the bouncing revives the victim.*

e. *Use Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to revive the victim.*

If you lived before the 14th century, choice "a" might have been the right answer. The bellows method dates back to about 1530 and was used in Europe for almost 300 years. Partial burial (the Russian method) and the trotting horse method were both used in the 1800s. But the correct choice today, in many cases, is CPR.

CPR is emergency treatment that provides artificial circulation and breathing to a person whose heart and lungs have stopped working. When the heart and lungs stop, time is critical. The time it takes to call for help could mean the difference between life and death or permanent disability and total recovery. Permanent brain damage can occur within four minutes of the time a person stops breathing.

According to the American Medical Association, there are about 650,000 cardiac-related deaths each year. More than half of those deaths occur outside a hospital and within two hours of the

first symptoms. Many of those deaths can be prevented by prompt, appropriate treatment.

What's that you say? You'll probably never be around anyone who's having a heart attack? It's a good thing for George Peiffer that Joanne Cerep didn't feel that way. Both work at the Military Ocean Terminal at Bayonne, N.J. One day, as Peiffer was leaving work, he suffered a heart attack and collapsed. As other employees stood helplessly by, Cerep immediately determined that there was no pulse or breathing. She began CPR procedures.

"He showed no sign of life when I started working on him," Cerep says. "I'm glad I had the training and knew what to do." Cerep saved Peiffer's life.

Of course, heart attack victims aren't the only ones who can be helped by CPR. According to an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, "Many victims who die as a result of such accidental causes as drowning, electrocution, or automobile accidents could be saved by the prompt and proper application of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency cardiac care."

You think you might like to be able to step up in an emergency and be able to save a life? So what's the problem? Oh, you think it must



Faye Grubbs and Lana Mountford team up to perfect their "Heimlich Maneuver" skills. Both are from the Computer Systems Command.

be hard to learn and takes up too much of your time. Rest easy. Neither is true.

The American Red Cross offers two basic CPR courses tailored to meet the needs and desires of various people. The complete CPR Modular System, which uses a self-paced workbook and includes emergency procedures for respiratory



Kim Unverferth, U.S. Army Computer Systems Command, applies mouth-to-mouth resuscitation on "Resusci-Anne."

and circulatory problems, takes about nine hours to complete. In addition to the workbook, students get help from expert Red Cross volunteer instructors and the benefit of realistic hands-on training with sophisticated, life-like manikins which actually "breathe" and have "heartbeats" which respond to proper treatment.

The second course is shorter and has less hands-on training.

At many posts, Red Cross volunteers conduct courses both during and after duty hours. In fact, CPR training can be part of a unit's normal training. Capt. Paul Sims and his wife Diana, of Fort Riley, Kan., are both qualified Red Cross instructors. They taught and certified 34 members of Sims' Ground Surveillance Platoon in CPR and other first aid treatment.

"A heart attack or other respiratory failure could happen to anyone on any day," Diana says. "This should probably be required training for all the units."

Sgt. Jerry Holliman, a platoon member who took the training, agrees. "You can never tell when you're going to have to use CPR."

So don't wait. Call your local Red Cross office and get involved. Someday, you might be able to give someone the gift of life. □





# CAPSTONE: A NEW SOLUTION TO AN OLD PROBLEM

Sp5 Bill Branley

IN the event of a war in Western Europe, thousands of Army National Guardsmen and Army Reservists will combine with active Army soldiers to go to the scene of the fighting. In the past, the guardsmen and reservists did not know in advance who they would deploy with, where they would go or who they would be taking orders from when they got there. Because of one of the Army's newest programs, CAPSTONE, they will know from now on.

Lt. Col. Frank Van Fleet, a training officer for the National Guard Bureau, says that the plan will do a lot to improve planning, training and overall management of available forces.

"This program gives commanders information they will need to know should they be ordered to

deploy," Van Fleet says.

The principle behind CAPSTONE is simple. Suppose the commander of a major overseas command determines that he needs a certain number of transportation units to carry out his wartime mission. He will normally have some of the units within his own command, but many will have to come from the continental U.S. Under CAPSTONE, specific Reserve Component units are selected to fill that need. The units selected will have that assignment as a permanent wartime mission. Commanders of those units will be able to plan and train for it.

"Now," Van Fleet says, "all unit commanders across the country will know, ahead of time, who they will deploy with, where they will go, what they will do and who they will





## CAPSTONE PUT TO THE TEST IN FLORIDA

SFC Dave Goldie

THE U.S. Army's CAPSTONE program was barely underway last spring when members of the 193rd Infantry Brigade, Panama, found themselves face-to-face with their new CAPSTONE "partners."

The 183 soldiers, who were hand-picked for their expertise in specific military subjects, trained at Camp Blanding, Fla., with 3,000 soldiers of the 53rd Separate Infantry Brigade, Florida Army National Guard.

Under the CAPSTONE program, the two units would deploy together during an actual mobilization. The exercise at Camp Blanding gave the members of each unit a chance to see how the other unit operates. The active Army troops were paired with their National Guard counterparts. The experience proved to be an eye-opener for both parties.

Sp4 Brenda Atteberry, a National Guard communications specialist, worked with the 193rd's 396th Signal Company during the training. "I learned more about my equipment in a week than I did in five years of drills," she said.

Commenting on training at their regular drills, CSM Joseph Tomko from the 53rd Brigade explained, "Much of our weekend drill time is taken up with administrative functions. When you only see your men two days a month, it's tough to devote all your time to field training."

The active duty soldiers also had their eyes opened. SFC James Murphy, from the 396th Signal Company, said he expected the Guardsmen to have outdated equipment that needed repair. "Instead," he said, "their equipment is in better condition than mine."

Another National Guard signal soldier, Sp4 Ralph Marlow, said, "During monthly drills, we have an opportunity to use our equipment, but in the field it's different. With the experience he has, Sgt. Murphy can tell us how to solve field problems right off the top of his head."

Sgt. William Long, an active Army soldier who also worked with the National Guard troops said, "Their attitude and enthusiasm are outstanding. They just lack field experience, which they are getting here."

The troops from the 193rd worked with the Guardsmen on mortars, scout operations, rappelling, communications and other combat operations. Rather than act as outsiders coming in to "teach," the 193rd soldiers let the Guardsmen do their jobs, offering assistance where it was needed.

In addition, teams of TOW and DRAGON gunners came from Fort Hood, Texas, to help National Guard gunners qualify on those weapons.

To make the training as realistic as possible, some soldiers from Panama acted as the Opposing Forces during the two-week session.

In spite of what might be considered a lack of field training, Col. Ward LeHardy, from the 193rd, said the 53rd was "well up the scale in being ready for combat. The brigade is well above the expectations I had before I came here."

Maj. Joseph Spina, also with the 193rd, added, "Some of the Guardsmen are bank presidents, others are college professors. When you consider that they train about one month a year, they do a great job."

After the exercise at Camp Blanding, the 193rd Infantry Brigade trained in Puerto Rico with its other CAPSTONE partner, the 92d Separate Infantry Brigade, Puerto Rico Army National Guard.

be taking orders from.

"However, they only know their slice of the mission." That, adds Van Fleet, is a built-in security precaution.

So that everyone benefits fully from the program, commanders of active and Reserve Component units who are "aligned" under CAPSTONE can communicate with each other. A major overseas commander can begin ironing out details with Reserve and National Guard commanders who will be taking orders from him during wartime. People from each unit form what is called a "planning association."

Where it's geographically possible, CAPSTONE-aligned units also form "training associations" to plan exercises and train together. Members of each unit can get to know their "wartime" partners.

But, many Guard and Reserve companies and battalions are aligned with active duty units thousands of miles away.

"In those cases," Van Fleet says, "the unit commanders will have to stick to their existing training programs. But, with the knowledge they have about their future missions, they can formulate training programs that will prepare their units for a specific task."

For soldiers in all components, CAPSTONE means greater speed and more organization when it comes time to mobilize and deploy. □

# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## Chess Anyone?



Sp4s Michael Fletcher, left, and Frederick Krewson led the Army chess team to victory in the 1980 Armed Forces tourney.

THE 1981 chess tournament for the championship of the Armed Forces is scheduled for September 15 through 23 in Washington, D.C. The Army, Air Force and Sea Services (Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard) have been invited to enter six-member teams. The Army won the championship in 1979 and successfully defended its title in 1980. Active duty soldiers may compete for places on the Army team. For information contact: Dorothy J. Schmid, Morale Support Directorate, HQDA-DAAG-MSA, Washington, D.C. 20314. Phone commercial (703) 325-8848 or autovon 221-8848 or 8849.

## "All-American" Champs



Members of the 1st Battalion (Airborne), 505th Infantry are the undisputed champion contortionists of the 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

In December the

1st/505th won the 1980 "All-American" Wrestling Championships. The unit won four weight classes and had a runner-up in a fifth. No other unit had more than one champion.

## PLAY BALL!

SPRING is in the air and so are baseballs. It's time once again for our "national" game to take over the sports pages.

Baseball is one of America's oldest sports. American historians like to claim that everything about the game, including the name, was invented in 1839 by Abner Doubleday in Cooperstown, N.Y. In fact, baseball probably has its roots in England.

No matter where it started, the formation of baseball clubs in the northeastern United States in the early 1800s led to our current National and American Leagues.

The Knickerbocker Baseball Club of New York, formed in the mid-1840s was a pioneer in the evolution of baseball here.

The interest in baseball slowed during the Civil War, but in 1865 a convention in New York attracted 91 clubs.

That same year amateurism faded as clubs began to pay some players in return for playing in occasional games. None of these players made their living from the game.

In 1867, a team in Rockford, Ill., began paying salaries to some of its players.

The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs was formed in New York City on February 2, 1876. That was the beginning of the National League.

For many years the

National League was the only game in town. It wasn't until about 1900 that a club from the Western League, a minor league organization formed in 1893, moved to Chicago and became the seed of the American League.

The club in Chicago named themselves the White Sox. Following that move, other clubs in the Western League tried to expand into cities abandoned by the National League over the years.

A two year baseball war began that led to an agreement in 1903 that gave equal importance to the National League and the old group of Western League clubs who were now known as the American League. Both leagues had eight teams.

Today the National League has 12 teams and the American League has 14. More importantly, the era of the superstar and of the supersalary has invaded the diamond. Many say that baseball's grueling 162-game schedule, and the drawing power of the superstars justify huge salaries.

There may be something to that. Even with more teams, higher ticket prices and games aplenty, Americans are going to baseball games in record numbers. In 1979 the National League drew 21,178,419 fans; the "younger" American League did even better. It entertained 22,371,979 fans. Maybe it's time you saw a game.



# REPORTERS IN GREEN

## Soldiers Who Report the News

Story and photos by MSgt. Matt Glasgow

**I**RAN RELEASES HOSTAGES  
... U.S. RAPID DEPLOY-  
MENT FORCE FORMS ...  
G.I. PAY RISES 11.7% ...  
XM-1 TANK APPROVED ...

If you've heard about any of these things, it's probably because a reporter scrambled to get the story for a newspaper or news broadcast.

The reporter's lot isn't an easy one. Keeping pace with the world's rapidly changing developments is a nearly impossible job. Even more difficult is the reporter's duty to tell each complex story in terms that everyone can understand.

In recent years, broadcast and print reporters have become vital parts of the Army. For the Army to function properly, the planner, the commander, and the soldier must exchange increasingly complex information, quickly and accurately.

That's one reason why there are about 950 soldiers and 2,100 civilians working on Army radio, television, newspapers, and magazines.

Broadcast specialists and print journalists keep soldiers informed about what's happening on their posts, in the Army, and sometimes around the world. Both also help win public support for the Army by telling civilians about the Army.

**"G**OOD MORNING!  
IT'S THE TWENTY-  
SEVENTH DAY OF  
MARCH AND THIS  
IS K-F-I-H, ROCKIN' ON," PFC  
Ira Collins tells Fort Hood radio  
listeners, as he cues up another hit  
record for them.



**Pvt. 2 Mark Vitullo, Ft. Hood Sentinel, works to beat another deadline.**

For the next four hours, Collins will give his 10,000-20,000 listeners the time, local news, weather, and special announcements mixed with top tunes. It's a show he has written, produced, and delivered often. But the job hasn't tied him to the studio.

"So far, I've been to Fort Harrison, Ind., Fort Chaffee, Ark., and three foreign countries. That's a lot of experience for a PFC," Collins says.

Soon after his arrival at Fort Hood, Collins was called to Fort Chaffee as part of a public affairs

team that handled the Cuban refugee crisis. Later, he went to Europe to cover REFORGER.

"We landed in Belgium, and worked in the Allied Press Camp at Ghent. When the USS Callahan came in with tracks and trucks we were there to cover it.

"We fed news reports to Associated Press, United Press International, Armed Forces Radio and TV, and STARS & STRIPES. I fed 10 news spots to the Armed Forces Network. Then we moved to Germany and I worked with the British Army of the Rhine."

Like most 71Rs, Collins is working toward building his qualifications as a professional broadcaster. Much of what he has learned came from the Defense Information School (DINFOS) at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. — the training ground for all military reporters. "They prepared me to become a broadcaster, but they didn't *make* me a broadcaster," Collins says. "You can only do that for yourself."

Although there are some closed-circuit radio and TV outlets on stateside posts, most of the best Army broadcasting jobs are overseas. The Armed Forces operate full-time radio and TV outlets in most countries where large numbers of U.S. troops are stationed.

Sp5 Shilo Weaver, another KFIH broadcaster, has managed a radio station in Osan, Korea and is headed for Europe with the hope of working in TV. "I volunteered to go overseas again because it's *real* over there. You're the only link the soldier has to the world, so you feel like you're really doing something

— serving the soldier,” she says.

Sgt. John Thurston, KFIH News Director, recalls watching Army TV reporters in Korea when he was an infantryman with the 2d Division.

“I used to wonder how they did that, and how they got into that MOS. But I never thought I’d become a part of it,” Thurston says.

One day, he got a chance to reenlist for the school. It changed his life, he says. “Since getting into this MOS, I’ve found there are reasons for every little thing the Army does. I’ve found I can help a lot of people with that knowledge.”

Helping people is a part of his profession, Thurston says. “For example, when the 1981 Defense Appropriations Bill and the Nunn-Warner Act were going through Congress, I jumped on all the information that was coming out, from every source, to make sure I didn’t miss any link in the chain of events.

“What that let me put on the air about benefits was not the kind of stuff our listeners would be able to read in their daily newspapers!

“If I help someone, if I give people information they need, it makes all the time and research worthwhile.”

**I**T’S 24 hours until press time for the weekly 28-page Fort Hood SENTINEL, the post newspaper.

Two major sports stories are still not in, one column is not done yet, and the week’s lead story is still in someone’s typewriter. On top of that, the front page pictures aren’t even developed yet. Tomorrow, the presses have to begin running at 3 p.m., so that 23,000 copies will reach readers before the weekend.

“I’m not worried about it,” says Sp4 Bobbi Kurowski, the newspaper’s 22-year-old editor. “It’ll get done. It’s just a matter of coordinating with everyone and looking after the odds and ends.”

After two years on the newspaper staff of one of the Army’s largest posts, Kurowski has gotten used to the pressure of deadlines, handling last-minute snags, and

solving production problems.

Her position might be the envy of many struggling young civilian journalists who wait years to get an editor’s slot. The SENTINEL, and many Army newspapers, are comparable in circulation and staff to many civilian, small town weeklies.

Pvt. 2 Mark Vitullo has the two sports stories to finish when he’s not busy being today’s duty driver. One way or the other, he says, both will be done on time.

I’m getting used to the deadline pressure but it’s scary sometimes. You put yourself on the line with everything you write!” he says.

One way or the other, the stories and pictures get done before morning. By 7 a.m., Kurowski, two assistant editors, and four proof-reading assistants are on the road to Temple, Texas, where the paper will be pasted-up and printed.

Before it goes to press, every word and photo must be checked and double-checked. There are



**PFC Ellsha Morris runs his live after-noon radio show at KFIH, Fort Hood.**

**Sp4s Bobbi Kurowski and Art Phelps put together the Sentinel.**

“In this job, you’re given the freedom to work on your own. It’s not restricted like some jobs. You tend to work nights and weekends a lot, but not because someone tells you to. You do it because you know you have to,” Vitullo says.

Sp4 Paul Spyrison, another SENTINEL reporter, has most of his stories finished for this week’s edition. But there’s a series to work on, his weekly column to do, and four or five stories “for when I have time.”

“Working on a newspaper is the biggest challenge I’ve ever faced.

headlines that don’t fit, and stories that are either too short or too long.

At the printer’s the newspaper is scattered, in bits and pieces, all over three long, layout tables. Little-by-little, the pieces for each page are found and pasted into page layouts. It’s all mind-dulling, eye-wearying work.

The presses begin to roll at exactly 3 p.m., pumping out copies at machine gun speeds. “It looks good,” someone says, and others agree. No one mentions that they’ll be doing the same thing, same time next week.



**M**ILITARY broadcasters and journalists come in every size, shape, and manner. About the only thing most of these people have in common, other than the uniform, is the school they attended — the Defense Information School.

DINFOS is no little red schoolhouse. On almost any given day, its students may produce a half dozen newspapers, a score of radio shows, and a couple of television newscasts. Ironically, none of these

broadcasters begin their 10-week course.

The broadcasting course comes as a shock to any student who arrives with the idea that a broadcaster is someone who just talks into a microphone. Before the course ends, each student must learn to run every major piece of equipment in the school's \$1 million radio and TV facility. To graduate, they must be able to handle TV cameras, film chains and radio boards. And they must direct and present their own

cal stumbles you hear on the air," says Sgt. Didi McGhee, a broadcast instructor. "Sometimes, the announcer will think the camera is not on him, and that the production is ended. So he takes his mike off, loosens his tie, and relaxes — while he's still on the air.

"And sometimes a student doesn't show up on time for a show. Everything is tightly scheduled, but the announcer may be back typing his script and losing track of time. We just go ahead without him.

"Then, just as the camera zooms in on an empty chair, the announcer walks in and says, 'Oh-oh! Am I on the air?'

"We just keep right on rolling, as he tries to put the mike on. This teaches them the importance of being on time," McGhee says.

During TV newscasts and shows, each student learns the 10,000 things that can go wrong as they take turns in jobs that have to be done to get the show on the air: announcing, operating cameras, directing, and running an audio console that looks like something out of a 747s cockpit.

Throughout the course, students do productions on their own. At the end of the course, they also do a complete TV production by themselves.

Not everyone who enters the course will graduate. Some lack the voice or diction needed to communicate clearly. Others find problems in reading or writing. "We have remedial programs and we work very hard with those students who have problems," McGhee says.

"Some can hear it when they have an articulation problem, and they can work on it. But if you can't hear that, or you can't read and write very well, you certainly cannot communicate. Those are prerequisites to being a broadcaster," McGhee says.

Other students learn they just can't stand the hectic pace. "It's a very intense course. There's a lot of pressure. But that's exactly what it will be like for them in the field. So we hit them with it now, and they'll know what to expect out there," McGhee says.



**DINFOS believes in hands-on training. Here, students in the broadcast course practice television production from two sides — in front of the camera and behind it.**

things ever reach an outside audience. It's all part of the DINFOS training program that serves the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard.

The school teaches fast-paced basic courses for broadcasters and journalists, both of whom may return later for intermediate and advanced courses. Public affairs officers also attend DINFOS for training in their jobs.

After attending a three-week common subjects course, journalists enter seven weeks of training as newspaper reporters and editors and

radio and TV shows.

"For me, there was a lot of pressure in the radio portion of the course," says Sp5 Susan Sharpe, a recent graduate. "There was so much to learn, and only so much time to do it in. We had to write and put on a one-hour radio show, including music, sports, and news. We stayed up late at night doing homework, writing spots, putting music sheets together, and getting our shows ready."

Mistakes are common early in the course.

"Students make all the typi-

"But we do have small classes, so there's a lot of opportunity to give students one-on-one instruction when they need it. The education they get is excellent. It's thorough, it's complete, and our instructors care."

Basic journalism students don't have it any easier than broadcasters.

One of the first things they learn is that there are at least 100 ways to start any story, and that 95 of the ways are probably wrong. They also get the three primary rules of journalism: "accuracy, accuracy, and accuracy."

After learning the basics of news and feature writing in the classroom, under deadline pressure, they're sent out to do their own stories. That means finding interesting subjects, interviewing people, gathering facts, and taking pictures of uncontrolled action — then rushing back to get it all down on paper before deadline time. For some, it means working far into the night.

"It's a pressure cooker in here, but the training is excellent," says Pvt. 2 Lynn Dutcher. "You can't get through here without applying yourself. It's hard, but I enjoy working under pressure."

"The instructors here are better than the ones I had in college. Most of them have worked on newspapers and know what they're talking about. Still, you have to want to learn, and be able to sit down and do it."

"We're going through our final exercise now," says Sp4 Charles Manley. "In it, we go out and gather stories for our four-page newspaper, and then put the paper together."

"It didn't have to take us the whole weekend, but we wanted this to be a great paper. And, since my name is on the by-line over my story, I want it to be the best story in the paper. Sacrificing a single weekend is a small price to pay for all that. Besides, we owe it to ourselves to do the best we can."

As many as one student in four may fail the journalism course. Some don't push hard enough. Others have trouble with the English

language.

Students who fail the DINFOS English diagnostic test are given a three week refresher English course from the start. Even then, some can't make it.

"Successful journalism students have to be people who enjoy reading," according to Maj. Larry Myers, Chief of the Editorial Division, Applied Journalism Department. "They have to have a sincere interest in the printed word. A lot (of journalism students) don't even



## **Students at DINFOS learn how to be good reporters and how to handle deadlines.**

read the newspaper! In other words, they don't know what's going on. And that's not a problem that's unique to the military."

Both the journalism and the broadcast courses are so stringent that both are worth college credits which most major schools will accept toward a degree.

Why are the courses so difficult? "Today, everything competes for the individual's attention . . . newspapers, advertising, schools, radios, television. There are so many things competing that it takes a really professional com-

municator to break through and get the message across," says Col. Donald E. Gelke, the school's commandant.

"If the communicator isn't first class, the message won't go through. You have to be a pro. For example, putting out a magazine is one thing. Getting people to read it is another."

"We play a key role in keeping the forces going. Overseas, all the commanders say the biggest single morale factor is the American Forces Radio and Television System. If we didn't have professionals there, we would lose that," Gelke says.

"There probably aren't too many jobs where you'll have a greater impact, for your rank, than you do as a journalist or broadcaster. But everything you do is high-visibility, and you've got to be right. If you're wrong, everyone knows about it."

To soldiers who hump a pack or wrestle tanks and artillery pieces all day, the job might seem like a get-over. But it does have its drawbacks. The hours are crazy and the pressure never lets up. You can work for hours, or days, on an assignment that will never be used. There are never enough hours in the day. On top of that, when your unit goes into combat, you'll go with them and cover the war.

But for those who like the work, it's the best job in the Army. Army broadcasters and journalists can, and do, staff publications like STARS & STRIPES and SOLDIERS, or run radio and TV stations around the world. And they hold positions of responsibility in journalism and broadcasting that their civilian counterparts wait years to get.

There are chances to help people, see things, and become well known. Many story assignments carry them on temporary duty to foreign lands and world capitals, wherever the action is. And who knows? There is always the chance, if you're good enough, work hard enough, and get lucky, that you might become the next Walter Cronkite, Carl Bernstein, or at least a Matt Glasgow. □





# The Magic of Disney World

Story by Maj. Clifford H. Bernath  
Photos courtesy Disney World © 1980

"MAGIC KINGDOM? Humph! The only magic we'll find is how fast they can make our money disappear!"

"Don't be such a sourpuss," my wife says. "Relax. Enjoy yourself."

Enjoy? It's kind of hard to relax when you've just paid more than \$60 for your family of four to spend two days at an "amusement" park. This better be good, I think to myself.

"Hey, Dad. There's Peter Pan. Let's go see Peter Pan," says number one son as he runs off in that direction.

"Look at that line," I think to myself. "We'll be in it for hours. No, wait. There are a lot of people but they all seem to be moving. Wow, the line really IS moving. This may not be so bad."



Minutes later, we're flying over the Darling's house.

"Dad! There's Nanna down there. Tinkerbell's sprinkling pixie dust on her." Number two son's eyes are bulging in their sockets.

"Look over there. It's Peter Pan fighting Captain Hook!" Suddenly, I realize that was me shouting. I feel like I AM flying over Never Never Land. This is really neat. They'll have a hard time beating this. But I'm willing to let them try.

"C'mon kids. Hurry up. There's the Pirate's of the Carribean up ahead," I shout as I run off toward the Cove.

Disney World, in Orlando, Fla., is not *just* an amusement park. It's a way of life. As you pass through the arched entrances, you enter a world of rides, shows





and adventures. But, perhaps the greatest fantasy fulfilled is that you are the boss in Disney World. You are royalty. You won't be hassled. No one who works there will be rude. Everyone will smile at you. The place is kept unbelievably clean. There may be some long lines, but seldom will you have to wait long for your next adventure.

What's that you say? Sounds great, but your budget is a problem? The fact is that Disney World is not cheap. But with careful planning and the aid of your recreational services office, you can afford to treat yourself to the holiday of a lifetime.

When you go can affect your costs. Twice a year, Disney World offers special Armed Forces Days rates for active duty military people, retired military, disabled veterans, active reservists, Civil Service per-

sonnel working on military installations and their immediate families. For Spring 1981 Armed Forces Days will run the entire month of May.

Normally, you can buy two-day unlimited passes for the Magic Kingdom for \$20 per adult, \$18 for each child between the ages of 12 and 17 and \$16 for each child three to 11 years old. Unlimited passes entitle you to unlimited use of facilities and transportation all day long, as many times as you can fit into the day.

You usually can't buy a one-day unlimited pass but you can during Armed Forces Days for \$9.50 per person. If you're planning to spend two days at the park, you don't really save that much. But if you want to spend one or three days, you do.

Another good thing about Armed

Page 46, top to bottom: 98th Army Band, Ft. Rucker, Ala., took part in Armed Forces Days last Nov. They performed and found time for fun. Travelling in the park is an adventure whether by horse trolley, steamer or other means. Center: Space Mountain is the roller coaster of the future. Above: Well equipped campsites and swimming are available.





River Country offers a day's entertainment by itself. Long and twisting water slides, cliffs to dive from, and ropes and tires to swing out on are only a few of the treats there.

Forces Days is that they occur during the "off" seasons. That usually means reduced rates at hotels, smaller crowds and better weather.

But if you can't make it during Armed Forces Days, there's still a way to save some money on admissions. Stop by your recreational services office and ask for a Magic Kingdom Club Membership Card. It's free and with it you get a discount on admission to Disney World. You also get other discounts at the park. With the discount on admission, the cost is comparable to Armed Forces Days prices.

Unfortunately, the cost of admission is only one cost you have to be concerned with. For those who don't live within an easy ride of Orlando, there's the cost of staying someplace overnight.

Perhaps as no other place in the world, Disney's world is a complete life support system. Everything a person, a family, a family's dog or a family's car needs to survive, in comfort, is there. That includes

places to spend the night. There are hotels, villas, campgrounds and trailers. All are convenient, luxurious, clean, well-kept and expensive. It's not that you don't get what you pay for. It's just that you get a lot and you pay a lot for it.

Resort hotels at Disney World run from \$65 to \$85 per night. Villas can cost between \$90 and \$130 per night. Campsites, which include hookups, cost \$18 and \$20; or you can rent a trailer for \$70 per night. If you can afford these prices, you won't be disappointed with what you're getting.

But, if you can't, there are alternatives. The areas surrounding Disney World are filled with hotels, motels and other places to park weary bodies at the end of a long day. Prices start at less than \$30 a day. And most are within 15 to 20 minutes of the park. For more information on where to stay, you can write to the Orlando Chamber of Commerce, 74 East Ivanhoe, Orlando, Fla. 32804. Or you can call them at Area Code 305-425-1234. They'll send you a complete list of places to stay.

On the other hand, if you're interested in more information about Disney World accommodations, write to Walt Disney World Guest Information, P.O. Box 40, Lake Buena Vista, Fla. 32830.

Food is another expense; one which your stomach won't let you forget. Like everything else in the Magic Kingdom, you can get almost any kind of food you want. Many of the fancy restaurants require reservations. Burgers and hot dogs are easy to come by and the prices are reasonable. But, since you can enter and leave the park as often as you wish, you can eat anywhere you like. There are places to fit every budget.

"Boy, do you believe that place?" I say to my wife as I roll over to turn out the lights on our first night home from vacation. "They really know how to make you feel good."

"Yes, dear," wife says. "You're in a pretty good mood, considering you just finished tallying up how much we spent. How'd we do?"

"Not bad, if you don't count the souvenirs. Believe it or not, the two nights at the motel, food and admission to Disney World only cost \$195.56 for the four of us. Makes me feel like we're still in Fantasyland."

"Maybe you are. Good night, Mickey."

"Good night, Minnie." □





# THE ARMY WAS THERE.... INAUGURATION '81

**Maj. Clifford H. Bernath Photos by SOLDIERS Staff**

FOR most Americans, the 1981 Presidential Inauguration was a gala event that took place on January 20, 1981. But, for the military, the inaugural story began six months earlier.





In addition to bands and marching units, service people put in communication lines (above) and formed a cordon along the parade route (right). They also helped rehearse the swearing-in ceremony (top and center, p.51).







TELEVISION viewers who watched the inaugural parade saw a lot of uniforms and precision marching. They probably didn't realize, however, that there were about 3,700 service people marching out there.

But the real story of the military support of the inaugural rests in the thousands of service people who weren't seen on TV.

All told, more than 11,000 service people helped make the swearing-in, parade and all the related activities the success they were. About 5,000 of those were from the Army.

Planning for the events began formally on August 1, 1980

caster, S.C., became the first battalion-sized National Guard unit to march in an inaugural parade.

Everyone read about all the VIPs who came to the Nation's capital, but who read about how they got around once they got there?

Much of that responsibility fell to the Transportation Subcommittee of the AFIC. More than 500 military drivers, about 150 of whom were Army, helped maintain 24-hour taxi service. One-hundred-fifty of those were assigned as VIP drivers. Others were in the Executive Drivers section for the President's personal staff, or in the Inaugural Motor Pool furnishing long-term driving support. Still others were in the Taxi Fleet providing pick-up and drop-off service.

During one day in November, the Taxi Fleet drove 8,000 miles and used 700 gallons of gas. And that was before things got busy.

Another AFIC element, the Medical Subcommittee, also went unnoticed by most TV viewers. But there were more than 240 medical aid team members (about 80 from the Army) staffing 21 aid stations and 27 ambulances during the inaugural activities. Their job was to provide emergency medical care to all participants and spectators.

It didn't snow the day of the inauguration, but the Army was ready in case it did. The 76th Engineer Battalion, Fort Meade, Md., and the 11th Engineer Battalion, Fort Belvoir, Va., plus other Virginia and Maryland National Guard units had 400 people standing by for snow removal and another 400 as back-ups. In addition, there were 29 dump trucks, 16 graders and 19 bucket loaders on hand. The parade was scheduled to proceed regardless of the weather.

Snow removal was just one of the responsibilities of the Logistics Subcommittee of the AFIC. The logistics people were also responsible for billeting people who came from outside the D.C.



with the formation of the Armed Forces Inaugural Committee (AFIC). AFIC is a joint service committee under the Presidential Inaugural Committee. It grew to about 1,600 by the time of the inauguration.

AFIC's job was to coordinate all military personnel and equipment requirements. And what requirements!

There were 14 Army marching units out there representing the Active Army and the Reserve Components . . . units like the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; a battalion from the 82d Airborne, Fort Bragg, N.C.; and Fort Hood's First Cavalry Division Horse Platoon. The Third Battalion, 178th Field Artillery, Lan-





Many service people were out on Jan. 11 to rehearse the parade and swearing in, right down to the gun salutes.

area to participate, and for other parade support.

Examples of other support included vehicles, tents with heaters, latrines, dumpsters, generators, blankets, radios, folding chairs, putting up snow fences and all the parade signs and feeding the participants. About 600 gallons of coffee, alone, were served on inauguration day.

Another group that most

people didn't see, but who had an important (and often thankless) job, was the military police. Some, like the nearly 300 MPs from Fort Bragg, N.C., travelled far and worked hard and didn't even get to see the parade. Their job was to keep tourists and unauthorized people out of restricted areas.

Two units from Fort Campbell, Ky., performed another important role. The Second "Air Assault" Brigade, 1st Battalion, 501st Infantry, and the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry served as the Capitol Cordon. These 780 soldiers provided security for the Capitol area and rendered military salutes to the President.

There was also a 1,700 person military cordon placed at regular intervals along the entire parade route. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force each furnished 425 people for this duty.

Even all this was only a portion of the support provided by the Army and the other services. There were more than 300 ushers who helped seat guests at the swearing-in ceremony and at the parade reviewing stand.

There were signal soldiers who had to put up antennas and other communications equipment to support the mission.

And bus drivers who had to report to motor pools in the cold, dark of the mornings to ready their vehicles to transport other troops who were participating in the inaugural events.

And there were more . . . too many more to name them all. There were even military people standing in for the Presidential party at the swearing-in rehearsal on January 11.

It was indeed, a massive support effort from all the military services.

Eleven thousand service people came from around the country to help show the world what too many people take for granted . . . the orderly transfer of the nation's leadership.

They did their jobs well; so well, that most of the nation never realized they were there. □



# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott



"... and now it's time for the Ed Frimly Show, starring your host Sgt. Ed Frimly..."

## NEW PERSONNEL POLICY

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:** Due to increased competition and a keen desire to remain in business, we find it necessary to institute a new policy. Effective immediately, we are asking that somewhere between starting and quitting time and without infringing too much on the time devoted to lunch, coffee breaks, rest periods, story telling, ticket selling, golfing, auto racing, vacation planning and rehashing yesterday's T.V. programs, that each employee try to find some time that can be set aside and be known as the Work Break.

To some, this may seem to be a radical innovation, but we honestly believe the idea has great possibilities. It can conceivably be an aid to steady employment, and might also be a means of assuring regular paychecks.

THE MANAGEMENT

## WHAT'S A CADET?

RECENTLY, third grade students from the West Point Elementary School (U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.) were asked to explain what a cadet is. Their answers reveal a side of the Long Gray Line that few of us knew existed.

"A cadet is a person who eats in the mess hall or goes to school. A cadet can't go out with another cadet until June. I bet they can't wait until June."

"A cadet is a young soldier. They sleep in barracks and go to school just like us children."

"A cadet is a person who joined the Army to be a soldier. They hardly get any sleep because they get up early and go to bed late. They don't get to eat cake and drink beer."

"A cadet is a person in the Army who grows up and becomes a soldier."

"A cadet is a beginner Army man."

"A cadet is very hungry and they dig out your ice box."

"A cadet is a smart and nice and quiet person."

"A cadet thinks Navy is no good."

"A cadet is a person with no car. They have to walk almost all the time. They live in a special house."

"A cadet is a rank that is lower than a private."

"A cadet is a person who goes in the field and who jumps off a high diving board."

"A cadet is someone who works hard. A long time ago the cadet school was just for boys. Now it is for boys and girls."

"A cadet is someone who can jog at least five miles."

## WHERE IN THE ARMY ARE YOU?

**MATCH** the combat unit on the left with the correct location on the right. Some of the locations apply to more than one unit.

### Combat Unit

1. \_\_\_ 4th Infantry Division
2. \_\_\_ 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment
3. \_\_\_ VII Corps
4. \_\_\_ 9th Infantry Division
5. \_\_\_ 3d Armored Division
6. \_\_\_ III Corps Artillery
7. \_\_\_ 2d Infantry Division
8. \_\_\_ 1st Cavalry Division
9. \_\_\_ 25th Infantry Division
10. \_\_\_ 38th AD Artillery Brigade
11. \_\_\_ 193d Infantry Brigade
12. \_\_\_ 10th Special Forces Group

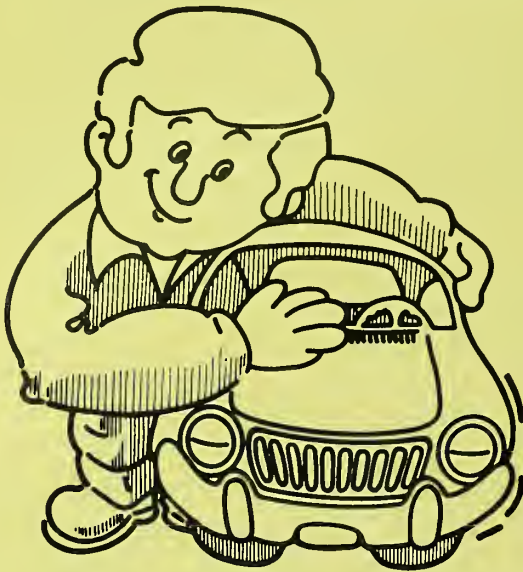
### Location

- a. Fort Hood, Texas
- b. Fort Carson, Colo.
- c. Fort Devens, Mass.
- d. Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
- e. Fort Lewis, Wash.
- f. Fort Sill, Okla.
- g. Korea
- h. Germany
- i. Panama

## CONSUMER CORNER

### Checked Your Shock Absorbers Lately?

Car Care Council, Dearborn, Mich.



• How long since you had your car's shock absorbers checked? Probably too long, according to the Car Care Council, a public information agency whose role is to make motorists more aware of the benefits of proper car maintenance. The Council surveyed 1,231 automotive repair shops, asking what services and components were considered most neglected by car owners. The mechanics listed shock absorbers as third most overlooked components, led only by transmission services and battery cable maintenance.

The report from the service trade parallels other information released by the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, who researched 10,000 car owning households. Among those driving original-owner cars, 57.7 percent had never had shock absorbers replaced. Half of the cars in question were five years old before getting new shocks. (Average age of original owner cars was 3.86 years.)

According to the Car Care Council the typical replacement cycle for shock absorbers is two to three years.

How do you know if your car needs new shock absorbers? The Council says the first indication is the feel of the vehicle, the way it handles. If the car seems to nosedive when stopping quickly and bounce when driving, that's one sign. Another is described as float or drift through turns, because wheels are not maintaining proper contact with the road. Similarly, if the wheels hop during sudden stops, shocks are probably worn excessively. Body roll in turns is yet another indication of lost ride and handling control.

Still another test is to bounce the car up and down. If it rocks more than twice when you release it, you may need new shocks.

For visual examination of the shock absorbers, put the car on a lift. Check the tubular part of the shock absorber for signs of oil. You cannot replace shock absorber fluid because it's sealed in. Therefore, leakage means wear.

Replacement shock absorbers should be of heavier duty type than those that come on most new cars in order to restore new-car feel. The additional firmness provided by the heavier shock absorber can help compensate for more "limber" suspension as a car grows older.

However, new shocks cannot correct excessively worn components. A car in that condition should have necessary parts replaced and wheels aligned for satisfactory steering and handling, the Car Care Council says.

The Car Care Council also suggests that you have regular tune-ups. If your car needs new spark plugs, an air filter plus possibly a few other parts and adjustments, you might be losing 10 percent or more of your car's efficiency.

If you drive 15,000 miles a year in a car that normally gets 15 miles per gallon, you are using about 1,000 gallons a year. At \$1.35 per gallon that's an annual gas bill of \$1,350. If you are losing 10 percent efficiency because you need a tune-up, that's \$135 worth of gas down the drain. If you spend \$40 for a tune-up, you have begun saving that \$135 for a modest \$40 investment. It's worth it.



### Active Duty Option For RC 2LTs

- National Guard and Reserve second lieutenants are invited to serve three-year active duty tours under a new voluntary program to fill vacancies in the active Army. The opportunity is available to second lieutenants of all branches except the Medical Services Corps, Nurse Corps, Chaplain candidates and other special branches.

Interested officers should send applications through channels to: U.S. Army Reserve Component Personnel and Administration Center, ATTN: AGUZ-RCA-AD, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. 63132. Applications from nonunit personnel should be mailed directly to the above address.

Applications must include DA Form 160, proof of appointment, college transcripts, performance reports and a recent full-length photograph. For further information, call toll free (800) 325-1874; autovon 693-7623 or 7207; (314) 263-7623 or 7207.

### Army Pay is Subject to Garnishment

- Army personnel are subject to having their pay "garnished" if they are failing to make alimony and child support payments.

Under current regulations, parties seeking to bring garnishment actions against a soldier must first obtain garnishment orders from local courts or through other procedures established by state law. The court order should be sent to: U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center, ATTN: FINCL-G, Indianapolis, Ind. 46249, by "registered mail" or "certified mail--return receipt requested." It should include specific identifying information about the debtor to prevent unnecessary delays. For more information, check Sect. B, Chap. 7, Department of Defense Pay Manual.

- This year 69,663 college men and women are enrolled in the Army's Senior Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC). This year's enrollment represents a 9.4 percent increase over last year and the seventh consecutive year of significantly increased enrollment.

One reason for the steady increase in enrollment was the admission of women into ROTC in 1972. That year 212 women enrolled. This year more than 16,000 women are in ROTC.

Other likely causes for the continued increases are changes in attitudes toward the Army and service as an officer, financial benefits and initiatives such as the Simultaneous Membership Program and the Expand the Base concept.

Another initiative which is likely to attract college students to ROTC is an additional 5,500 scholarships recently approved by Congress. With the additional scholarships, the total number of scholarships available through Army ROTC will now be 12,000.

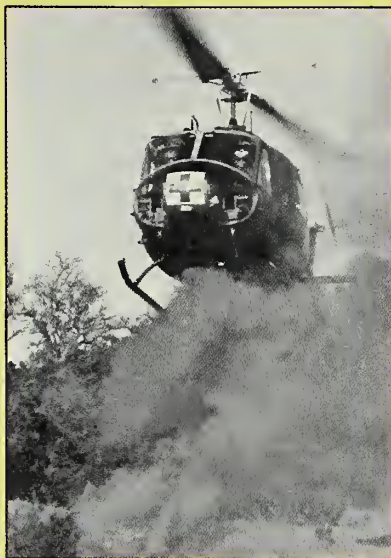
- Eugene Probst, an Army civilian technician, is conducting a light transmission test on the Army's new protective mask. A light transmission test determines the clarity of the flexible lens. The new mask is undergoing final engineering testing at the Chemical Systems Laboratory, an activity of the Army Armament Research and Development Command at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The new protective mask provides protection against chemical and biological agents. Its single flexible lens makes it suitable for use by aircraft and combat vehicle crews. The new mask features easy to change external filters in canisters and accessories for drinking and performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Troops will begin seeing the new protective mask in the mid-1980s.



## Combat Care

- A new one-week course to train military physicians in combat and disaster medicine is being given at Camp Bullis, a training area under the jurisdiction of Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. The Department of Defense Combat Casualty Care Course is designed for Army, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard doctors being assigned to positions where doctors are likely to care for casualties in wartime. It gives the doctors intensive field training in ground and air medical evacuation, decontamination of chemical warfare casualties and emergency medical support.

The course is given under the auspices of the Uniformed Services University School of Medicine in Bethesda, Md., and is being hosted by the Army Surgeon General and the U.S. Army Health Services Command.



## COLA Changes In Germany

- Soldiers in Germany are finding less money in their paychecks lately because of an improvement in the U.S. dollar-Deutsche Mark exchange rate. In deciding when and how much to change the Cost of Living Allowance (COLA), the Department of Defense (DoD) Per Diem Committee reviews currency exchange rates daily. When the dollar loses enough value against another currency, allowance rates are increased for service people assigned to that country. However, when the dollar gains strength against another currency, as it has in Germany recently, reductions in the allowances must be made. COLA is designed to offset disadvantages caused by differences in exchange rates for soldiers living in foreign countries.

## Volunteer for Recruiting Duty

- Qualified soldiers who wish to volunteer for recruiting duty may submit requests together with a current DA Form 2 and 2-1 on a DA Form 4187 through channels to MILPERCEN. The request must be indorsed by the applicant's battalion commander who must communicate that the applicant is a worthy representative of the NCO Corps, able to favorably represent the Army in a civilian environment, and meets the requirements of AR 601-1.

## 1981 AER Drive Underway

- The 1981 Army Emergency Relief (AER) fund campaign started March 1, 1981, and will run until July 1. This year's theme is "People Helping People."

"AER is Army people helping Army people," says Gen. E.C. Meyer, Army chief of staff. "Traditionally, we have taken pride in caring for our own....I wholeheartedly recommend your enthusiastic, generous and voluntary support."

Assistance to soldiers through AER has increased every year since 1976. During 1980, more than \$10.2 million were provided to both active and retired Army people. This amount was the largest amount ever paid in one year and double the amount paid in 1976.

AER financial assistance is available to help all Army people, active and retired, and their family members when they have a valid emergency. Applications for assistance can be made at any AER section, often located at Army Community Service centers. Assistance is given normally as an interest-free loan, and sometimes as a combination loan and grant. AER's Educational Assistance is a secondary program available to children of Army people.

Answers to The Lighter Side, Page 53

WHERE IN THE ARMY ARE YOU?: 1. b 2. h 3. h 4. e 5. h 6. f 7. g 8. a 9. d 10. g 11. i 12. c



SFC Bill Dyal  
of Fort Hood's  
Horse Platoon  
was one of  
thousands of  
military per-  
sonnel who  
participated  
in the in-  
auguration of  
our 40th  
President.



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Disney's Magic Kingdom

PAGE 45



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# SOLDIERS

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MAY 1981



New people, places  
and things to enjoy off-duty; new  
challenges and realism on  
duty...it's all part of...



355.05  
R...

## DUTY IN GERMANY



# THE WIZARDS OF WAR

One of the things that makes Opposing Forces (OPFOR) training so interesting and valuable, is the opportunity to see and use real threat equipment and weapons from rifles to major combat vehicles like this Soviet tank. The threat materials provided to OPFOR units throughout the Army are reconditioned and distributed by the 11th MI Battalion located at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. For an inside look at what the battalion does, see The Wizards of War, page 28.







# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
MAY 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 5

Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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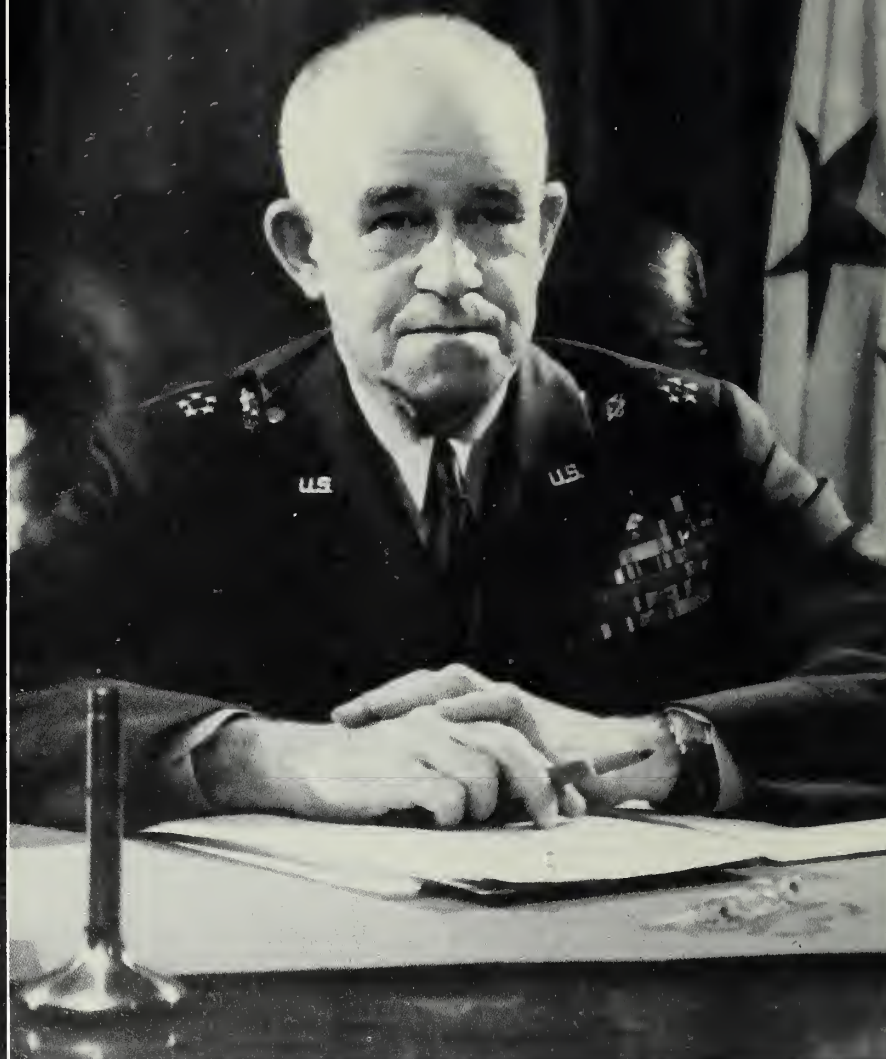
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# A SOLDIER'S STORY

"Military command is as much a practice of human relations as it is a science of tactics and a knowledge of logistics."



GENERAL of the Army Omar Nelson Bradley — a soldier for more than 69 years — died in New York on April 8, 1981. He served in the Army longer than any man in U.S. history. He was 88 years old.

He earned the title "GI's General" because of the rapport he established with his troops and because of his reputation for looking out for their interests.

Known for keeping his command post close to the front lines, Gen. Bradley was called "the finest army group commander" by General of the Army George C. Marshall, during World War II.

Successively during the war, he commanded first a division, then a corps, an army and finally a group of armies.

His last command, the 12th U.S. Army Group in Europe, numbered more than 1.3 million combat troops — the largest body of American soldiers ever to serve under one field commander.

After the war, the general became administrator of Veterans' Affairs and assisted in the post-war demobilization of American forces.

In 1949, the post of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was created. General Bradley was the first to fill that position — the highest post an officer of the U.S. Armed Forces can fill.

He was promoted to the rank of General of the Army on September 22, 1950.

General Bradley served the military and our country long after World War II was over.

He served as a member of the President's Committee for the Employment of the Physically Handicapped; as a director of the United States Wheel Chair Sports Fund; and as the chairman of the board of directors of the George C. Marshall Research Foundation.

The "GI's General" maintained his interest in the soldier throughout his career. During the past few years, he visited with the troops at Fort Bliss, Texas, and talked on Leadership at the Sergeants Major Academy, the Air Defense School and the NCO Academy at that post. □

Title and quotes from "Bradley, A Soldier's Story," by Omar N. Bradley.





Bradley discusses strategy with Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.



With Gen. Douglas MacArthur, January 1950.



Winston Churchill visits Lt. Gen. Bradley, Commander, 12th Army Group, 1944.



Bradley autographs Pvt. John Powell's helmet in Germany, near Hurtgen, in 1945.



Left, a 1915 graduate of West Point, Bradley troops the line of a new generation of cadets. Above, being sworn in as Army Chief of Staff, February 1948.

# feedback

## OPINIONS ON ABORTION

"The Reality of Abortion" (Mar. 81) fell far short of the mark it alleged to strike in the editor's note; namely, to "inform readers about some of the realities of abortion."

The article is tilted totally toward having the abortion. Shot through the article is the reference to failed or untaken contraceptive methods; never is there a mention of the moral/biblical injunction to abstain from the sex act outside of marriage.

And it fails to mention any of the hundreds of volunteer-manned centers across the country which counsel women in the alternatives to abortion and then assist, free of charge, to bring a new life into the world.

I believe you owe your readers far more balance than you gave them.

Lt. Col. Jerome R. Daly  
Alexandria, Va.

There are many biological indications that an unborn baby is a human from the moment of conception. At 20 days after conception, the heartbeat of the unborn baby begins. This is a legal sign of life. At 6 weeks, brain waves can be measured. Absence of brain waves is a legal sign of death. At 8 weeks, the unborn baby can move its arms and legs and at 10 weeks it is breathing. At 12 weeks, the unborn baby experiences pain, responds to touch and is able to hear.

Abortion is cold-blooded murder of a helpless and innocent human being.

Ralph A. Marson, DAC  
Warren, Mich.

As a soldier and taxpayer I was not pleased to see your article on abortion. I believe the author tried to be objective, but the publishing of the article gives the impression that the Army supports abortion as an "out" for women who do not want to have a child they and their sex partners (married or otherwise) have made.

In the simplest terms, most women abort for reasons of convenience. And convenience is not a moral justifi-

cation for the killing of the unborn.

The right of an unborn person to his life must take precedence over the convenience, finances or public esteem of a mother or father who want to abort.

Abortion is not birth control; it is the killing of an already conceived child. Abortion is not moral, it is only legal.

2d Lt. Kevin E. Sherlock  
APO San Francisco

The military community has a need to know more about itself. This was splendidly done in your abortion article. Although the attempt to inform may be taken offensively by some (or even many), the fact remains that so much ignorance yet exists about this crucial issue.

It cannot be forgotten that an expectant mother, whether married or not, has a right to make a determination about her body.

It is logical that the military be instrumental in developing workshops to orient families--yes, even children--about the realities and dangers of abortion and the overall effect it can have on everyone, especially the expectant mother.

Sp5 Adalino Cabral  
Boston, Mass.

On concept and execution: OUTSTANDING! You touched just about every major issue and put it in a context of valuable information and deeply moving personal interest. Well rounded!

This article should be put in a hand-out form and be given wider dissemination.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) J.H. Goodner  
Paducah, Ky.

I have been a vocal and active advocate of abortion on demand since I was a medical student.

As far as I'm concerned, banning abortions in military hospitals is equivalent to establishing religious doctrine in a government institution.

The Supreme Court decision on

abortion was a victory for the forces of enlightenment and reason. In denying abortion to women in the Army and its female family members, the DOD spits in the face of this decision and denies many women their constitutional due.

Lt. Col. Charles S. Lipton  
Fort Dix, N.J.

Realizing that you touched upon adoption as one of the alternatives to abortion, I want to appeal to any woman who is considering the termination of her pregnancy.

I'm adopted. Two wonderful parents cared for me and my brother (who is also adopted), taught me values and guided me with love. Yet the woman who 'gave me up' must have been wonderful, too. She loved me enough to let another raise me.

Won't you let a childless couple turn your misfortune into their joy?

Lois Muhasky  
APO New York

## SOLDIER HEROES

I congratulate Capt. Nason for his article, "Heroes in Coveralls" (Mar. 81).

It's men and women such as he described, and those in the 88th GS Maint. Co. and the 568th TC (ACFT, GS), 222d Avn. Bn. (Fort Wainwright, Alaska) who keep the Army rolling and flying.

The Army's readiness posture would be severely cramped without the dedicated services of these soldier mechanics. With pride, they serve.

SFC Roy A. Payne  
Fort Rucker, Ala.

## OPINIONS ON COVERS

Thank you for taking the pictures of women off the back page. But I hate to see such a good spot go for just any ol' picture, so I have two suggestions.

You could print mini-posters on the back page which could be put up in the barracks or the office.

Or, you could have a photo contest among soldiers and print the best





Compiled by Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz

twelve pictures during a year. If you didn't feel you could handle a contest, you could still ask for people to send in their best photos to be considered each month.

Normo Kelch  
APO Miami

*Your suggestions are good. We welcome photos from soldiers; that's why we started the photo feature on the inside back cover last April. Any soldier who wants to submit photos should first write us for our Style Guide.*

OK, first you took my women off the back inside cover. Now you give me Mr. Muscles on your back outside cover of the March issue. What did I do to warrant this treatment? You've got to wear me off women a lot slower than this.

Sp5 Kevin E. Geoghegan  
Fort Drum, N.Y.

#### BEFORE GOING OVERSEAS

RE: "Overseas Duty," (Mor. 81). It was well written, but you left out a few major points.

Before PCSing to Europe or wherever, soldiers should take the Headstart courses back in the states. They are very important. The ones in Europe are only a few days long.

Also, get a sponsor by writing your overseas unit as soon as you come down on orders.

A six week Headstart course in the U.S. and a reliable sponsor can make all the difference in the world to soldiers joining us in Europe from stateside.

Sp4 Michael S. Grianoldi, Jr.  
APO New York

I would like to comment on your article, "Overseas Duty" (Mar. 81).

As a soldier on levy for assignment to Germany, your article was very helpful to me.

It was very informative, clear and it pointed out a lot of important facts that soldiers need to know before going overseas. After reading this

article, I have a better understanding about preparing my family and myself for an overseas assignment.

Thank you for such a helpful and informative article. Keep up the good work in keeping us soldiers informed.

Sp4 Bernard Brooks  
Fort Jackson, S.C.

#### ADVICE ON ALCOHOL

If this letter helps any soldier, it will be worth the printing. Moderate use of alcohol at home and reasonable enjoyment of Army clubs are legitimate enjoyments. They belong.

My words are offered humbly to that young or old soldier whose eyes are boiling ingots at down; whose checkbook register resembles a kindergarten drawing; whose waking nights hover between horror and despair; who sponges shamelessly in the glowing lounge and cringes shamefully when friends pass him in the sunlight: the nominee for the night-rider of nousea and neuroticism.

I am not a preacher. I am a recovering alcoholic. You may or may not believe in God, the Army, your country, or your family. But if you believe in yourself as a person there are a variety of legitimate programs of a non-punitive nature available to you at every Army base which you can use, if you make the effort, to save your health and sanity.

FDR gave Eisenhower and MacArthur the means to win victories, but they had to use their brains and effort to get the job done. My old and dear comrades, put down that bottle, pick up your rifle and pack, and, in cooperation with the Army which we all love, you may yet win your own shining victory of dignity and self-control.

Come on, you bleeding blighters! Let's live before we die!

Name withheld  
Fort Myer, Va.

#### OPSEC OPINION

Your article on Operations Security (OPSEC) (Mor. 81) was interesting and to the point. Good peocetime OPSEC practices can go a long way toward

saving lives in the event of war. OPSEC is everyone's business, and with the wide distribution received by SOLDIERS, you've done a creditable job in informing Army personnel of the need for security.

Lt. Gen. Glenn K. Otis  
Washington, D.C.

#### NOT DEPENDENTS

Reference the letter by Sp5 Laurie C. Simms in "Feedback" (Mor. 81).

Military wives are independent! They may benefit from the same benefits their husbands get but they do work for them. How many times has Sp5 Simms had dinner ready only to have her husband called back to work? How many times has her husband or father been overseas without his family and had to pay the bills, take care of the kids and find time to write a letter to her loved one overseas.

As for waiting in lines, doesn't she realize that at the time she chooses to go to the PX the fathers or husbands are at work? By the time they get home all they want to do is relax and enjoy their families.

A wife and children of a military man have to wait forever to see a doctor while Sp5 Simms can go on sickcall and see a doctor a lot sooner. Some places don't have a dentist to take care of dependents so they must go to a civilian.

I know what I'm talking about because my father was military most of my life and I had to wait in line while the guys in uniform went before me. I am now in the Army myself and I don't have a complaint against the dependents because I know what they're going through. Once again, they are very 'INDEPENDENT.'

Sp4 Virginia M. Emerick  
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

# GERMANY

## IT'S WHAT YOU MAKE IT

Capt. Gardner M. Nason

Capt. Gardner M. Nason





THESE are the best of times. These are the worst of times. For U.S. soldiers and their families stationed in Germany, both can be true. But, luckily for most, the choice is theirs.

Opinions vary about a tour in Germany. This is because the demands placed on soldiers there are uncommon — but so are the opportunities.

"I don't think there's anyplace else where there are greater opportunities for soldiers to practice their professional skills and lead an interesting kind of life while they're doing it," says Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen, commander-in-chief, United States Army, Europe.

The uncommon demands placed on soldiers in Germany are often the very things that many soldiers say make duty in Europe a good deal. It's all in how you look at it.

It doesn't take soldiers and their families very long to realize they have to make some sort of a choice.

"It's all in what you make it," says Sheila Lemberger, an in-processing coordinator in the Fulda Military Community. "I see good, bad and in-the-middle attitudes. Sometimes, soldiers or their wives hate it here before they're off the plane. That's sad because there is no reason for it."

Life in Germany is like an onion. There are many layers to it and they're all wrapped around each other. Let's take a look at some of the layers.

**Mission** The reason the United States Army is in Europe in the first place is to prevent Warsaw Pact aggression.

"In 1950 we made a commitment to NATO which we have pretty well stuck to ever since," Gen. Kroesen says. "I think now we have about a minimum kind of U.S. presence to do the job we think ought to be done. I think it's well worth the cost to the American people to have us here."

The threat from the East is real and the soldiers in Germany know it. Without dwelling on it, it's

always in the back of their minds and they'll talk about it in a heartbeat.

"Hell, yes, I believe the Warsaw Pact countries pose a threat," says Sgt. Jose Mendez, a recon sergeant. "Up here on the border, we see the opposing forces face-to-face. Maybe the troops in the rear have a hard time visualizing the enemy but that's not a problem when you're near the border."

"I think about the possibility of going to war all the time," says PFC Kenneth Dixon, an infantryman. "It's not something I lose sleep over, but it's on my mind. I know my squad would do its job. I just hope everybody else is prepared to do their jobs."

Family members think about the threat close by, too. In time of increased tensions between East and West, soldiers would move toward the border while their families went in the opposite direction. Military communities have Noncombatant Evacuation Orders (NEO) which are plans to evacuate families of soldiers and other noncombatants before the outbreak of war.

"I know there is a real threat," says Mrs. Eileen Hartley who lives in Fulda, just 12 miles from the border. "I take NEO seriously and so do my three children."

**Training** Soldiers in Germany spend a lot of time in the field training. Most troops are happiest when they're in the field testing their skills and equipment. They like to drive, shoot, maneuver and communicate. That's what they're trained to do, and they complain they don't get to do it enough.

"Germany is more like the Army should be," says Sp4 Michael Clup, an infantryman newly arrived from Fort Benning, Ga. "Everybody here goes to the field and trains hard as a unit. In the States, training was fragmented and spotty — too many other commitments. Here, training is serious business. Everyone's out there doing it from the C.O. to the cooks."

"My only complaint is that we don't get to the field enough," says Sp4 Alan Scarbrough, a tank driver. "We need to practice maneuvering over the countryside using the terrain for cover and concealment. Also, we need to shoot more. I love driving this thing (an M60A1 tank) and to me garrison is a hassle."

The other side to generous doses of field training and exercises is that families are left at home.

"My wife doesn't like it when I go to the field for a few days or more," says Sp4 Terence Smith,

## The threat is real. Soldiers near the border see the opposing forces face to face.



SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

an artilleryman. "She has friends and they do things together, but it's a strain on her. She's 20-years-old and this is her first time away from home. Sometimes it's hard for her."

**Military Communities** Life in Germany is centered on a military community. The military community is made up of the military and civilian population of a geographic area and all the support activities it takes to run the community. This includes the military units, housing, commissary, post exchange, schools, recreation services, medical services, and a myriad of other activities. There are more than 30 military communities in Europe, many of which have subcommunities of smaller garrisons in nearby towns.

The community leader is most often the military commander of troops in a specified area.

For example, Brig. Gen. Frederic Brown, assistant division commander of the 8th Infantry Division, is also the Baumholder military community commander. As the community leader of Baumholder, he's responsible for nearly 13,000 soldiers, more than 20,000 American civilians, and all related activities in the military community.

The military communities must meet the needs of the American soldiers and families. There's got to be something for everyone in terms of living accommodations, education, recreation and medical services. After all, the community is home for single people as well as married ones. It's home for youngsters whose moms and dads are soldiers and it's home for senior noncommissioned officers and officers and their families, too. Meeting all these needs 4,000 miles from the U.S. is no small task.

**Barracks** Most single soldiers live in barracks which for many years had been neglected. The USAREUR budget in recent years has included large sums of money to completely renovate the inside of barracks. Walls have been replastered, latrines and showers have been modernized, and new windows and

SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



**Soldiers in Germany spend a lot of time training in the field. One thing they learn not to count on is the weather.**

doors have been installed. And many barracks have washers and dryers on each floor. Much has been done to improve the quality of life in barracks, but there's still more renovating to do.

Crowded conditions and poor maintenance are the most frequently heard complaints coming from soldiers who live in barracks.

"Our barracks are crowded but not bad," says PFC Gary

Weisler, a TOW gunner from Baumholder. "I have a television, a stereo and refrigerator there. I'm comfortable."

PFC Lemont Garrison complains his room is too small and overcrowded. But he likes to spend time there listening to his \$982 stereo on which he's making \$100-a-month payments. His two roommates each have expensive stereos, too.



"We have very good accommodations," says Sp4 Diane Campbell, a supply clerk assigned to Headquarters Detachment, Baumholder Military Community. "I have one roommate and we each have a dresser, wall locker and extra drawers under our beds."

"I'm in a three-man room and it's very nice," says PFC Willie Meaders, a mortar crewman. "Here, I have it better in the barracks than I had it at home. At home I never had a room to myself or my own personal things."

Some soldiers' main objection to barracks living is the hassle of details and cleaning up after other people in the common areas.

**Housing** Housing is a problem in Germany. There aren't enough military quarters to house American families there. Waiting lists for quarters are long and many families have to live in temporary quarters or on the German economy for as long as six months. Housing on the German economy is expensive. Families of lower ranking soldiers have a hard time finding suitable places to live which they can afford. Soldiers usually have to put down fairly large deposits on rent and utilities and may have to pay for a telephone in advance of moving in. Also, housing may be some distance from the military community. Buying groceries, doing laundry, taking the baby to a doctor's appointment or even going to a movie become major problems, especially if transportation is not available.

"I pay 470 Deutsch Marks, which equals about \$280-\$285, for two bedrooms, a living room and a bath," says Sp4 Darrell Ray, a TOW gunner. He has a wife and a little girl.

"It's tight but we manage our money pretty well," he says. "We haven't travelled because of lack of money and we're not saving anything."

"We're saving \$150 a month," says PFC David Swet, a new arrival in Germany. "But, my family is back in the States."

For Swet and others, a tour

in Germany is just too long to be separated from the family.

"It's unnatural for a husband and father to be separated from his family like this," Swet says. "I'm making plans right now to bring my family over here."

"I don't care if it takes all our savings or if I have to spend everything I make," he says. "We'll manage somehow. Others do, and we will too."

Corporals and Specialist Fours with more than four years service are eligible to live in government quarters, but that's no guarantee quarters will be available.

"We're in temporary quarters," says Sp4 Jose Delgado who just arrived in Baumholder with his wife and two sons, ages one and four.

"We're on the fourth floor in quarters at Strassburg, a subcommunity approximately five miles from Baumholder. They're too small. We've been told it will take about five or six months before we'll get our permanent quarters."

"We lived on the German economy for the first six months we were here," says Mrs. Joan Streeter. "Then we moved into government quarters. We liked both experiences. Being on the economy forced us to make German friends right away and it quickly forced us to appreciate our differences."

The Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) helps supplement Basic Allowances for Quarters (BAQ) for soldiers living in Germany.

**Educational Opportunities** "Regulations state that new soldiers will be counselled about educational opportunities in Germany within their first 30 days," says Victor Fukuda, an education administrator at USAREUR Headquarters.

"The Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP) is our top program. It focuses on military-related reading, writing and math skills," Fukuda says. "Also, we have a high school completion program, and degree programs from associate degrees to PhDs. Last year in USAREUR, 55,000 individuals par-

ticipated in more than 60,000 courses. Grants, tuition assistance and other financial programs put schooling within reach of virtually every soldier.

"We get good support from commanders. Local community education centers even work around major field training exercises and instructors sometimes go to the field with the troops," Fukuda says.

"I had two years of college completed before I came into the Army," says Sp4 John Catledge, an engineer from Hanau. "I've been taking courses since I've been here and I'm going to have a Bachelor of Arts degree in six months."

"While I'm in class, many of my friends are just lying in the barracks listening to records or doing nothing," Catledge says.

Some of the smaller communities don't have the wide range of educational offerings that many of the larger communities have. Likewise, sometimes a soldier isn't available for a special course because of operational requirements of his or her unit.

**Travel Opportunities** Perhaps the greatest opportunity offered by an assignment to Germany is the opportunity to travel.

"When I first got here, I was a barracks rat," says Sp4 John Hill, an engineer at Wildflecken. "I kept to myself and a few friends. Mostly, I read and listened to music."

"Six months later I was picked as Battalion and Brigade Soldier of the Quarter and won trips to Berlin and Paris," Hill says. "I had a great time and am angry with myself that I didn't begin to go places on my own sooner."

One well-travelled soldier in Germany is Sp4 Russell Watts, an infantryman from Baumholder.

"I've been to Sweden, Spain, Austria, Holland, Paris and all over Germany in the 40 months I've been here," Watts says. "My first trip was just going downtown with my Headstart group. I really liked it. My next trip was a weekend to Holland arranged by the Recreation Center Tour Officer. It cost less





Capt. Gardner M. Nason



Steve Abbott

**Life in Germany centers on the military communities. It has to meet the needs of soldiers and families. By choice or necessity, many Americans venture into the German economy for a variety of reasons.**



than \$50 and included transportation, a tour guide, one overnight and two meals.

"Other trips cost more but they're still bargains when compared to what you'd pay if you went alone," Watts says.

"I really recommend newcomers take a rec services tour first," he says. "It's a trouble-free way to go. All arrangements are

made for you. All you have to do is pay and show up."

"Two years ago I never would have dreamed I would see some of the places I've been to in the last 19 months," says Sp4 Diane Campbell. "I like Germany a lot. I've been to Paris, Rome, Amsterdam and Luxembourg.

"I've gone on tours and now I'm getting a little braver and am

beginning to travel on my own by train," Campbell says. "The train system is great over here. It's reliable, fast, and goes just about anywhere. Tickets are relatively inexpensive and special passes are available at greatly reduced prices if you can get a couple of weeks off."

"We've seen Europe at our leisure," says Jean Martin, the wife of a lieutenant. "Some of our friends complain they can't get leave time in the amount of time they would like or when they want to.

"That hasn't been a problem for us," Martin says. "We plan our trips in the spring and fall for periods of five to 10 days. It's the off-season but the weather is still good. We usually go after the maintenance period following a field exercise. That's usually just before his unit is gearing up for their next big project."

**German-American Relations** Americans are foreigners in Germany. In order to help get everyone off on the right foot, newly arrived soldiers, privates through staff sergeants, attend Headstart. This is a program designed to reduce the cultural shock of living in a different country and to promote better understanding of Germans among Americans. Soldiers are taught some basic German phrases to help them get along in Germany. Also, manners and customs are explained, often by native Germans.

NCOs and officers attend a similar program called Gateway. It's a more intense version of Headstart which leaders are bound to need when they work with German units in partnership projects. Partnership projects are the bases for German and American units to socialize and train together.

Attitudes about German-American relations are different.

"Most soldiers understand why we're here, but I don't think all the Germans appreciate why we're here," says Sgt. Dale Barnes, a TOW section leader.

Sp4 Russell Watts says that Germans who live away from GI towns are different. "The farther



away they are, the friendlier they are," he says.

"Sometimes we ruin relations between local Germans and ourselves," says PFC Joe Wallace, a tanker in Wildflecken. "Some guys go downtown, get drunk, get into an argument or fight, and create an incident. The Germans don't like that sort of thing so they make their places off-limits to Americans. Hard feelings are created and we have nobody to blame but ourselves."

"Probably, the largest factor for lack of understanding and friction between Americans and Germans is the inability to speak and understand the language of the other," says Jean Jones who works in the Community Relations office at USAREUR.

Jones heads up Kontakt, a German-American club which is a social outlet for Germans and Americans to get to know one another better through a variety of social, educational and community activities.

Since Americans are foreigners in Germany, special legal situations are sometimes tricky to resolve. A Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) exists between German and American forces. It gives jurisdiction to the U.S. Forces over Americans in certain violations of the law. But, it also gives the German government the right to decide if they will prosecute an American who breaks the law or turn the case over to the U.S. judicial system.

Soldiers are subject to the laws of the country they are in, and their status as members of the U.S. armed forces does not exempt them from those laws.

**Recreation** Recreation in Germany is a factor of personal taste, initiative and facilities. Most recreation facilities center around the military communities which have many programs to serve most interests, hobbies and sports.

"Providing recreation services to Baumholder as a representative military community is a huge undertaking," says Jack Cornelison,

recreation director there.

He has a staff of 150 professional recreation specialists and a \$2 million budget to provide the types of recreational activities Baumholder needs. Between Baumholder and its two subcommunities of Strassburg and Neubrucke, there are 32 indoor and 39 outdoor facilities which include woodworking,

ceramics, auto repair, craft shops, photo labs, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, libraries, recreation centers, swimming pools, athletic fields, a 9-hole golf course, theaters and a track.

"When you have a military community this size, the facilities we have are not extraordinary," Cornelison says. "They are used to the

Steve Abbott



Capt. Gardner M. Nason



Capt. Gardner M. Nason



**Americans in Germany are subject to different laws, customs and experiences. But to live in Europe and not experience its culture would be tragic.**



SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



## **Barracks are crowded but not bad, one soldier says. Craft shops, gyms and clubs offer alternatives for fun and relaxation.**

maximum and support the sports and social programs we have here. Naturally, many communities look to Baumholder with a certain amount of envy, but they don't have the large soldier and civilian population we have."

Beyond the military communities are the Armed Forces Recreation Centers (AFRC) in Garmisch, Berchtesgaden and Chiemsee which offer soldiers and their families resort accommodations among the beauty of the Bavarian Alps at rates geared to soldiers' budgets.

"We spent a week at Garmisch and it cost less than \$200," says Sgt. Gary Nolan, a tank commander who has a wife and two boys. "We rode the cog wheel train to the top of the Zugspitz (Germany's tallest mountain), played tennis, swam, went on a horse and carriage ride, and saw the castle at Neuschwanstein. We've never been on a vacation like that. We want to go back next year — maybe next time to Berchtesgaden."

Although the AFRC resorts are special treats for soldiers in Germany, it's what the troops do day-

to-day to relax, break up the day, or forget about being so far from home that really counts.

"I just like going down to the gym and working out," says Sp4 Lionel Johnson, an infantryman. "Usually, I can get into a basketball game. If I can do that a few times a week, I'm happy."

"We take in a flick two or three times a week," says SSgt. Terry Wilson, a platoon sergeant who lives in quarters with his wife and two kids. "It's cheap and it's something we like and can do together. Sometimes we go to the club when there's live entertainment."

"I've got a 9-year-old daughter in Brownies and ballet lessons, an 11-year-old son in Scouts and Little League, and I go to aerobic dancing and pottery lessons," says Mrs. Barbara Leone. "As far as I'm concerned, it's no different than stateside living. The opportunities and the pace are the same. You can be as active and involved as you want or you can keep to yourself, be detached and uninvolved."

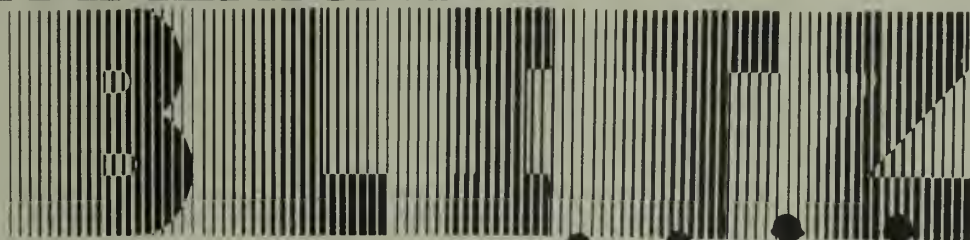
"My experience is the people who don't do anything are the people who complain there's nothing to do," says Sp4 Timothy Brown, a generator mechanic.

The more you talk to soldiers stationed in Germany, the more it becomes clear they're serious, capable men and women willing and able to serve as the U.S. Army's contribution to NATO's mission of deterrence. While in Germany, a vast majority of soldiers take advantage of the many opportunities living in a foreign country offer them.

Germany has something for everyone. Whether you're from the city or the country back home, whether you like to stay close to the American military community or immerse yourself in Germany and its culture, whether you're a single person or with your family, you have to decide if you're going to be happy or not, and how you're going to do it. The choice is yours. It can be the best of times or the worst of times. □



# ALL-AMERICAN



Sgt. Phil Breeze

WITH NO NOTICE, be prepared to go anywhere in the world and fight when you arrive. That's the mission of today's paratrooper in the 82d Airborne Division. There won't be time to fix a broken rifle or rehearse battle tactics after the Division gets the word to deploy.

How do paratroopers prepare to meet this challenge? Training. Rugged, demanding, effective training. Recently, leaders and trainers within the Division have improved on some traditional training methods to make basic soldier and unit skill training exciting, and sometimes even fun.

One example is the All-American Blitz.

The blitz is 16 event stations designed to present as many combat challenges as possible to all the members of a selected infantry battalion and its supporting units. Among the stations are: military stakes, para-orienting, a 12-mile road march, an obstacle course, a combat intelligence reaction course, maintenance competition, a gunnery tracking exercise, a field kitchen requirement and a physical training test.

In the 82d, some of the Division's infantry battalions, with their direct support and attached units, are always in a ready-to-deploy status. These battalions, called the Division Ready Brigade, can load up and begin deploying within

hours. Any of these battalions can get a blitz with no notice.

The All-American Blitz begins with a 4 a.m. phonecall to the Staff Duty Officer of the battalion being blitzed. He gets the word out. By 8 a.m. the entire battalion — infantrymen, clerks, cooks, mortar-men, TOW crews, wiremen and medics — forms at a nearby field with its direct support and attached armor, artillery, air defense, engineer, MP and intelligence units.

Paratroopers arrive in field uniform with weapons and camouflaged hands and faces, ready for anything.

Not all stations are mandatory for everyone in the battalion. For example, only cooks do the field kitchen requirement, and only TOW and Dragon gunners do the gunnery tracking exercise.

However, some cooks and gunners may go through a PT test or obstacle course instead of their normal specialty.

Before the blitz, only the battalion commander and the command sergeant major know what they will be doing on blitz day . . . they will watch. From the battalion executive officer to the last attached cannoneer, everyone else will be sent to a test station.

One station that gets many junior officers' attention is the

maintenance competition. Several platoon sergeants and lieutenants are given footlockers full of small arms parts (M60 machinegun through .45 caliber pistol). They're expected to assemble every weapon in the box as well as identify one missing part.

Other stations have just as many challenges: tank killing, light machine gun, leadership reaction, 3-mile run and obstacle course, NBC, airborne procedures and fire planning. It's really a full day of competitive training pitting individuals against one another and squads against squads.

In the end, winners of various events receive division certificates and a fun jump. A fun jump is normally made the day after the blitz. The winning troopers are treated to a pick-up and delivery service on and off the drop zone.

The All-American Blitz — another way to keep the 82d poised and ready. □

SERGEANT PHIL BREEZE is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.





**Y**OU'VE always heard there's a right way, a wrong way, and then there's the Army way. But, is there really?

You go through Advanced Individual Training (AIT) to learn a certain skill. By the time you get to your first unit, you know how to do your job and what's expected of you. So you think, anyway.

Unfortunately, your new unit may do things differently. So you have to back up and regroup. You have to learn to do things the way the unit wants them done. OK. You're flexible. You learn their way of doing things.

By the time you're ready for your next assignment, you've learned how to do your job and what's

expected of you. So you think, anyway.

Your next unit may do things differently. Here you go again; starting over.

What happened to the Army way?

The Army way is still on the books, if you take the time to look it up and, if you know which regulation, Field Manual (FM) or Technical Manual (TM) to use. But somewhere along the line, many units have gotten away from doing things by the book. The Army is doing something about it.

"Soldiers are trained in a particular skill at the training base," says Lt. Col. Russell Simonetta, chief of the Unit Training Policy

Branch at the Pentagon. "They take that skill to whatever unit they may go to in CONUS or overseas. Then they're trained according to the local unit SOP.

"Tank gunnery, for example, is done differently in Europe than in the U.S.," Simonetta says. "As the soldier moves from one unit to another, we have to take extra time for him to unlearn what he's been taught in the old unit and learn the way the new unit does things. This wastes valuable training time. It's also a dangerous way to operate on the battlefield."

Why don't all tank crews do things the same way? Why do units have different SOPs?

"Commanders try to find

# STANDARDIZATION

## Doing It The Army Way

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn





short cuts to do certain procedures," Simonetta says. "They do this to save time or to adapt to local circumstances."

"In today's Army, there are so many requirements for the trainers' time that they often don't have the time to dig in and go through the references," Simonetta says. "They're going on past experience and unit SOPs. Even if there's a change in the reference, they're not aware of it."

To get everyone back on the same track, the Army-Wide Standardization Program has been set up. "The idea is not to come up with new training programs," Simonetta says, "but for soldiers to be trained on existing programs."

In most cases, for example, soldiers and units do manual of arms and dismounted drill the same way throughout the Army. This is because FM 22-5 (Drill and Ceremonies) is the only reference used. The same idea is now being applied to other Army skills.

The Army's Chief of Staff, Gen. E.C. Meyer, sent a letter to combat arms units last fall. The letter explained the standardization program and listed the references to be used when doing certain drills. For example, M60A3 tank crews doing a Battlesight Engagement Drill should be using Training Circular 17-15-13, pages 23-26, as a reference.

Nearly 40,000 copies of this letter were sent to company-level units Army-wide. Using this letter as a guide, an armor unit in Kentucky, for example, can be sure they're training their soldiers the same way an armor unit in Europe is training theirs.

Meyer says the program is being started to "assist commanders and to build soldier confidence by eliminating some of the frustration and waste of time associated with having to learn to do the same thing a new way with each transfer."

Capt. Gary Rhay, commander, Company B, 33d Armor Bn, Fort Knox, Ky., says the program has helped him a lot. "The letter provides a ready reference for training. When I assign a young

NCO to teach a class, I just write down the references for him to review before giving the block of instruction."

Capt. Steven Curry, commander, A Battery, 3d Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Knox, says, "We're going back and reviewing the regulations and manuals. We're trying to use the documents that are already in effect rather than trying to re-invent the wheel. We're also working within our units to make sure everybody is doing things the same way."

So far, the program is focusing on standardizing combat arms skills. DA is planning to standardize tactical procedures, crew drills for new equipment such as the infantry

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## **The Army must work to standardize if it's to be an effective and cohesive team.**

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fighting vehicle, support procedures and training management procedures. Things like supply operations and unit refueling procedures will also be done the same throughout the Army.

"We're highlighting those tasks that are going to help give us the cutting edge on the battlefield," Simonetta says. "Initially included are gunnery and crew drills, NBC procedures, and pre-operational checks of combat vehicles. The objective is to standardize procedures used by soldiers to operate, maintain and fight with major systems."

"We're making units aware that training literature does exist for each drill," he says. "Commanders decide which drills a unit needs to train on, when, where and how often. We're not telling them they have to do the drills. All we're telling them is that if and when they do, they should get out the reference because this is the way we expect them to train their soldiers."

According to Capt. Dennis Foote, commander, Company C, 54th Infantry Bn at Fort Knox, it's

hard to change. "You have to talk to the NCOs and tell them this is the way we're going to do things now," he says. "When a man's been in the Army 12 or 15 years it's hard to teach him new tricks."

Going back to the training references, Meyer says, "is a rediscovery and enforcement of established standards to get us all back on the same frequency."

"We've got to ensure that soldiers get the same marksmanship training, for example, regardless of where they get their training," he says. "Then, in units, we've got to standardize the way we go about basic tasks."

A forthcoming regulation will establish procedures and assign responsibilities for evaluating the new program. Also, a DA Pamphlet will be published listing all the areas in the program, Simonetta says. "By updating the pamphlet on a yearly basis, we'll be able to keep the units current on specific drills."

Although the thrust of the program is now aimed at combat arms skills, soldiers in all specialties will be affected by standardization.

A new Common Tasks Soldiers' Manual will be in the field this spring. The manual covers 126 tasks including first aid, NBC, land navigation, leadership and basic rifle marksmanship. This manual will provide a basic reference for soldiers facing promotion or soldier-of-the-month boards and for studying for SQTs.

"Everyone thinks he is an expert on training," Simonetta says. "Officers and NCOs use their past experience as a reference. We're trying to get away from that. We want trainers to get out the correct reference, read it and practice it."

Zeroing procedures, nuclear attack drill, protective mask drill — there's a training circular or FM that tells you how to do each of these tasks. By using the same standard, units will cut down the amount of time wasted in retraining soldiers. And, soldiers won't have to learn different ways to do the same thing. They'll only have to learn the Army way. □



# WHEN

SSgt. Sandi Pellicano-O'Neal



MSgt. Donald Sutherland, USAF

Clockwise from left: • An earthquake victim clutches U.S.-supplied blankets; • an aerial view of village in which 100 people died when church roof collapsed on them; • a tent city for survivors; • paratroopers from 1-509th ABCT discuss the situation with a local resident; • CWO Kenneth Winkler hands out blankets to survivors.



# DISASTER STRIKES...



MSgt. Donald Sutherland, USAF



**N**OVEMBER 23, 1980, 7:36 p.m. An earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale struck the Naples-Salerno region of Italy.

Within minutes, more than 300,000 Italians were homeless. They were the lucky ones. Italian officials estimate that 4,000 people died in the quake and another 7,000 were injured.

When the Italian government requested U.S. aid for the quake-stricken area, soldiers of the 6th Aviation Detachment and the 1st Battalion (Airborne), 509th Infantry Battalion Combat Team, U.S. Army Southern European Task Force (SETAF), responded.

From November 25 through December 3, SETAF provided personnel, transportation, equipment, supplies, expertise and rear area support to the relief effort.

First on the scene were aircraft crews and maintenance and communications people with their

STAFF SERGEANT SANDI PELLICANO O'NEAL is a photojournalist assigned to the Public Affairs Office, SETAF.







MSgt. Donald Sutherland, USAF

MSgt. Donald Sutherland, USAF



• Above, a helicopter of the 6th Aviation Det. prepares to take-off with injured as another victim is rushed to a waiting aircraft. • Right, soldiers of the 1-509th take a break to read their mail from home.

Hueys and one C-12 fixed wing aircraft from the 6th Aviation Detachment. The fixed wing aircraft was used to shuttle cargo and passengers between SETAF headquarters in Vicenza and Naples.

After setting up operations at Capodichino, the helicopter crews started moving tons of tents, food, blankets, clothing and medical supplies to remote, stricken villages.

After the aviators came 130 men from three companies of the 1-509th. The paratroopers broke-up into five-man teams and moved into isolated locations in the mountains near Naples.

They helped Italian civilians erect the hundreds of tents furnished by the U.S. government. Despite the bad weather they helped with rescuing survivors and locating the dead.

Drivers and vehicles of



MSgt. Donald Sutherland, USAF

SETAF's 28th Transportation Platoon were on the road around-the-clock for 10 days hauling heavy cargo and supplies the 400 miles from Vicenza to Naples. That often wasn't the end of the line. Some of them had to truck the supplies to

nearby devastated areas.

Not all the SETAF support was at the scene. At Caserma Ederle in Vicenza, civilians, military, clubs and organizations collected more than \$3,300 in donations, plus 60 boxes of clothing and food.





SSgt. Sandi Pellicano-O'Neal



PH1 Doug Tesner, USN



When the tallies were in, the 6th Aviation had moved nearly 434 tons of supplies and ferried 584 passengers. The 1-509th ABCT had scoured hundreds of miles of mountainous terrain on foot.

For many SETAF soldiers

the only Thanksgiving was a whispered "Grazie soldato" from a shy Italian child . . . the "God bless you" of a grateful town priest . . . the smile of a shivering elderly woman being warmed by a military blanket. But that was enough. □

Clockwise from above: • Navy aircrewmen and Army paratroopers unload relief supplies; • 1-509th soldiers comfort residents and help search for victims; • supplies are loaded for a flight to the earthquake area.



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

Photo by Sp4 Ken Hudson



## AIRBORNE SKIERS

VICENZA, ITALY — "This is no ski resort, soldier!" But soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry, here, may feel like it is when winter rolls around.

Every winter, companies of the airborne battalion go through annual cold weather training in the nearby Italian Alps. The soldiers conduct a parachute assault into a frozen drop zone, where they are met by members of the Italian Army's Alpine Corps. The American soldiers then begin a rigorous training schedule that includes skiing, snowshoeing and cold weather survival.

It's a new experience for the infantrymen — even those who were veteran skiers in the U.S. For one thing, the same type ski is used for both downhill and cross-country skiing.

Pvt. Pat Conners, who went through the training in January, says, "The military ski is supposed to serve an all-purpose function. You have to use a technique different from that used with special purpose skis."

Many soldiers also find the snowshoes new and challenging.

"After a while you learn to appreciate snowshoes, but at first it's like having both feet nailed to the ground," one soldier says.

Another says, "The best way to get warm in cold weather is to go a half-mile in snowshoes."

## Combat Ready

STANTON ARMY AIRFIELD, KOREA — Logically, the readiest Army units should be those positioned closest to a potential enemy. Fortunately, that kind of logic holds true for an air cavalry troop of the 2nd Infantry Division.

Troop D, 4th Squadron, 7th Cavalry — located six miles from the Demilitarized Zone — is the most forward deployed aviation unit in the U.S. Army. In January, every one of the troop's 27 helicopters was in top shape and ready to fly.

"This is a notable achievement," said BG William Roll, an assistant division commander in the 2nd. "In my 20-year association with Army aviation, I have seen only one other unit achieve a 100 percent operational status."

To mark the event, Maj. Daniel Poston, Troop D's commander, ordered pilots to fly the choppers into position on the flight line.

"This is no paper drill," Poston said. "These aircraft are combat ready, and we achieved this while continuing to perform our regular missions."

Poston gave credit to members of the troop for making it possible. "When we realized that we were close to having all our aircraft operational," he said, "everyone pulled together."

Delta troop's aircraft include UH-1s, OH-58s and AH-1 Cobras.



Photo by SSgt. John Hamilton

WASHINGTON, D.C. — One of the latest developments in the world of Army communications is at Army headquarters at the Pentagon.

There, officials from the U.S. Army Communications Command and other agencies recently opened a new telecommunications center that

combines assets of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and the Joint Chiefs of Staff into one complex. The move will greatly improve communications while saving the Department of Defense 300 people, 14,000 square feet of floor space and almost \$3 million per year.

Rather than have a

different communications center for each service, the new complex will service the entire Pentagon with a capability of processing 144,000 messages each day. The center will be operated by an all-service staff using some of the most sophisticated communications equipment available today.

The U.S. Army Communications Command operates and maintains just about every type of non-tactical communications used by the Army. The command, made up of 27,000 soldiers and civilians located in 15 countries, is responsible for more than 1,400 facilities around the world.



# THE RENTING GAME

## LEASES, LANDLORDS AND YOU

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

Photos by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

THE Renting Game. It's sort of like Monopoly, but it's played with real money.

If you're like most people, you start out with a move to low-income Baltic Avenue. To get ahead, you move on to New Jersey Avenue. Then comes Vermont Avenue. It isn't The Boardwalk, but the prices seem almost as bad. Then you get a piece of paper that says you have to pay the landlord twice the rent he's entitled to.

It's a game with so many losers that most people feel like they're winners even if they only break-even. It never ends until you move back on post, or buy a place of your own.

For the purposes of this article only the stateside renting game is covered. There are unique rental problems overseas that deserve separate coverage.

The renting game begins at the Housing Referral Office (HRO) on-post. All military personnel must report to the HRO before signing any rental or lease agreement for off-post housing. This is true for newly arrived soldiers as well as for those who want to move into another apartment or house off-post.

HRO maintains a list of apartments that are acceptable for



renting by soldiers.

Apartments could be placed off-limits because they don't come up to standards of health, cleanliness, or maintenance or are located in a high crime area. Some places do not comply with the Equal Opportunity Housing Law. A short visit with the experts at HRO could save you time and a lot of hassle.

Even with these safeguards people run into problems.

Pvt. 2 Larry White got into the game when he went apartment hunting in Fayetteville, N.C. All the odds were against him because he was short on time, didn't have much money, and didn't read the lease he signed.

and privacy. The only good news was that they didn't have to pay extra for the cockroaches.

"We just skimmed over the most important parts of the lease. So we didn't see what would happen if we were to move out before the lease was up. That came as a surprise," White says.

"We figured we'd lose our security deposit, but we were so anxious to get out of there that we didn't care. We told the guy we were leaving," he says.

"That's when we found out that, if he didn't rent the place for another month, the lease said we'd have to pay that month's rent too."

Now a Sp5, White says he's

carpet 80 percent of the apartment within 24 hours after moving in.

Tenants aren't the only losers in the Renting Game. Landlords and apartment managers have their own horror stories.

"Soldiers usually leave a place in good shape. But we've just had one who left us with an apartment that will cost \$1,070, plus his deposit, to clean up and get ready to rent again," says Sharon Marshall, manager of an apartment complex in Virginia.

"The filth he left was incredible! I don't know how anyone could have lived there, or eaten there," Marshall says. "The appliances were saturated with roach eggs, even down inside the insulation. We had to throw away the refrigerator, stove, and dishwasher.

"The bathroom vanity had rotted through. Walls were covered with crayon. We had to scrape soap off the walls of the bathroom. Stick-up mirrors had ripped plaster off the walls.

"No one else would want to move into a place like that, so we've lost two months' rent while cleaning and fixing everything," Marshall says.

"We try to be very selective about the people we rent to. But you never know what people are like until they've moved in, or out," Marshall says.

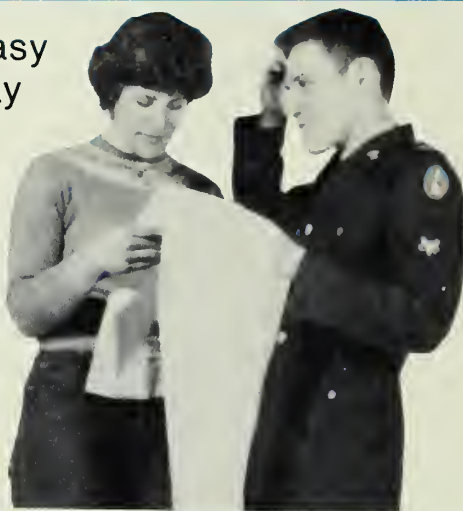
To protect themselves, and their property, landlords usually ask prospective tenants to sign a lease. When you sign it, you are saying you understand and agree with everything in the lease.

"The biggest problem soldiers have with apartments is not reading, or not understanding, their leases," says Lt. Col. L. E. Rice, an Army Legal Assistance Officer. "If they have any doubts about it at all, they are welcome to come into a legal assistance office.

"They don't even have to have a problem with it. They can just come in to talk about the lease," he says.

"The advantage in going to a legal assistance officer *before* you sign the lease is that he or she may

The renting game is easy to lose if you don't play by the rules. You can protect yourself by reading your lease carefully and avoiding hasty decisions that you could pay dearly for later on.



"I was going home to get married the next day. I had to get a roof over our heads. We couldn't afford to live in a motel," White says. "Everything was hurry-hurry. I took the first place that was available within my income."

At first it looked like a good deal: \$125 a month for a 2-bedroom place. Then he got married and had to live in it.

"There was little privacy, no heat, and no service. It was crowded, dirty, and cockroaches crawling all over. We hated the place," he says.

After a few days in "Cockroach Castle," the Whites got their lease out and started reading it. The bad news was that the lease was fuzzy about things like heat, service,

learned a lot about leases and landlords since that first apartment. But it's been an expensive education.

Judging by comments from soldiers in several states, White's problems weren't unusual. Here are some other common problems:

- A California-based soldier waited nine months to get his security deposit back from a landlord. A sergeant who was transferred to Texas six months ago, says he still hasn't gotten his deposit from an apartment in Missouri. Similar reports were heard from soldiers in other states.

- Some GIs get a surprise after moving into apartments in the Washington, D.C. suburbs. Many leases there require new tenants to



know how an innocent-looking provision in the lease may have caused problems for other people," Rice says.

The most misunderstood part of most rental deals is the security deposit. The security deposit is usually one month's rent payable before you move in. In many states, landlords can keep your deposit if:

- You leave without giving enough advance notice.
- You sign a lease, or application, and then change your mind about renting the apartment.
- Your apartment has damages that the landlord must pay for and that were caused by other than "normal wear and tear." The exact meaning of normal wear and tear should be spelled out in the lease.

Your lease should spell these things out, and provide details on how long the landlord can take to refund your deposit.

Before moving in, or signing the lease, it's also a good idea to inspect the apartment with the landlord. If you write down everything that is damaged, and get your landlord to sign it, you won't get charged for things you didn't ruin. Pay special attention to floors, glass, appliances, and walls because they are the most expensive to fix. If you're handy with a camera, you might even want to take pictures of those things.

Another important part of any soldier's lease is the "transfer clause." It's just a sentence or two that says you can get out of the lease without paying a penalty or losing your security deposit if you are transferred on short notice. It's not an unusual clause, but many landlords won't offer it to you if you don't ask for it before you sign the lease.

Other things you should check your lease for include restrictions, or arrangements, on:

- Pets
- Children
- Loud stereos
- Parties
- When your rent can be raised
- Payment of gas, water, and power
- Repairs to appliances, plumbing, etc.
- Late payment of rent
- Use of common areas in the apartment

complex.

### HOME SWEET APARTMENT

Once the lease is signed, and you've moved in, there may be other problems you hadn't expected. The heat or hot water may go out, windows may have to be fixed, and repairs may be needed in the kitchen.

When landlords don't take care of these things promptly, some people try to get even by not paying their rent. It's not a good idea. Lack of service is seldom a good courtroom defense for not paying your rent.

"It's different in various jurisdictions, but there are really two issues there. Withholding payment is not a remedy. The remedy

"Landlords like to hold on to those security deposits until they know for sure what they'll have to pay to repair any damages," Herts says.

**MOVING OUT** The best way to make sure you get your deposit back is to read your lease again about two months before you move out. Make sure you give your landlord all the notice that the lease requires. Do it in writing so you can prove notice was given.

Spend the last week or so patching up nail holes, mending things, and cleaning up, if you want to get your money back. Anything the landlord has to pay to have fixed will probably cost you more than if



It takes two to play the renting game. Landlords have to fulfill their promises, but you have to do your part as well — like keeping the apartment clean and not damaging it.

should be in the provisions of your lease," Rice says.

If you aren't sure how to get the landlord to take care of your repair problems promptly, go see the people at your local Housing Referral Office. They may talk to the landlord for you, or they may refer you to the nearest legal assistance office. Either way, you'll get help.

"We often get involved when tenants and landlords have a dispute over pets, unauthorized occupants, or refunds of security deposits," says Herb Herts, Fort Ord, Calif., Housing Officer. "One soldier had been in Korea for months and hadn't gotten his deposit back. We were able to help resolve that problem for him.

you did it yourself.

Finally, when the furniture is gone, get the landlord to go through the apartment with you on another inspection tour. Get a copy of the inspection results, signed by him, when you turn over the key to the place. That way, there shouldn't be any long-distance disagreements over what damage you may have done and the return of your deposit.

\* \* \* \* \*

That's the way the Renting Game is played. There's no guarantee that you won't lose, even if you play by these rules. But most landlords are honest businesspeople who have too much invested to risk cheating you. If you play fairly with them, chances are you'll enjoy the game a lot more. □

# PT

## The New Standard

Steve Abbott



**The new PT test sets tougher standards for both men and women. It's designed to make it possible for all soldiers to stay in shape even if they don't have access to a PT site.**

SOLDIERS, male and female, no longer have to hang from ladders like monkeys, crawl like deformed crabs and run, dodge and jump obstacles to prove they're physically fit by Army standards.

There's a new PT test in the Army that sets new standards, and is generally tougher than the tests it replaces.

The following are some of the things you've probably wanted to know about the new test, but were afraid to ask.

**WHAT IS THE NEW TEST?** The new test includes three events: 2-mile run, push-ups and sit-ups. This is now the only PT test in the Army. Special tests for administrative types have been discarded. However, physical fitness standards for entry into Ranger, Special Forces or Airborne training still apply. (See DA PAM 351-4) The test is given every six months. The three events are designed to test strength and endurance in the upper and lower body and to test cardio-respiratory endurance.

**WHO MUST TAKE THE TEST?** All active duty soldiers must take the test *regardless of age*. However, soldiers age 40 and over, will be tested only on the 2-mile run. These soldiers will be deferred from sit-ups and push-ups until more research is available on the impact of these exercises on people 40 years of age and over.

According to DA officials, at this time the new test does *not* apply to Reserve Component soldiers. Discussions are currently taking place between DA, the Chief of Army Reserve and the National Guard Bureau about the possibility of having the new test adopted for use by the Reserve Components.

**WHEN DOES THE NEW TEST TAKE EFFECT?** It's already being taken by soldiers under the age of 40. Before a soldier age 40 and over participates in PT or takes a PT test, he or she must undergo a medical screening process to identify those who may be suffering from coronary heart disease. The medical screening of soldiers 40 and over has begun.

Coronary heart disease is the major cause of death in the United States for people over the age of 40. Even seemingly healthy individuals may die from it; therefore, a great deal of caution is being taken in developing the Army's over 40 testing program.

Soldiers over 40 are eligible to be tested six months after being screened and given medical clearance. That gives soldiers time to prepare for the test by getting into a regular PT program if they aren't already.

Soldiers 40 and over who aren't medically cleared after being screened are referred for further medical testing.

There are now about 55,000 soldiers in the Army age 40 and over. It's estimated that screening these



soldiers will take about two years. DA officials say that about 95 percent of these soldiers will pass the screening and be cleared to participate in the PT testing.

If you're 40 or over now, you can expect to be screened sometime in the next two years. Other soldiers will be screened as they reach age 40.

**WHAT ARE THE STANDARDS FOR THE NEW TEST?** Under 40 — the first number in each column below is the minimum passing standard; the second number is the number required to achieve a maximum score on the event.

Men under 40			
Age	Pushups	Situps	Two-mile run
17-25	40/68	40/69	17:55/13:05
26-30	38/66	38/67	18:30/13:40
31-35	33/61	36/65	19:10/14:20
36-39	32/60	34/63	19:35/15:05

Women under 40			
Age	Pushups	Situps	Two-mile run
17-25	16/40	27/61	22:14/17:10
26-30	15/38	25/51	22:29/17:25
31-35	14/34	23/41	24:04/19:00
36-39	13/30	21/31	25:34/20:30

Over 40 — the times are the minimum required to achieve a GO on the 2-mile run.

Age	Men	Women
40-45	20 minutes	26 minutes
46-50	21 minutes	27 minutes
51-55	22 minutes	28 minutes
56-60	23 minutes	29 minutes

**IS THERE A SCORING SYSTEM FOR THE NEW TEST?** Soldiers under 40 receive points for each event. Minimum passing score in each event is 60 points. Soldiers must score at least 60 points in *each* event and have a total score of at least 180 points. In other words, you can't flunk any of the events.

Soldiers age 40 and over are scored on a GO, NO/GO basis for the 2-mile run. To score a GO they must run the distance at least in the minimum time shown in the chart.

**WHAT DO I WEAR WHEN TAKING THE TEST?** It's up to local commanders to determine the PT uniform. However, the regulations DO NOT require combat boots or fatigues be worn when taking the test.

There's a good reason for not running in combat boots. Prolonged running in combat boots can lead to a variety of knee and foot injuries. In addition, the combat boot breaks down when used for long distance running thus destroying its value as a combat boot.

The simple fact is, if a person is fit, they can run five miles no matter what they have on their feet.

**THIS TEST SEEMS EASIER THAN THE OLD ONES IT REPLACES. IS THAT THE CASE?** Definitely not. In fact, the standards for every age group on every event are tougher under the new test. The standards for younger soldiers were toughened the most. For example, the men's 2-mile run standard for



ages 17-25 was shortened from 19:07 minutes to 17:55 minutes.

Women too have it tougher. Women will no longer do modified push-ups (knees on the ground). Under the old test, women age 17-25 were required to do a minimum of 18 modified push-ups. The new test requires a minimum of 16 regular push-ups. Since an individual can do two or three times as many modified push-ups as regular ones, this change means a doubling or tripling of the requirement.

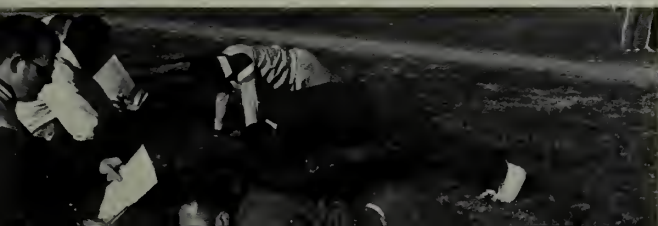
**IS THE PT TEST THE ENTIRE PROGRAM?** DA officials answer this question with an emphatic NO! The PT *test* should NOT be the *program*. The PT test is designed to be the minimum level of physical fitness in the Army. Units have to go beyond the test and tailor their regular PT programs to meet the particular needs of their command. For example, infantrymen must be able to march long distances in full combat gear and perform other tasks. A well-rounded PT program that will promote stamina and endurance includes running, forced marches, rope climbing and similar activities.

**WHY DID THE ARMY DECIDE IT NEEDED A NEW TEST?** The primary reason was to upgrade the physical fitness of all soldiers. This test was selected for two reasons. First, it's virtually cost-free because it requires no special equipment. Second, it makes it possible for all soldiers to stay in-shape even if they don't have access to a PT site.

The emphasis on running in the test, and in PT programs throughout the Army, is part of the Army's attempt to build-up soldiers' endurance and stamina. Running is an excellent way to do that.

**WHY HAVE PT AND PT TESTS AT ALL?** Some people may view PT as a form of punishment. Quite the opposite is true. There is solid evidence that being physically fit generally makes for a healthier life, both physically and mentally. For soldiers, there's an added reason for being fit.

Every soldier has to be capable of fighting and surviving on the battlefield. To do that requires people who are physically fit and mentally alert. Soldiers should consider physical fitness to be one of the requirements of being a soldier — asking a soldier to be physically fit is no different than asking a baseball player to know how to catch a baseball — it's part of the job. □





Holt: Chinese Hand

**Sp4 Tony Holt** is a draftsman for the 548th Supply and Service Battalion Headquarters, Fort McClellan, Ala. The six-foot, 180-pound Holt also holds a red belt in the ancient art of Tang SooDo, the 'Chinese Hand.'

Holt was able to demonstrate his martial arts talents to high school students during a tour conducted by the Western Regional Recruiting Command Sports Program. The tour included exciting places like Lake Tahoe, Reno, Los Angeles, Carson City and Las Vegas.

"I respect the recruiters for their honesty," Holt says. "They made it clear to the high school students that the Army did not teach us the athletic

skills we had. It only provided opportunities for us to learn."

Holt said his hand got sore from breaking bricks and boards every day, and the tour did get monotonous, "but it was really worth the trip."

A tearful goodbye captured forever on film. The picture portrays one Connecticut guardsman, 19-years-old who is married just a few months and called to active duty during the Korean conflict in 1950.

**CWO2 James Stanizzi**, Company C, 726th Maintenance Battalion, has come a long way since that photograph was taken. He had joined the Guard because most of his friends were in.

"I'll never forget that day in September," Stanizzi says. "It was raining and my unit had to march two miles from the state Armory to the railroad station. When I got there, my whole family was waiting to say goodbye. I thought I was going off to war."

As it turned out, PFC Stanizzi and the 43rd Infantry Division were sent to Virginia for 13 months of training, and then to Germany, where he spent another eight months as a platoon guide.

The photograph hangs in the museum of Modern Art in New York City, the work of the late Harry W. Batz, Jr. It is a part of a permanent collection of news photos.

**PFC Carol M. Morris** liked Basic Training so much that she went

through it twice. She was 20-years-old the first time; this time she was 46.

Ten years ago at the Pentagon Dispensary, then-SSgt. Morris, NCOIC of the X-ray department, decided to leave the Army, after 16 years of service. It wasn't an easy decision. But as a bride of one year, she decided it was time for a family, and Mrs. Morris, instead of 'Sarge'.

As the years went by, Morris was happy with her life, but she wondered if she was missing something. Plus, the prospect of drawing a retirement check just after another four-year hitch looked very attractive.

Morris thought that she was too old to rejoin. But, she learned that her active duty time could be subtracted from her age to make her eligible.

Back in basic, her age led many of the girls to turn to her as a mother figure with their problems. They even called her Mom.

As is the case for many recruits, the first day was the hardest.

"I was a little leery," Morris says. "I didn't think that I could keep up with the other girls. Every muscle in my

**Stanizzi: The Way it Was...**







**Morris: Mom makes it**

body ached to the bone.

"Looking back, I realize that the drill sergeants have a lot of patience. It's amazing how they are able to handle the day-to-day problems of a platoon of women and manage to train them at the same time."

In 1979, **Capt. William Harrison** couldn't drive his car, a 1978 Lotus Esprit, in the 'Cannonball-Sea-to-Shining-Sea-Memorial-Dash', so he let his brother, a professional racing driver, do it.

The car made it as far as St. Louis before it dropped out due to mechanical problems. But now the car is being used in a movie called 'Cannonball,' starring Burt Reynolds and Farrah Fawcett. It's about the no-holds-

barred New York to Los Angeles race that is held annually. The movie's director wanted to get as many of the actual cars that ran in the race as possible.

Harrison drove to Atlanta where he and his Lotus spent several weeks during the east coast portion of the filming. While his car was one of the main attractions, Harrison himself got into the movie as an extra.

**SFC Walter Rhea**, an instructor at the Quartermaster School, Subsistence and Food Services Dept., Fort Lee, Va. is a winner when it comes to cooking.

Rhea, was a member of the U.S. National Team at the International "Culinary Olympics" held

#### **CWO2 Remembers**



**Harrison: Memorial Dash Movie**



**Rhea: Winning Ways**

in Frankfurt, Germany last October. Each year the event draws hundreds of the world's top chefs for competition.

Rhea entered four different exhibits, including a wedding cake, pastillage creations, fancy pastries and cold sweets. He was awarded a silver medal for his creative cooking and baking.

As a member of the U.S. Army Culinary Arts Team, Rhea demonstrated his skills in national and international competitions, such as the 10th National Culinary Arts Salon and Exhibition in Chicago in 1980 and the 1978 International Salon Culinare in London.

"The Army has improved its food program tremendously over the past years," Rhea says. "Food service is an excellent medium in which many skills from artistic creativity to simple cookery can be applied."



**Hartford Courant Photos**



**I**F you've ever fired a Soviet weapon, seen a reconditioned Soviet vehicle, taken part in OPFOR training or read a manual on how to operate a piece of Soviet equipment, then you're familiar with the work of the 11th MI Battalion.

The 11th Military Intelligence Battalion (Technical Intelligence) (Provisional), occupies a few widely scattered old wooden buildings in a remote section of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. The unit, commanded by Lt. Col. John Protopowicz, is part of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

The unit's 171 commissioned

officers, warrant officers and enlisted soldiers are unique in the active Army.

One of their main jobs is to receive equipment — everything from tanks to radios — belonging to "threat" countries, mainly the Soviet Union, put that equipment in working order, and provide it to units Army-wide for use in OPFOR training programs. In addition to providing the actual equipment, the unit also tells the receiving units how to operate the equipment, its limitations and the most effective ways to fight against it.

The folks at the 11th MI Battalion won't say *how* they obtain this foreign equipment. But they do

say that they have a constant flow of materiel to work on.

This reconditioned equipment is a key to making the OPFOR program a success. OPFOR — short for *opposing forces* — is a training concept designed to help soldiers understand the lifestyles and equipment of their potential adversaries.

There is no standardized Army-wide OPFOR training plan. OPFOR units at Forts Lewis, Hood and Ord, for example, tailor programs to meet the needs of their individual commands. A great deal of the equipment and information necessary to set up such programs come from the 11th MI Battalion.

The unit's basic product is

# THE WIZARDS OF WAR

Story and photos by Steve Abb





technical intelligence (TI). TI is everything a soldier should know about foreign technology including the capabilities, limitations and vulnerabilities of equipment, communications and weapons systems.

To produce TI takes a special breed of soldier. One thing you notice right off when visiting the battalion is the shortage of soldiers below the rank of staff sergeant. In fact, even staff sergeants are in short supply. There's a good reason for that.

"We're rank heavy," says Capt. Thomas Reed, commander, Company A. "Rank equates to experience . . . that's the baseline we have to have. After having many

years of experience with U.S. systems, you have a firm foundation where you're better qualified than anybody else to look at this foreign equipment. These soldiers, knowing what they know about U.S. equipment, can look at a Soviet system and make a rational deduction about what they see."

The unit has three companies: Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC), Company A and Company B.

HHC provides normal tactical support missions such as administration, supply, maintenance, mess, communications and transportation support to the battalion.

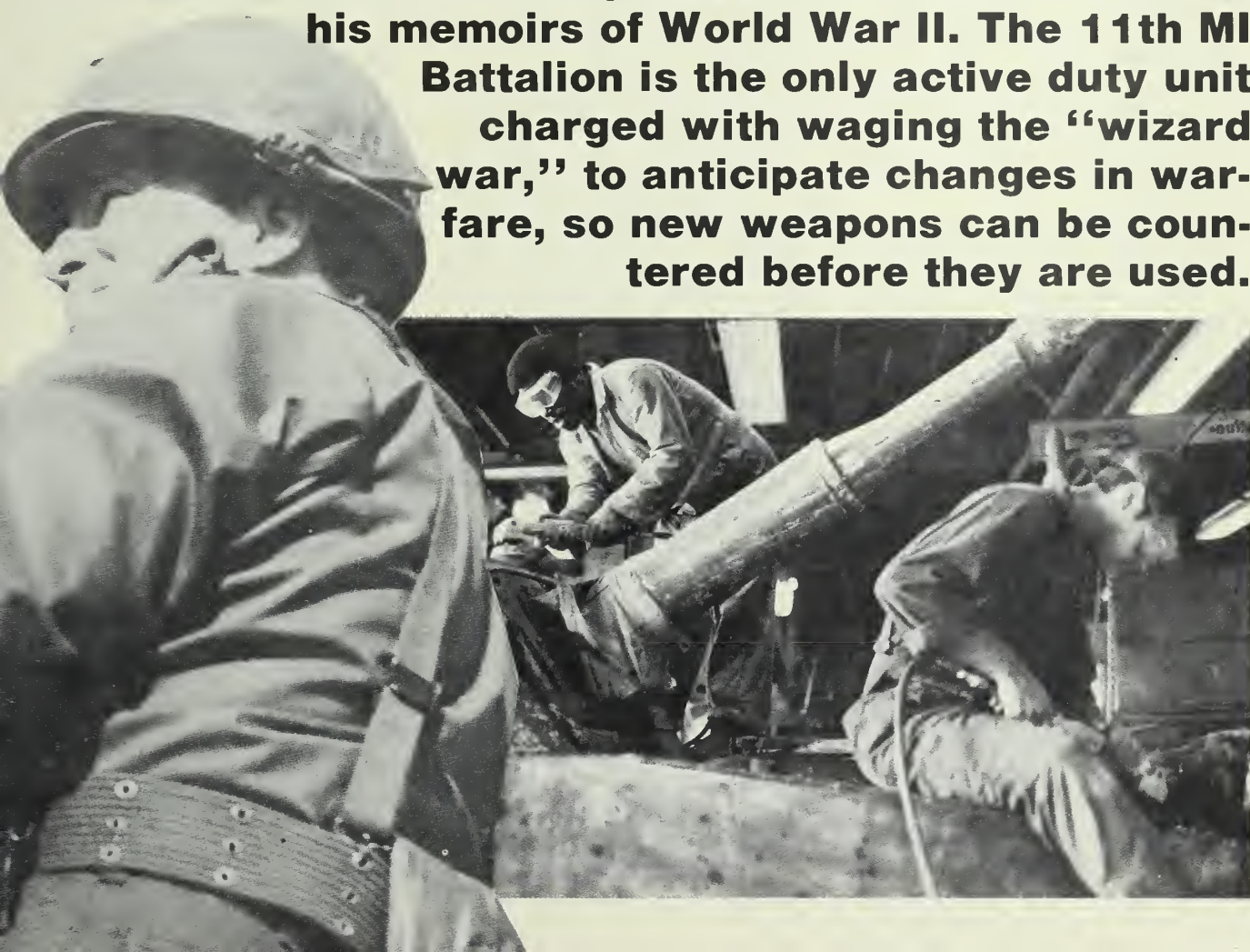
Company A evaluates and

analyzes foreign materiel in mobility, communications/electronics, weapons/munitions, general supply and medical. Co. A also has an illustration/drafting/photo section.

Company B is responsible for fixing up the acquired threat equipment such as tanks, armored personnel carriers and the other types of equipment that make the OPFOR program so realistic.

The 20 vehicle mechanics in the company spend their days scraping, sanding, welding and painting foreign vehicles to make them operational again. Few of the vehicles are able to fire their weapons but the guns can elevate and the turrets can turn.

**The "Wizards of War" is the unit designation for the 11th Military Intelligence Battalion. The term comes from Winston Churchill's phrase "The Wizard War" in his memoirs of World War II. The 11th MI Battalion is the only active duty unit charged with waging the "wizard war," to anticipate changes in warfare, so new weapons can be countered before they are used.**







Hands-on training with foreign weapons, like this Soviet rifle, is made possible by the work of the 11th MI Battalion.

The time it takes to rebuild a vehicle depends on the condition in which it's received. Some require major bodywork that includes sanding down to the bare metal and then rustproofing it.

Most of the materials that are reconditioned go to units to be used in the OPFOR program. Others remain at Aberdeen for demonstrations and for training unit cadre who come to Aberdeen from all over for maintenance and operation training.

The soldiers of Company B most of whom are vehicle mechanics of some sort, have become experts at innovation. The unit has found a number of ways to get around the problem of getting real Soviet replacement parts.

Sometimes they'll simply make a part from scratch. They're also experimenting with using American-made engines in place of the Soviet engines. For example, the twin gasoline engines in the Soviet BTR-60, a type of armored personnel carrier, are very similar to the U.S. 3/4 ton, M-37 series vehicle engine. Some of the Soviet engines are being repaired with American-made parts.

While the work at the battalion is unique, it also creates some unique problems. For example, the mechanics in Company B spend all their time working on foreign equipment which means they sometimes

lose the knowledge of U.S. equipment they need in order to pass their SQT tests.

To help overcome this problem, the mechanics and other members of the battalion attend regular SQT classes to help them stay current in their MOSs.

Some of the soldiers at Aberdeen also feel there should be a separate MOS for their line of work.

"There should be a special MOS for working on this type of equipment," says SFC Gary Maples, the training, test and evaluation section NCOIC. "But I think my Army training and experience qualify me to work on this equipment without additional training. If you know something about our equipment, you have the basic knowledge to tear this equipment down and put it back together."

Whether he gets a special MOS or not, SFC Raymond Pehl says his three years of working on Soviet equipment have been a worthwhile experience.

"From my point of view, it's helping me because I actually get a chance to tear down engines and transmissions," Pehl says. "At a regular Army unit, most of the time all you do is pull an engine and replace it. Here you're doing everything from organization-level maintenance to depot-level maintenance."

Before sending refurbished equipment to a field unit, members

of the battalion provide training to the receiving command in three courses: Foreign Materiel Maintenance, Foreign Weapons Maintenance and Foreign Vehicle Operators Course.

Company B's Foreign Weapons Team (FWT) handles weapons maintenance and training. The FWT maintains about 1,200 foreign weapons of all descriptions. These are evaluated by TI analysts from Company A and later used in training OPFOR personnel.

Another major mission of the unit is to provide Army-wide depot level maintenance, advice and assistance for the OPFOR program. This is done in two ways — over the phone, when someone calls up and says, "I've got a problem," and through the use of maintenance assistance teams that go to the units and do work on-site.

The Central Inventory Control Point (CICP), part of Company B provides all OPFOR detachments with the necessary repair parts to maintain their foreign materiel and equipment. The CICP also keeps track of all the foreign materiel and equipment that has been issued.

In the process of rebuilding foreign vehicles, the Company B mechanics look for unusual things. If they find something they call an analyst over from a section of Company A to have a look.

Company A has a section for just about everything.

The communications and electronics section takes in Soviet radios, radars and other communications and electronics equipment to find out all they can about them, get them operational and then send them to the field for soldiers to train with.

The weapons and munitions section covers every weapon you can think of from small arms on up. Operators manuals and TI Bulletins are prepared by this section.

The medical section looks at Soviet vulnerabilities in the medical area. For example, they determine how the Soviets use medical equipment and how comfortable the equipment is.

The section most likely to be



called by Company B is the mobility section. They look at the capabilities and vulnerabilities of all fighting vehicles, such as tanks. They try to determine weaknesses in the weapons system that will decrease their effectiveness and that will allow U.S. soldiers to effectively fight against these vehicles if necessary.

The photographic and graphics section is primarily an administrative unit. It provides support in preparing operators manuals and other publications put out by the unit. This section is also qualified in topography. They often analyze Soviet maps in order to teach U.S. soldiers what the symbols on a Soviet map mean and how to read them.

All of these sections analyze, and evaluate the foreign equipment. Then they have to write operating instructions, prepare technical intelligence reports and, sometimes, go to the field to teach other soldiers how to use the equipment. That's a challenging mission for many soldiers in the 11th MI Battalion.

"I consider myself knowledgeable in electronics, but teaching someone else to operate a piece of foreign equipment is difficult," says SFC De'Larry Thomas, a member of the communications/electronics section, Company A.

"I would like to see how people use this knowledge in the field. I haven't had that opportunity. I'd

like to know if people can say, 'I received 11th MI training and this is how it will make me better in combat.' There's a need for our soldiers to know what the potential enemy has to fight with in battle and how well his equipment operates.

"But for us it's a new experience to go to a unit and give instruction to soldiers in the field," Thomas says. "It's totally different from repairing our own combat equipment."

All of this analysis, reporting and instruction might leave a false impression. The soldiers of the 11th MI Battalion are *not* in the business of in-depth analysis or of making one-to-one comparisons.

"We're generalists," says Capt. Reed, Company A commander. "We exploit this equipment to the degree we can. In a radio, for example, that means such things as determining its frequency range. For in-depth analysis the equipment often goes to another government agency."

Basically, the soldiers look at what the equipment has, what it can do and what its weaknesses are. The answers to these and similar questions become the basis for producing Technical Intelligence Bulletins (TIB) that are distributed Army-wide. Each TIB lists the capabilities, weaknesses and limitations of the equipment in question. The material in the bulletins, and in the

operator's manuals, is "sanitized" so it's totally unclassified.

The TIBs make interesting reading. They give you many tidbits of information, such as:

- The Soviet BMD amphibious combat vehicle carries troops with limited protection and the troops must dismount over the sides of the vehicle.

- The Kalashnikov assault rifle, AK47/AKM, has been proven to function normally after total immersion in mud and water.

- The aiming effectiveness of the AK47/AKM is limited at close ranges due to the short distance between the sight blades.

- The Soviet rifleman's camouflage screen is standard issue in the Soviet inventory. It's a collapsible fan-shaped wire frame with an attached wire mesh net. It allows the Soviet soldier to carry his own camouflage. It's extremely effective for frontal concealment but it doesn't provide protection from small arms fire or from aerial observation.

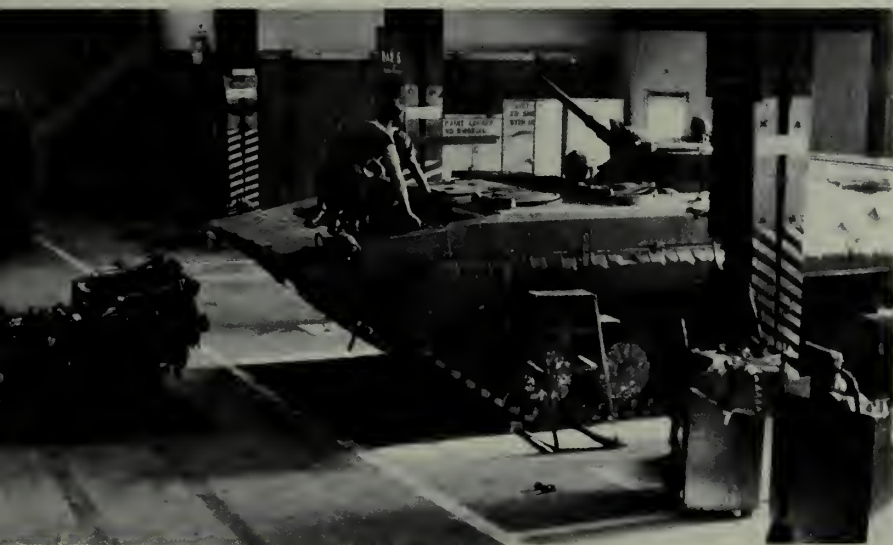
It's information like this that can give a soldier an edge on the battlefield.

The 11th MI Battalion would be on any future battlefield performing its tactical mission. The unit's tactical mission is primarily to send teams to the battlefield to survey captured or disabled enemy equipment. The teams conduct quick examinations of the equipment looking for glaring deviations in design or function. The equipment is then taken to the rear for extensive tests and evaluation.

The teams provide on-the-spot intelligence to the supported commanders and more detailed reports and technical intelligence to higher-level commanders later.

The 11th MI Battalion isn't the biggest outfit in the Army, but the work it does has an impact far beyond its size. The OPFOR equipment, technical intelligence bulletins and operators manuals prepared by these soldiers help give the Army an edge on the battlefield that could mean the difference between victory and defeat. The soldiers of the 11th MI Battalion help their fellow soldiers "know thy enemy." □

Two soldiers of Company B recondition a Soviet vehicle for use in OPFOR training. Most of the soldiers in the company are vehicle mechanics.





# CONTROLLING THE AIRWAYS

Story and photos by Margot Desannoy

The 59th Air Traffic Control Battalion was recently named the 1980 Army Aviation Unit of the Year by the Army Aviation Association of America. In 1980, the unit also passed three major inspections, took part in numerous training exercises and provided ATC for USAREUR's 1,100 aircraft.





ONE after the other, a flight of choppers begins to descend from a rainy German sky. One after another they land safely on a rocky hillside.

In a training scenario, the landing is uneventful.

But, add gunfire, rushing troops and supplies to the battlefront, medevac missions, and the scene changes dramatically.

It's in the combat scenario, that tactical Army air traffic control (ATC) in Europe really does its thing.

Tactical ATC is important because it acts as the eyes for aircraft during periods of poor visibility and when aircraft are under attack in a combat situation.

At division level, air controllers are located in rear areas with the mission of guiding Army aviators safely to and from the forward battle areas. Mobile radar systems keep track of aircraft around tactical landing sites.

In a tactical situation, air traffic controllers will tell pilots flight and weather conditions, and tell them when and where they can enter and exit from an area safely.

In 1978, ATC assumed the tactical mission under the 5th Signal Command and the U.S. Army Communications Command.

Prior to that time, air traffic controllers in Europe worked in fixed base control towers or radar rooms the same as they do in the states.

The 14th Aviation Unit (ATC) was phased out and the newly organized 59th ATC Battalion, headquartered in Schwaebisch Hall, accepted the dual mission to manage both fixed and tactical duties with the same people. The battalion staffs 19 Army airfields in Germany.

It also gives equipment support to 13 others, handles border control, and must be ready to operate in field conditions.

Maintaining the skills for ATC combat operations requires

frequent field exercises.

Lt. Col. Bert Hervey, commander of the 59th ATC Battalion, started a series of battalion-level field training exercises called Foggy Bottom. They're designed to drill his soldiers on combat ATC techniques. The exercises require all traffic controllers to lay out tactical airfields and set up Ground Control Approach vans and non-directional beacons for pilots to home in on.

Major exercises like Reforger and Constant Enforcer, as well as exercises at division level, contribute to the soldiers' proficiency in the field.

Training with aviation battalions is another opportunity where air traffic controllers get to practice their field skills. One example was the 59th's spring "Operation Sidekick" exercise that was combined with the 503rd Combat Aviation Battalion's "Valiant Viper" exercise. Held at the Hohenfels military training area, the two-week exercise helped develop coordination between air traffic controllers and aviators.

The controllers tried to ensure safe landings, takeoffs and enroute flying without interfering with tactical aviation missions.

The exercise marked the first time an ATC platoon in Europe set up a tactical instrumented facility to support aircraft participating in a live-fire operation.

"That's about as close as we can get to the real job," says 1st Lt. Ken Stumpf, a platoon leader from the 187th ATC Company.

"Now that the battalion here has gone tactical, we can come out and set up airfields in the middle of nowhere," says Sp4 Frederick Murray, a ground control approach specialist.

SFC Robert Arnold, ATC chief from Hanau, views the exercises as on-the-job training for troops who've never been in the field before. "There is a big difference between tactical and terminal ATC," Arnold says. "I think it would help if soldiers were taught more tactical applications of air traffic control."

"Field training is good because it gives the young troops a chance to learn. Otherwise, they never get the chance to work with this tactical equipment," says Sp6 Richard Agerbeck, a maintenance chief.

"I was in Constant Enforcer where we established IFR route structures," says SFC Donald Bean, an air traffic controller from Hohenfels. "At Hohenfels we had two IFR departure routes and beacon approaches. We learned a lot. I learned how to operate in the field in an area I'm not familiar with."

Like anyone else, air traffic controllers must practice to become proficient at their jobs.

It's important that aviators have confidence in air traffic controllers.

Lt. Col. Walter Yates, commander of the 503rd Combat Aviation Battalion says that there is sometimes a problem in getting Army flyers to trust controllers on the ground.

"The biggest problem we have is convincing aviators of the reliability of the system on the ground," Yates says. "We have to persuade them of its survivability."

"If the aviators know we're out there, they'll use us," says SSgt. Alice Haines, tower controller. During the 1979 winter Reforger, Haines worked at the flight operations center the 59th ran with the Air Force.

"It was the first time we tried anything like that," she says. "I learned how much coordination these things take."

"It's an exercise in harmony of all the services," Lt. Col. Hervey says. "There's nothing simple about that. The complexity of tactical ATC is magnified by the fact that interservice and multinational aircraft will be involved in the same airspace."

The tactical ATC challenge in Europe is big. But armed with the necessary training, equipment, and confidence, the men and women assigned to ATC units in Europe are preparing for tomorrow's battles, today. □

# CRIB DEATH

neither predictable  
nor preventable

Capt. Michael A. Sloan  
Illustration by Anne Genders





TWO-MONTH-OLD BILLY ROBERTS had just had a well-baby examination. "One of the healthiest babies I've ever seen!" said a smiling doctor. Twenty-four hours later Billy was dead.

That was how the nightmare began for Sp4 Dave Roberts and his wife, Ruth (the names are fictional). The stunned horror that gripped Ruth when she found Billy's lifeless body that morning soon turned to feelings of guilt.

"He was so healthy. I must have done something wrong," she sobbed to Dave as they waited for the ambulance.

"Probably smothered in the blankets," said the ambulance driver after unsuccessfully trying to revive the baby.

In the weeks that followed, the Roberts' ordeal continued. No autopsy was done and the cause of death was listed as "suffocation." The unspoken suspicions of friends and relatives were especially hard to bear.

Dave and Ruth found it hard to talk about Billy's death. It placed a strain on their marriage. Within three months Dave and Ruth separated and were later divorced.

Tragic stories like the Roberts are not uncommon. In reality, Billy was a victim of the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) or "crib death." This mysterious disease claims the lives of 6,000 to 7,000 babies every year in the United States. About two babies of every thousand born will become SIDS victims. The disease is neither predictable nor preventable. It strikes without warning.

The real tragedy is that much of the Roberts' suffering after Billy's death could have been prevented. Public awareness of SIDS can go far in reducing the crippling and needless guilt suffered by many parents of babies who die of SIDS. Otherwise, the psychiatric aftermath of SIDS can lead to serious problems such as divorce, alcoholism, drug addiction and even suicide.

The heartbreaking grief which results from SIDS is reflected in letters received by the National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation (NSIDSF).

*"What did I do? Healthy babies don't just die."*

*"Please help me understand how I killed my little girl."*

*"Well, there are probably more questions which I could ask, but I mainly want to know if you think I killed my baby or did she really die of crib death? And what is crib death? Please help me as soon as possible. I don't want to kill my new baby."*

*"I can't forget about the baby. She was my only daughter and I loved her so much. My mother thinks that maybe I shouldn't have put new blankets in the crib, but I wanted to have everything new and pink — so I did. Do you think that the blanket killed her? I know that I did something wrong because babies just don't die like that. . . . My husband won't talk about it. He thinks it is something in our genes that killed her. Why did she*

*die and our sons live? What did I do wrong? Please help me."*

*(Reprinted from the book Why Did My Baby Die? by Dr. Abraham B. Bergman and Judith Choate with permission of the Third Press International.*

The doctor who said Billy Roberts was a healthy baby before he died was not careless or incompetent. Babies who die of SIDS have no symptoms that can be identified before death. These types of death even happen in hospitals. Tragically, SIDS is a disease whose first symptom is death. Researchers are working on ways to possibly identify children who are prone to SIDS.

Doctors can't be certain that a baby is a SIDS victim without conducting a complete autopsy. This is done to rule out the possibility of other diseases or unsuspected birth defects. Autopsies also greatly ease the minds of parents. Knowing that they were not to blame prevents needless feelings of guilt.

In the past, SIDS babies were thought to be the victims of freak accidents. There is, however, a very consistent pattern in cases of SIDS. Recent research has shown that SIDS may threaten some babies easier than others. These findings indicate that the SIDS is a real disease. The deaths are neither accidental nor the result of neglect.

SIDS usually strikes infants of a certain age group. It rarely happens during the first week of life. SIDS is also rare after the age of six months. Most SIDS babies are two to three months old when they die.

SIDS can happen in families of any social class. However, it is more frequent among lower-income and minority families. Among whites, more male than female babies become SIDS victims. This is not true in other racial groups. SIDS is also more common in premature and low birth-weight babies.

SIDS deaths are also more frequent during the colder months. The likelihood of SIDS is greatest in the late fall and winter months. Finally, almost all of the babies seem to die while sleeping.

These findings are true in most cases. SIDS can claim the lives of babies of any race or social class at any time. Doctors, nurses, politicians and motion picture stars have all lost babies to SIDS. No family is immune.

Sadly, far more is known about what SIDS is not than about how it happens. We do know that it is not caused by suffocation or smothering. Healthy babies can breathe normally even when their faces are covered by blankets. There are no differences seen at autopsies in SIDS babies found with their faces covered and uncovered. Also, most SIDS deaths happen in conditions where there was no possibility of suffocation.

SIDS is not the result of child abuse or the Battered Child Syndrome. Parents are sometimes accused of having beaten SIDS babies because the child appears to be bruised. These marks appear after death, however. The discolorations happen because after death, the blood pools in the lowest areas of the face or body. Doc-

# helping SIDS parents adjust

It's very important that SIDS parents understand the normal grief process which follows their baby's death. A prolonged period of depression always occurs. Parents may feel light-headed and unable to concentrate. They may feel at times like they are becoming insane.

Difficulties in sleeping are common. Physical symptoms such as headaches and stomach pains often occur. The mother may continue at times to prepare meals for the dead child. Parents may fear to be alone.

All of these reactions are normal. They will pass, especially if friends and relatives are compassionate and supportive.

Young children also react to the death. They may have fears which they can't put into words. Additional love and affection make them feel more secure. Older children may also feel guilty. If they were jealous of the baby they may feel that they were

somehow responsible for the death. Parents should tell them as much as they can understand. They should be assured that they and their parents are not in danger.

SIDS is not hereditary. If the parents choose to have another child the baby will be at no greater risk for SIDS than other babies. Parents who want another child but are afraid should seek counselling.

Parents may be overprotective toward subsequent children. This is understandable but does more harm than good. The pamphlet, THE SUBSEQUENT CHILD, is available from the NSIDSF.

If you're a friend or relative of SIDS parents, there are several ways in which you can help. By understanding the facts about SIDS, you can help ease their grief and prevent needless guilt.

Emphasize to the parents that their baby died of a real

disease. Assure them that there was nothing that they could have done to prevent the death. SIDS is a disease whose first symptom is death. The parents were in no way neglectful.

Parents should understand that these deaths are rapid and silent. Assure them that their baby did not suffer.

Parents will differ in their willingness to talk about the death. Mothers may be more willing than fathers to discuss their feelings with another. Offer to help and be available to talk, but also respect their privacy. They will also need time to be alone.

Parents should be strongly encouraged to contact the nearest chapter of the NSIDSF. Nothing is as helpful as discussing the death with other parents who have had the same experience. The location of the nearest chapter is available from the NSIDSF and they will also offer advice in starting a new chapter.

tors can distinguish between cases of SIDS and child abuse.

SIDS is not caused by cow's milk allergy, as some people think. SIDS has happened in babies who were fed cow's milk, goat's milk, soy milk and other milk substitutes. Nor can SIDS be prevented by breast feeding. SIDS has claimed babies who were completely breast fed.

Death in SIDS is not caused by vomiting and choking. SIDS babies sometimes have milk or food particles about the mouth or on the sheets but this also is a result, not a cause, of death.

Many SIDS babies have had a mild cold just before death. Because of this, the parents may fear that SIDS is contagious and that other children in the family are in danger. Viruses, however, don't appear to directly cause SIDS. The viruses infecting these babies are not unusual ones. Most, in fact, are those which cause colds in people of all ages. Also, most SIDS babies have been completely healthy before death. Other family members don't face any risk.

It is known that SIDS has been around for thousands of years. This means that air pollution, detergents and fluoridation also do not cause SIDS.

Many doctors now believe that a condition known as "sleep apnea" may be the cause of some cases

of SIDS. Babies with this condition frequently stop breathing (experience apneas) during sleep. These apneas have been seen in some SIDS babies prior to death. Apneas are also seen during sleep in normal babies, however. Further research is needed to clarify the relation between sleep apnea and SIDS.

Some babies who are believed to be high risks for SIDS are being monitored by devices which sound an alarm when the baby stops breathing. More research is needed to find out whether these monitors can protect babies from SIDS. The baby's doctor must decide whether or not a baby should be monitored.

A great deal of research will be needed before the cause of SIDS can be discovered. This research is going on at medical centers all over the world. Until the mystery of SIDS is solved, however, a high priority must be the compassionate treatment of parents of babies who die of SIDS. The deaths cannot be prevented but the psychiatric aftermath of SIDS can.

To learn more about SIDS, a pamphlet is available from:

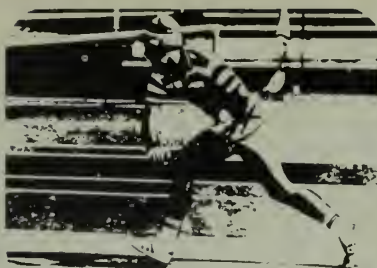
National Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Foundation  
310 South Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60604  
Phone: (312) 663-0650





# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## ARE YOU IN SHAPE?

IF you're not in shape, but want to be, there are a number of things you can do. You might start by reading the story on page 24 about the new Army PT test. If you have a test coming up and you can't see the tops of your shoes, then you might want to begin a fitness program. The following stories tell you how you can start walking toward fitness and how an Ohio Guard unit is whipping the troops into shape — test or no test.



**WALK TO FITNESS** Hate joggers, those pompous @\$%&\*#&#\$ who claim to have all the secrets to good health? Well, the experts claim that a good brisk, lengthy walk will have the same benefits. Here are some tips on how to walk and get the most out of it.

- Walk with head erect, back straight, abdomen flat, feet parallel and pointed forward. When walking, make sure your whole foot is placed on the ground — heel first, then toes.

- When you're walking for exercise, you don't stroll. You move out at a steady clip brisk enough to make your heart beat faster and cause you to breathe more deeply. Inhale as you take four to six steps and then exhale as you take your next four to six steps. How many steps is up to you. As your lung capacity increases, you'll naturally quicken your pace and take a longer arm swing.

- Don't push yourself. Build-up gradually. Walk short distances, a little at a time and gradually increase both distance and speed. Step up your pace each week until you're covering 3.5 miles per hour.

**COMBAT DECATHLON** If you have a little extra weight around the midsection, if you couldn't run a 100-yards without taking a breather, if you couldn't hit the broadside of a barn with a howitzer — don't join the Ohio Army National Guard, at least not the 3d Squadron, 107th Armored Cavalry.

Maj. Charles Santose, the squadron's S-3, has designed an event called the combat decathlon that in short order shows who is in shape and who isn't.

Santose probably didn't make a lot of friends with this idea. Here's what his combat decathlon consists of: Four-mile run, commando obstacle course, night land navigation course, 30-meter combat swim, pistol firing, M16 rifle firing, .50-caliber machine gun firing, NBC proficiency and 1500 meter biathlon.

The combat swim is done wearing a full fatigue uniform, boots, pistol belt, canteen, pack straps and an M-16.

In the biathlon, contestants test their endurance and marksmanship against the clock. The participant runs 350 meters to a firing line. Each participant then fires 20 rounds — five each from 400 meters, 300 meters, 200 meters and 100 meters. After completing the firing, the participant runs back to the finish line.

After completing the combat decathlon it's a good bet soldiers of the 3d Squadron, 107th ACR are fit to fight.

## Sports Profile

DURING the late '50s and early '60s, MSgt. Clinton Skinner, (far right in photo below) a farm boy from tiny Elsie, Neb., (population 220) was a world-class sprinter who could keep up with the likes of Olympic champions Bob Hayes, and Wilma Rudolph.

As a high school senior in 1959, Skinner ran a 220-yard dash in 22.3 seconds. That established a Nebraska school-boy record that still stands.

In the Chicago University Holiday Meet in 1962 he confounded the oddsmakers in just qualifying for the finals of the 60-yard dash. He then astounded the track world by pushing former olympic champion Brooks Johnson into equalling the world record in order to

beat him. Johnson covered the distance in 6.0 flat; Skinner was right behind him at 6.1.

The winning ways are only a memory now to the young man who used to uncork blistering runs over 100- and 220-yard courses around the country. At 5'8" he didn't look like many of the tall, lanky speedsters he competed against, but he proved that looks and size don't mean much.

In 1976 Skinner, now 40, began fulltime work with the Nebraska Army National Guard in charge of recruiting. He's been a member of the Guard since 1963 while working as a successful life insurance agent. *Maj. Robert Robeson, Nebraska Army National Guard*









# USO: 40 YEARS OF SERVICE

Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz Photos courtesy USO

**T**ODAY, when most people think about the USO, they still think about Bob Hope's Christmas shows for service people around the world. But there's a lot more to USO than that.

The USO (United Services Organization) now celebrating its 40th anniversary, is a private, congressionally chartered, voluntary, civilian organization devoted solely to meeting the needs of U.S. servicemen and women and their families.

With its World Headquarters in Washington, D.C., the USO operates a broad range of programs administered by a small, skilled staff under the guidance of a volunteer Board of Governors.

USO programs help provide for the recreational, social, educational, spiritual and family needs of more than two million service personnel and their some three million family members.

Last year, service people and their families participated more than 12.8 million times in USO programs throughout the U.S. and abroad. The USO also served as visitor, entertainer and companion to many of the 75,000 men and women who are patients in the nation's 172 Veterans Medical Centers.

This work is possible for the most part due to the efforts of some 40,000 volunteers. USO volunteers are serving in 71 USO facilities in the U.S. and 74 locations in 15 foreign countries.

Today, you can count on the USO for entertainment, tours, tickets, games, travel information, a place to relax and the ever present donuts and coffee. But there's more. Today, also, the USO is building bridges to civilian communities and military families.

The best examples of this are the "outreach" programs in Germany, Korea and countless towns in the U.S. The USO is reaching out to military family members to help them get comfortable in a new community.

If you have just arrived in Germany, for example and you're scared to go downtown because you can't speak or read German, the USO Outreach Program will help. You could go on an orientation tour of your community with one of the outreach volunteers. They'll help you learn basic German phrases, how to use local transportation, how to call the fire department from your apartment and introduce you to your German and American neighbors, if you wish. Some Outreach Programs even sponsor sightseeing

tours and other strictly social events.

The idea for an organization which could help provide a home away from home for American service people was born in 1940 among a few civilian groups. But it was not until 1941 that these groups and the War Department finally agreed on the way to go about it.

It took President Franklin D. Roosevelt to solve the stalemate. After a long meeting, he said: "This is the way I want it done! I want these private organizations to handle the on-leave recreation of the men in the Armed Forces. The government should put up the buildings."

On February 4, 1941, the civilian organization now called the United Services Organization, Inc. (USO) came into being.

That year, the first USO clubs were built by the Army Corps of Engineers. The military also built 188 theaters. But, they were empty and dark most of



**To some people, the USO is a memory of a Miss America tour arriving at a remote base, or a song to brighten a dreary hospital far from home.**



**Last year, service people and their families participated more than 12.8 million times in USO programs throughout the United States and in 15 foreign countries.**

the time. The Armed Forces didn't have a way to provide the live entertainment that most service people preferred.

Again, civilian groups volunteered to provide entertainment. The Screen Actors Guild in Hollywood suggested that the USO provide entertainment for service people.

On October 30, 1941, USO-Camp Shows, Inc. was officially formed. It was designated by the War and Navy Departments as "Official Entertainer" to the men and women of the Armed Forces.

The names of entertainers who went wherever the GIs were, read like a volume of Who's Who in show biz. They came from Broadway in New York and "Tinsel Town" in California. Whatever their origins or their specialty, they all had one goal in common: to make service men and women laugh and have a good time.

Entertainers followed the troops practically everywhere. They flew in B-18 transports and smaller planes. They entertained under trees, in tents, in theaters of course, and even in a captured underground bunker.

Stage props were small and portable, lighting was not very fancy, and the smell of greasepaint was often mixed with the smell of war.

During the peak of World War II, thousands of entertainers were in the Pacific and European combat areas and the U.S. itself. A typical day saw the curtain go up 700 times all over the world.

Even with the announcement of V-E Day and V-J Day, USO-Camp Shows continued until the troops returned to the U.S. Immediately following V-E Day, the Army asked to have 100 show units in Europe. And when V-J Day came, it asked for an additional 86 units in the Pacific. The entertainers remained with the troops to help win the battle of boredom until the troops could board transports for America.

From its beginning until the curtain went down in 1947, Camp Shows, Inc. gave 428,521 performances to a total of 212,974,401 troops. A total of 7,336 entertainers served overseas from three weeks to more than six months. Several times that number performed in the U.S.

During the war, the USO was also the main channel through which 1.5 million volunteers helped in the total war effort. In several thousand towns and cities across the U.S. and overseas, citizens opened



their homes to provide overnight lodging, Sunday dinners and the atmosphere that was indeed "home away from home."

With the war over, the need for the shows ended. And the USO ceased operations too.

But the Camp show curtains went up once again with the start of the war in Korea and the USO opened its doors.

During the fighting, there were 294 USO opera-





tions in the U.S. and overseas. Also, USO-Camp Shows put together 126 units that presented 5,422 shows to battle-weary soldiers in Korea and the wounded in Japan.

The USO didn't close its doors after the Korean Conflict. Unlike the post-World War II period, during which the armed forces were almost completely demobilized, the U.S. maintained a large active military force. So the USOs in towns and cities across America continued to serve up its "home away from home" fare. You could get free snacks, half-price tickets to Broadway, television, and music radio shows, play cards and games with buddies and USO hostesses, and get help with personal and family matters.

It's a good thing the USO didn't quit operating. By the time of the massive build-up in Vietnam some 10 years later, the USO was called upon to build four clubs there in 1965 and six more the following year. In all, there were 18 USOs in Vietnam. During the height of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, it is estimated that attendance at USO clubs topped a half million troops daily.

At the same time, there were 45 USO clubs in 14 countries. And the USO-Camp Shows had 91 units presenting more than 3,000 shows a year in 40 coun-

tries to a total audience of 3.2 million.

Again, many of the entertainers who brought cheer and relaxation to service men and women during World War II and Korea made trips to Vietnam and Thailand. Martha Raye and Bob Hope were still on tour. And there were many new faces too: Johnny Bench, Racquel Welch, Pete Rose, Phyllis Diller, Joey Heatherton, Ann-Margaret and the Gold Diggers.

For nearly 40 years, the USO's programs and operations have been supported mainly by funds from United Way Campaigns. Overseas programs are also supported by Overseas Combined Federal Campaigns. Private businesses in the U.S., Germany and Korea also contributed to USO programs.

Neither Congress nor the Department of Defense provide money to the USO for programs and operations. The government does provide "in kind" support however. This may include transportation for a USO show, or a building on a base for the USO.

The USO has been many things to many service people, but it's always been "home away from home." And it's still home today. So if you are on your way to Alaska, Korea, Germany, Hawaii or just moving within the states, look for the red, white and blue USO sign. □





# *Kings Mountain*

Donald J. Frederick National Geographic News Service

KINGS MOUNTAIN, a 60-foot ridge rising from the gentle farmlands of South Carolina, played a big part in our march for independence from British rule.

October 7, 1980 marked the 200th anniversary of the crucial battle that took place there during the American Revolutionary War.

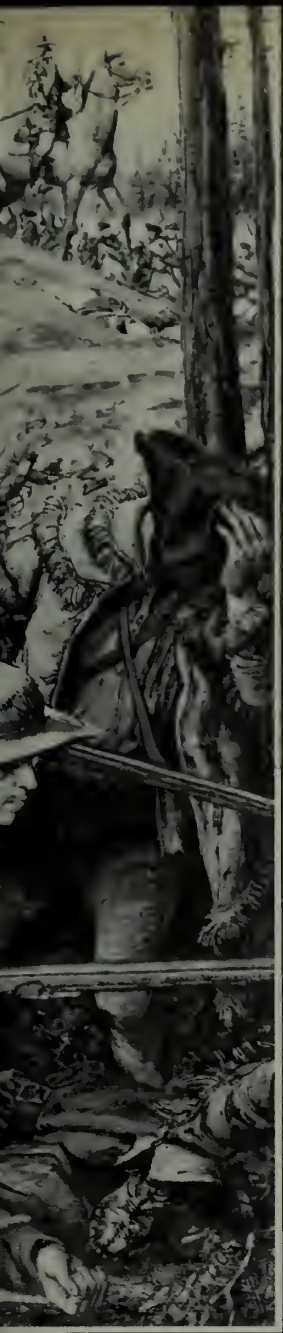
The battle was a bitter struggle waged entirely by Americans — Patriot against Loyalist, neighbor vs. neighbor. The only professional soldier involved on either side was British Maj. Patrick Ferguson, who commanded the Loyalists.

He had been appointed to lead all the Loyalist militia he could

muster in the Carolinas.

Although Ferguson had the military situation fairly well under control after the Battle of Camden in mid-August, he made a serious mistake in late September, 1780. He challenged the “over-mountain” men — hearty men who lived in the wild, rugged country west of the





The Patriot, "over-mountain" men, press their assault up the wooded slopes of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780. In the background, Maj. Patrick Ferguson, on horseback, directs his Loyalist troops. Ferguson died in the battle.

But his threat backfired. It united groups of fiercely independent over-mountain men. Determined to take the offensive before Ferguson could strike, they gathered on the broad, open spaces by the swift-flowing Watauga River near present-day Elizabethton, Tenn. Sympathizers from other regions joined them.

This makeshift 1,800-man army in crude hunting shirts lugging long, heavy rifles, has been described as "composed of patriot riflemen of the farmer, hunter, and Indian-fighting class from the frontiers of the two Carolinas and Virginia."

This dogged backcountry force caught up with Ferguson's force on Oct. 7. He had chosen to make a stand on top of Kings Mountain.

Unfortunately for Ferguson, the heavily forested slopes of the mountain gave excellent cover to the Patriots. Moreover, the Loyalist defenders on the open crest above were exposed to cross fire from the deadly accurate long rifles below.

The battle began about 3 p.m. when Ferguson's advance guard discovered the Patriot over-mountain men trying to encircle the mountain. A deadly barrage of fire and fierce bayonet charges disrupted the attack.

To one hard-pressed frontiersman, "the mountain appeared volcanic; there flashed along its summit and around its base, and up its sides, one long sulphurous blaze." Fighting from tree to tree, the Patriots pushed their way to the top.

A South Carolina Loyalist named Drury Mathis played possum after he was severely wounded. As he hugged the ground trying to survive the hail of bullets around him, he got a firsthand glimpse of his

tormentors; they were "not overburdened with fat, but all, rawboned, and sinewy men."

Through it all, a shrill whistle sounded above the crack of rifles and the desperate shouts of men crashing through the underbrush. Blowing a large silver whistle to direct his troops, Ferguson seemed to be everywhere.

But astride his horse and clad in a checkered hunting shirt, he made a good target for the advancing Patriots. Refusing to the end to yield "to such a damned banditti," he was cut from the saddle by a fusillade of shot.

His men propped him against a tree, where he died.

The fight continued even though Ferguson's second-in-command ordered a white flag hoisted. Patriot commanders could not immediately stop their men from shooting down the terrified, disorganized enemy.

When the battle ended, 225 Loyalists lay dead. Another 163 were wounded and 716 were captured. The Patriots lost only 28 men.

Shaken by the disaster at Kings Mountain, the British began to have serious doubts about the campaign in the South. More importantly, they realized they could no longer count on Loyalists in the hinterlands to sustain them.

Many historians are convinced that Kings Mountain marked a turning point in the war. Because of the battle, the British decide they couldn't hold the southern colonies, so they marched northward into Virginia. There, a year later, in 1781, at Yorktown, Gen. Washington, Rochambeau and the French fleet, defeated the British — and started the U.S. Army's spirit of victory that assured independence. □

Painting by Louis S. Glanzman

Appalachians.

His message to them was blunt and to the point. If they did not stop their guerrilla raids against British and Loyalist forces, Ferguson promised to march his army over the mountain, "hang their leaders, and lay their country waste with fire and sword."



# JAPAN'S ARMY

Story and photos by Sp5 Kathy Wright

**In Japan, women make up only a tiny minority of soldiers. As soldiers, they still have very traditional duties and they serve in an army that is dedicated to self-defense.**





HOW would you like the option of getting out of the service whenever you liked? Sound too good to be true? Not if you're a member of Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF).

The Ground Self-Defense Force, with about 150,000 soldiers, is the largest of three branches of the Japanese Self-Defense Force. The other two branches are the Maritime Self-Defense Force and the Air Self-Defense Force.

As the names imply, these forces are for defense and internal security only. Under its present constitution, Japan cannot maintain armed forces for offensive purposes.

This article gives a glimpse into the life of soldiers in the ground force.

Although a recruit signs a contract to serve two or three years in the JGSDF depending on the specialty enlisted for, the soldier may elect to be discharged at any time. But that rarely happens. Generally, once a soldier volunteers for the service, he or she will remain until the mandatory retirement age.

There are many reasons why a young Japanese man or woman decides to enlist. Pay is one important factor. A soldier's income is comparable to an average civilian wage earner's salary. That makes it possible for a soldier to have the same standard of living as counterparts in civilian jobs.

The service is also considered a suitable alternative to attending school. Getting accepted into the best schools of higher learning is fairly difficult, so many young people choose to continue their schooling in the service where there are more opportunities.

While the possibility for foreign travel is a strong incentive for young people to join the U.S. military, little chance exists for the soldier in the JGSDF to travel abroad.

Many soldiers are assigned to a military installation near their families at least once in their careers. The average tour length at any one location ranges from two to seven years and, on rare occasions, can be as long as 15 years.

**LIVING CONDITIONS** One place a Japanese soldier may be assigned is Camp Kodaira. The camp closely resembles any U.S. military installation. Camp Kodaira is basically an educational post.

About 1,000 students and cadre live and work on the post there. Classes in language, intelligence and administration are



• Above, Japanese soldiers play "go", a game similar to checkers. • Left, soldiers practice Karate, part of two hours of PT daily.

conducted Monday through Saturday to prepare the soldiers for their next assignment.

Although the U.S. Army is energy conscious, the Japanese are even more so. Camp Kodaira has a tough conservation plan. For instance, lights must be turned out by 10 p.m. unless a student is studying.

Vehicles are not permitted on post unless they have special passes which are usually reserved for guests and high ranking officers. This is done to encourage the use of public transportation or foot power, usually in the form of walking or bicycling.

A married soldier generally lives in government quarters located outside the camp. The housing area usually resembles a Japanese-style apartment complex but inside, each home is personalized by the occupants.

Living quarters for single soldiers are

SPECIALIST FIVE KATHY WRIGHT is assigned to the Public Affairs Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Japan.



- Left, a Japanese female recruit during weapons training.
- Below left, a barracks room at a JGSDF camp.



small and cramped compared to American standards but they're considered adequate and comfortable by the Japanese. In the barracks, an average of four troops live in a large room, but sometimes in a school situation like Camp Kodaira as many as ten may have to squeeze into the same area. Each soldier has at least one wall locker and a small cabinet. Other furnishings are sparse, similar to the typical Japanese home which is also modestly decorated.

Each barracks has its own tea and day room where visitors are welcomed. There are no coed barracks. Female and male troops are kept segregated as much as possible. It's also Japanese policy to segregate officers and enlisted personnel.

The camp mess hall is also divided into enlisted and officer sections.

Meals present Japanese soldiers simple choices. One main course, usually fish or pork, is offered and the menus don't vary that much. Soup, rice, salad, a vegetable and green tea are served at breakfast, lunch and dinner. Fresh fruit is served once daily.

Regardless of whether a soldier is single or married, officer or enlisted, each begins the day at the sound of reveille and ends only when retreat sounds.

**AFTER DUTY HOURS** Like American GIs, Japanese soldiers spend their off-duty time in a variety of ways. Since Camp Kodaira is

basically an educational post, many students burn the midnight oil studying. Competition is very keen in the classroom.

While some stay in their rooms to crack the books, others take time out for a chance to relax with friends at the camp club. Another popular hangout is the camp coffee shop. Sometimes Japanese soldiers venture off-post where the typical evening would include a tempura or sashimi (raw fish) dinner at a restaurant. Afterwards a visit to a neighborhood pub for a beer or a stop at one of the many electronic game rooms would probably round out a night on the town for these soldiers.

Not all after-duty hours are spent socializing. Physical training is also an important part of each soldier's daily activities. PT enthusiasts spend several evening hours keeping in shape. Tennis and jogging are favorite pastimes. Unlike most U.S. posts, athletic facilities are scarce in the Japanese military community. There are no gyms, racquetball courts, swimming pools and other sports facilities. Nevertheless, Japanese troops seem to have little difficulty staying fit.

**JAPAN'S WOMEN SOLDIERS** There are only 1,400 women soldiers in the JGSDF. The small number is due in part to the kinds of jobs they perform. Women are restricted to jobs in finance, signal and administrative fields. In addition, female leadership positions are mostly limited to being in charge of lower ranking women soldiers with very few opportunities for female officers and NCOs to command male troops.

Some female troops become involved in a variety of domestic activities such as learning the precise art of serving tea at the traditional Japanese ceremony, studying a musical instrument such as the koto (a lyre), or taking cooking or English lessons.

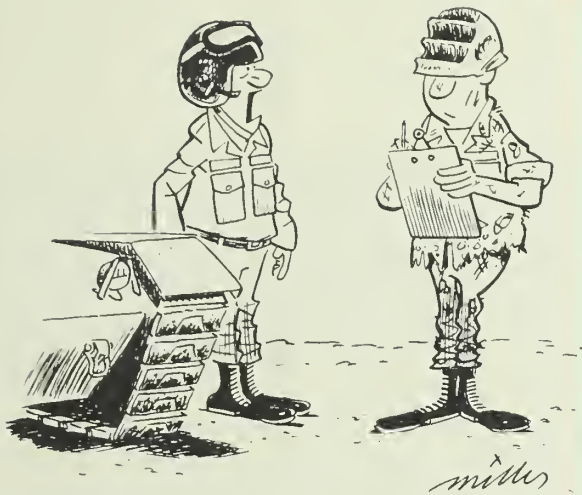
Marriage and motherhood are compatible with soldiering for the Japanese troops. However, the needs of the service come first. Even so, pregnant soldiers are given three months time off during the last months of their pregnancy and three months off right after they've given birth.

**THE SAME YET DIFFERENT** Soldiers from all countries share a camaraderie because their purpose, mission, training and sacrifices are the same everywhere. But soldiers are also a reflection of the cultures they come from. That's where differences lie. This glimpse at soldiering in the JGSDF points out some of the differences, and the similarities between the Japanese ground forces and the U.S. Army. □



# the lighter side

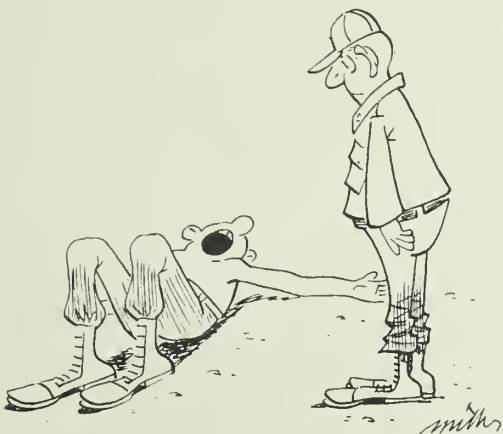
Compiled by Steve Abbott



"Well, if I can eventually pass the driving test, will you qualify me?"



"Obese cranium? Obese cranium? What in the world is obese cranium?"



"I'm a collection station for solar energy. Why do you ask?"

## CLASSIFICATION



"Oh, I've had plenty of experience, but the experience I enjoyed the most happened at Merle's Pool Hall about two weeks ago..."

JACK stood before the machine. Tiny lights blinked on and off, as though the thing were winking at him. "Come on, Jack," he heard his friends say. "You can beat that score with your eyes closed." Jack looked at a number flashing in the upper left corner of the machine. The number was 9,050, the high score for the day on the machine.

He was good, and this was a score he could usually beat easily, but tonight was different. His girlfriend was with him, as well as many of his friends from the barracks. The 9,050 was scored by his roommate, who had played just before Jack. He remembered the conversation they had that morning. "You think you're so good," his roommate had said. "If you beat me I'll clean the room for a week. If I win, you clean the room for a week."

"If you win," Jack had replied, "I'll clean the room for *two* weeks."

It was almost too bold. As Jack watched his roommate at the machine, he realized that he had underestimated his friend's talent.

"Come on, Jack," his girlfriend's voice jerked him back to reality. "Staring at the thing won't win the game for you." Jack dropped his quarter into the machine, took a long swallow of beer and pressed the start button.

The game was three rounds. He slipped up the first round and finished with only 1,850 points. When he heard the huge explosion that meant the destruction of his laser weapon, he didn't even have to look at his score to know that it was not as high as it should have been. But there was no time to think about past mistakes; a new weapon appeared in a lower corner of the screen.

The invaders, little creatures of light on a screen, were about four rows deep as round two began. His object was to eliminate the enemy targets, one at a time, by firing lasers at them with his one, movable weapon. His calm, assured fingers rested on three buttons: two for moving left or right and one for firing. The figures travelled across the

# THE VIDEO WARRIORS

Story and photo by Sp5 Bill Branley

Video games, from the hand-held variety to the flashy wizards of the arcades, are the current entertainment craze. They're racking up big sales and developing a devoted following.





screen, from left to right, then back again, dropping missiles as they went. The movement was accompanied by a continuous thump, thump, thump that sounded like a heartbeat and made the machine seem like a living thing. For protection against the rain of missiles fired by the enemy, Jack could duck behind one of three bunkers.

Jack's technique when playing the game was the best. He was a master. He kept up a steady stream of laser missiles, each one picking apart the advancing formation.

Rather than waste precious seconds hiding behind his bunkers, Jack skillfully dodged enemy missiles while firing his own. It was a bold and nerve-wracking technique.

As the round progressed, the formation was closing in and the targets travelled back and forth at a faster speed. The thumping became faster and louder as the enemy figures became fewer. His bunkers were completely destroyed, he had no choice but to dodge and fire. Within seconds, the screen was clear, all of the targets had been destroyed. His friends cheered and his girlfriend smiled, but he didn't relax.

A fresh phalanx of enemy troops appeared and Jack used the same tactics again.

He finished round two with 7,005 points.

Round three began. Jack bit his lip. The arcade was hot, crowded and loud. Jack's roommate watched the points flicker on the screen.

He watched Jack blast away at the targets . . . 8,500, 8,600, 8,700. The numbers became a blur . . . 9,000, 10,000 . . . until the game ended in an explosion. Jack had scored 12,655 points. He felt good.

"That's one week of room cleaning you owe me, 'ole buddy," Jack said as he and his roommate shook hands.

On a real battlefield, Jack might have been praised for his good shooting. Today's video wars, however, are not quite as down-to-earth as a conventional battlefield. They go by such names as Space Invaders, Asteroids, Battle Zone,

Missile Command and Polaris, just to name a few. Video wars are fought on miniature battlefields found in barrooms, arcades, military clubs, bowling establishments and airports across the U.S. and in many parts of the world. The video addicts, whether they're soldiers or civilians, wait in lines, ready to drop quarters, sometimes more, into the latest in computerized entertainment.

Video games are loud, colorful, fast, exciting, challenging — and cheap. For 25 or 50 cents, you can fire laser beams at asteroids hurtling through space or become a tanker, fighter pilot or submariner. You can drive a make-believe car 200 mph down narrow roads at night or defend missile sites against a rain of deadly projectiles.

Addicts of video games can be almost any age and from any profession. For high school students, businessmen, soldiers — the list is almost endless — the little figures of light hold an almost irresistible attraction. The more challenging games require concentration and quick reflexes. Almost all of the games involve a race against time or a space fight against overwhelming odds.

Video games aren't a new concept. Since the early 1970s, they have been competing with pinball machines for the amusement seeker's coins.

"It used to be, if there were ten games in an amusement center, eight of them would be pinball and the other two would be video," says Larry Hunt, who works for a distributor of video games in the Baltimore, Md. area. "Now, it's just the opposite. Video games are hot and they're making money."

Video games have been hot since about 1978, when Space Invaders began to appear in the U.S. after becoming a hit in Japan. Soon, there were local, regional and national Space Invader tournaments, where veteran video gamers pitted their skills against each other.

Space Invaders' heyday was followed by Asteroids, which has recently been declared the most

popular coin-operated game in U.S. history by the industry. An estimated 70,000 machines are scattered across the country, swallowing coins from fantasy space fighters. In some areas, Asteroids games reportedly paid for themselves within a few days after being installed.

"Manufacturers spend millions in research and development, and then test a game extensively before sending it to distributors," Hunt says. "Overall, it's a billion dollar industry."

Hunt explains that in the Baltimore area a \$3,000 video game will usually pay for itself in about 20 weeks if it's popular, and then draw customers for another 18 months.

Hunt, whose company supplies a few military installations, says that although video games are popular, military people still seem to prefer pinball, foosball and pool.

"There will always be those who feel that pinball machines demand more skill and are more challenging than video machines," he says. "They don't have to worry. Pin machines, especially the new multi-level and digital models, are doing real well."

It's no surprise that enthusiasm for video games has spilled over into the home.

Last year, Americans spent \$550 million on home electronic games that are either hand-held or hooked up to a television set. In department stores, shoppers can find rows of hand-held video and non-video electronic games, such as baseball, hockey, football, tic-tac-toe and many others. Some of the more elaborate video models are put out by the same companies that make arcade-type games.

The ones that hook-up to a standard television set can run from less than \$25 for very simple games to several hundred dollars for the most complex games.

Video addiction is rampant, and the trend looks like it may be around for a while. Electronics may never completely replace a three-day Risk game or Saturday night poker, but it's an exciting diversion which, for a few bits, is hard to beat. □



# Assault On Alcoholism

Bob Ray  
Illustration by Anne Genders

As of January 1, 1981, more than 1,600 patients have been treated at the Alcoholism Treatment Facility (ATF) at the 5th General Hospital in Germany. The majority of those treated were alcoholics on active duty. The success rate at the ATF is high — about 87 percent. This figure is based on evaluation of former patients who completed the program at least six months prior to follow-up. Success is measured by graduates who perform their duties without conflict with alcohol. For many of the patients, and their families, the ATF is a new beginning.

MEET BILL. He's a sergeant stationed in Kaiserslautern, Germany.

It's 2 a.m. and he's leaving the NCO club — sloshed — as usual.

Bill starts his car and roars out of the parking lot. About a mile from the club, the MPs stop him for weaving in and out of his lane.

While talking to him, the MP gets a whiff of Bill's breath. He signals his partner and then says, "Would you mind getting out of the car, sarge?"

"What for?" Bill asks.

"I just want you to do something for me. That's good. Now, close your eyes and touch your nose."

"This is ridiculous," Bill says.

"That's fine, now, can you stand on one foot? We're not doing so well, are we sarge? Try this one. Put your arms out, head back and walk a straight line," the MP instructs. Bill can't keep his balance. "I'm afraid we're going to have to

BOB RAY is the editor of TAGLINE, a publication of The Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.





take you down to the station with us.”

“Nah, I can get home OK,” Bill says.

“Just lock up your car and come with us.”

Bill gets in the MP jeep for the ride to the MP station. It’s not his first trip.

The MP desk sergeant calls Bill’s unit. They notify the first sergeant who picks Bill up and takes him home.

The next morning Bill is called in to talk with the company commander. After reviewing Bill’s record, the CO decides to send him for evaluation of a possible alcohol problem.

\*\*\*\*\*

National statistics show that 70 percent of people over age 20 drink. One out of every ten drinkers becomes an alcoholic. It’s estimated that ten million Americans are alcoholics or problem drinkers.

The Army estimates its alcohol problem to be severe as well. Because of the extent of the problem, and the command emphasis

placed on alcohol abuse, the Army has developed programs in recent years to combat alcoholism.

For example, the inpatient Alcoholism Treatment Facility (ATF) was established at the 5th General Hospital in Bad Cannstatt, Germany. This treatment facility is unique in the Army. It’s geared to combat the alcohol problem of career soldiers. Persons going to the ATF must be staff sergeant or above. (Soldiers sergeant and below receive inpatient care for alcoholism at five other facilities run by the 7th Medical Command). DA civilians and family members in USAREUR are also eligible to be treated at the ATF.

According to Dr. William Mayer, director of the ATF, “It’s our philosophy that a senior NCO or officer who develops alcoholism can be rehabilitated and perform better than ever, with the proper treatment.”

The rehabilitation program makes good sense economically, too.

The ATF is three years old

but in-depth studies have not been completed. However, the Navy has conducted a study on its alcohol problem and rehabilitation efforts. Since the ATF was modeled after the Navy’s inpatient treatment facility, their success encourages the Army’s efforts.

In 1976 the Navy treated 5,077 active duty personnel in its resident alcohol rehabilitation program. Had the Navy opted to discharge these people instead of treating them, it would have cost the service \$49 million in training and experience. Instead, it spent \$22.6 million on its resident rehabilitation effort. That saved an estimated \$26.4 million.

In addition to the savings, the service kept some highly skilled and experienced people.

“Since the beginning of the ATF program in 1978, we have expanded by 20 percent,” Dr. Mayer says. “The average number of patients in the six-week treatment program is now 60 to 70. We divide the patients into six therapy groups. Each therapy group is a unit with



# An Assault On Alcoholism

alcoholics, co-alcoholics (family members of the alcoholic) and two counselors (one a recovering alcoholic and the other trained in behavioral science)."

In addition to group therapy, other daily activities can include guest speakers, assertiveness training and communication skills training, relaxation therapy classes and other activities. Evening events include Alcoholics Anonymous meetings (ALANON meetings for the spouse and ALATEEN for the children), recreational activities, or free time.

The program also includes a demanding physical fitness program which is mandatory for both patients and staff.

Dr. Mayer says, "Each military patient is required to wear his uniform and act like an exemplary soldier throughout the program. We expect them to behave like senior soldiers who set the example for younger troops." Regardless of rank, however, patients are on a first name basis and share clean-up details.

Following the morning clean-up details and breakfast, the group therapy session begins the day's activities.

Heidi Mayer, one of the rehabilitation supervisors, says that these group therapy sessions are significant because the small groups create a climate of trust. There, the patients can feel comfortable enough to deal with any problems in an honest and candid manner. Group therapy sessions also try to give a better understanding of the disease and help patients recognize their own problems.

"One important aspect," Ms. Mayer explains, "is that in every group there are varying levels of progress because of the program's construction. Patients can begin the program any day. Groups have members at almost every level from beginning to ready to depart. Patients see their progress by observing the group newcomers. At the same time, they help the newer patients' progress because they've had many of the same emotions the new-

comers are experiencing."

Group therapy deals with problems the group members encounter while drinking and their new problems which crop up while sober.

According to Ms. Mayer, acceptance of the self as an alcoholic is a key stage in the recovery of the alcoholic.

Treatment is the process of first breaking down the defenses that have built up by the constant use of a mind-altering drug, alcohol. After removing the defenses, understanding and knowledge are instilled.

**DENIAL** The group sessions usually begin with the new members introducing themselves to the group and telling why they are at the facility.

Bill is the only newcomer in the group. He explains that his commander has ordered him in for evaluation.

"Do you have a drinking problem, Bill?" Ms. Mayer asks.

"Definitely not. Sure, I drink, but I can handle it."

"Then why did your commander send you here for evaluation?"

"He doesn't think I can deal with the problem. I mean, I've had a few blackouts and a DWI, and I have come to work drunk or hung over sometimes, but I can handle my problems on my own. I'm not an alcoholic," Bill says adamantly.

"What is an alcoholic, Bill?"

"I grew up in Detroit and I saw alcoholics every day. They were out in the streets every morning. They didn't take care of themselves. They didn't work except to get money to drink and they were always bombed out."

"Look around you. Do these people look like alcoholics?" Ms. Mayer asks. "They're all senior NCOs and officers. Their appearance doesn't look bombed out to me. Who else wants to explain what they think an alcoholic is?"

Another group member says anyone who drinks can be an alcoholic. "Alcoholics are people like me and like Bill. I didn't want to think I was an alcoholic either. But

when I drank, it interfered with my life, my job and my health. I tried to believe for a long time that I could quit drinking anytime I wanted to, but I couldn't do it without professional help. I am an alcoholic."

Ms. Mayer says that just about every patient coming into the program initially goes through the denial stage but most eventually come to accept, and then deal with, their problem before the program's end.

**CONFRONTATION** Alcoholics often blame their problems on many things without coming up with the real reasons. So the causes have to be pointed out.

Confrontation for Bill begins immediately in the group session.

"You know, Bill, from what you say, you were doing a lot of the same things I was doing when I was drinking. But you say you don't have a problem," one group member says.

A wife of an alcoholic asks, "Did you ever stop to think what your drinking did to your family? I bet your wife even made excuses for you. I know I did for a long time. I finally had to stop because it just didn't help him solve the problem. It only made it worse."

Another adds, "You say you've had a DWI and a few blackouts in addition to going to work drunk or hung over, and yet you still say that you don't have a problem you can't handle. What does it take to wake you up? I think people have





been covering for you or letting you slide too long."

According to Dr. Mayer, much of the program's success is due to commanders' support and involvement. The program received a real boost with the support of Gen. George S. Blanchard, former CINC USAREUR. The current CINC USAREUR, Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen, has likewise publicly expressed his wholehearted support for the program. He has ordered that classes about the ATF program be given at the Combined Army Training Center to all brigade and battalion commanders and all new command sergeants major.

**ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PROGRAM** Maj. Harry Riley, who is currently assigned to the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, says, "I was a commander in Augsburg when one of my NCOs asked for help with a drinking problem. I looked around to see what was available. The ATF program was recommended. My NCO and I discussed his options and he decided he wanted to go through the program.

"He came back from the six week program with an improved attitude, presented an improved appearance and a general desire to be a good soldier," Riley says. "He had also regained self-respect and looked at himself as a person. When he got back, he had a hard time because, as agreed, we put him back in his old job. He had to live down his old ways. But he stuck with it."

The NCO is now back in the states, has recently celebrated his second anniversary of sobriety and has since been promoted.

He said it was difficult when he returned to the job from the ATF. "I didn't have any trouble with the work, but it seemed everyone was watching to see if it was going to work.

"As for the program itself, I thought it was outstanding. It worked — that's the main thing. The Army ought to have more of these programs.

"The main problem I see is that soldiers working in an area where security clearances are re-

quired are afraid to seek help. There are a lot of people who need the program and would probably go if they didn't think they would have their clearances revoked and lose their jobs."

Even this isn't the problem some think. According to AR 600-85 a soldier referred for evaluation, or identified as an abuser of alcohol or other drugs, may be subject to certain administrative actions necessary for national security — or for his or her unit's safety. However, the AR also says, "It is essential that the commander balance the needs of the individual, the unit, and the Army in handling each action."

**CHANGES IN ATTITUDES** More and more commanders are recognizing the problem within their commands. They're taking action by referring problem drinkers for evaluation and treatment. To date, 884 senior NCOs, 25 warrant officers and 67 officers have returned to their units after successful treatment at ATF.

And the number of recovering alcoholics returning to their units increases each week. These returning soldiers also help put to rest some of the myths and misconceptions about the disease of alcoholism. Also, USAREUR has made an effort to reduce the damage to a soldier's career because of alcoholism. USAREUR policy states:

- Diagnosis of previous alcohol abuse cannot be used against a person who has successful treatment and recovery;
- Recovered alcohol abusers cannot be discharged or retired involuntarily for alcoholism as long as they are otherwise eligible and qualified for duty;
- Treated individuals will be assigned with the same consideration as other personnel and returned to their former positions;
- A record of successful treatment for alcohol abuse will not be used to deny an individual the opportunity for advancement before a promotion board;
- Efficiency Reports for alcohol abusers will not contain remarks about an individual's alcoholism, during or after successful treatment except to explain acts of gross misconduct committed while in the program.

**BIG STEP** Each Wednesday everyone in the program gathers in the large meeting room. The departing members sit facing the rest of the

patients in the program.

The first graduate takes the microphone and says, "I've spent a good 20 years wrapped around a booze bottle. Sure, I've had a few good times — but a lot of bad times. What turned me around? Well, I had an accident. Thank God I didn't hurt anyone else. I was stone drunk when I wrapped my car around a light pole and hurt myself. In these past six weeks my head has been turned around and I feel good about myself and my family. My job prospects look better and my future brighter. I have had a rebirth here and a whole new world that I had been blind to has opened to me. I'm sober and I'm going to get involved with life."

Each graduate in turn takes the microphone, introduces himself and says, "I am an alcoholic." They then tell where they have been and where they are going.

When finished, Maj. Calvin Neptune, the ATF social worker, conducts the program's close. "It is a tradition here to give each person leaving the program a marble to carry in his pocket. It is small and round, and not the kind of thing to be found in just anyone's pocket. But then again, that's what it's for. It is intended to stick out a bit among the keys and change to remind you of where you have been and what you have gone through — and more important, where you are going. If you reach in to get money for a drink, you should take the marble and throw it as far as you can because you would have already lost all your other marbles."

Dr. Mayer explains that an alcoholic is never cured — just recovered. Once a person develops an alcohol problem, that person will always carry with him the tendency to have the disease take its course. The only cure for alcoholism is not to drink alcohol at all.

With the marble presentation, the program is over. A reception line and refreshments signal an ending for the departing soldiers. They have reached the completion of the six-week program at the ATF — and in that ending is a new beginning. □



## Medal of Honor

- Retired Master Sergeant Roy Benavidez, pictured standing between President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger, received the Medal of Honor in a ceremony at the Pentagon in February.

On May 2, 1968, Benavidez, then a staff sergeant, voluntarily assisted in rescuing a stranded Special Forces Reconnaissance team in dense jungle near Loc Ninh, Vietnam. During this extremely hazardous mission and the ensuing battle, many of the soldiers participating in the rescue, as well as the stranded team, were either killed or badly wounded. Benavidez was wounded several times as he carried wounded comrades, the body of the team leader, and classified documents to the rescue helicopter. He also engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the enemy during the rescue operation.

Benavidez was presented the Distinguished Service Cross in May 1968 for his valor during the rescue. As new eyewitness accounts became available to document Benavidez's bravery, his award was recently upgraded to the Medal of Honor.

The 21-year Army veteran now lives in his native state of Texas with his wife and three children. He retired in 1976. Benavidez joins more than 2,200 Medal of Honor recipients.

## New Bonus and R&R Program

- Beginning March 1, 1981, soldiers with certain specialties who extend their overseas tour for at least one year became eligible for a bonus and a rest and recuperation (R&R) program. The bonus is \$50 per month for the period of the extension. The R&R program involves a choice between two options: 30 days of R&R absence, or 15 days of R&R absence and space-required travel from the overseas duty station to the nearest CONUS port and return.

Presently, the MOSs eligible for the bonus and R&R program are: 05D 05H, 05K, 12E, 15D, 15E, 15J, 16B, 16C, 16D, 16E, 21G, 21L, 22L, 22N, 23U, 24G, 24K, 24U, 25L, 26R, 26V, 31T, 32D, 32G, 34C, 34L, 34F, 34H, 35F, 35H, 45N, 46N, 55G, 55Z, 72E, 72G and 98G. DA officials will change the MOSs eligible for this program twice a year based on command shortages. The program is intended to promote stability and unit readiness. If you're interested, check with your First Sergeant or personnel officer.

- A new military transportation assistance office recently opened at St. Louis International Airport. It's located near the arrival entrance. The office assists soldiers and their families with Military Airlift Command (MAC) reservations, emergency leave, locating lost baggage, issuing temporary passports, waivers and ID cards, and providing information.

Military assistance offices are located at other "gateway" commercial airports and Air Force bases which servicemembers and their families pass through to and from overseas assignments.



- The 4th Transportation Brigade was recently redesignated the 4th Transportation Command at ceremonies in Oberursel, West Germany. The redesignation reflects the Europe-wide mission of the command. With units in 46 locations throughout Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the command plays an important role in the supply network for U.S. forces in Europe.

- Soldiers making a permanent change of station (PCS) are eligible to draw advance pay and advance travel allowance. Advance pay is limited to three months of base pay after deductions. Only the service-member in a family may draw advance travel allowance. Family members are reimbursed for expenses on arrival at the new duty station. For details, check with your First Sergeant or local finance office.

## Keep Your Records Up-to-date

- If you've recently completed a course of instruction, you have a responsibility to record your accomplishment in your military records. For example, the original copy of the academic report should be forwarded to the Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to be put into your Official Military Personnel File. Your accomplishment should also be recorded on your Qualification Record, or DA Form 2. It's important because personnel managers look at the training and schooling acquired by the soldier when making management decisions or deciding competitive-type actions. Keep your records accurate and up-to-date. Your career may depend on it.

## New Housing Policy For Career Soldiers

- Single sergeants first class and above may live off-post and draw basic allowance for quarters (BAQ), according to a new housing policy. The housing option allows single career soldiers in the senior enlisted and officer grades more freedom of choice in living accommodations. Soldiers who choose to live off-post will receive the BAQ at the "without dependents" rate and the new variable housing allowance in areas where it is allowed.

The new policy does not apply to personnel assigned to family-restricted areas. Eligible soldiers now living in government quarters who want to move off-post under the new policy must pay their own moving expenses.

## NCOs Honored

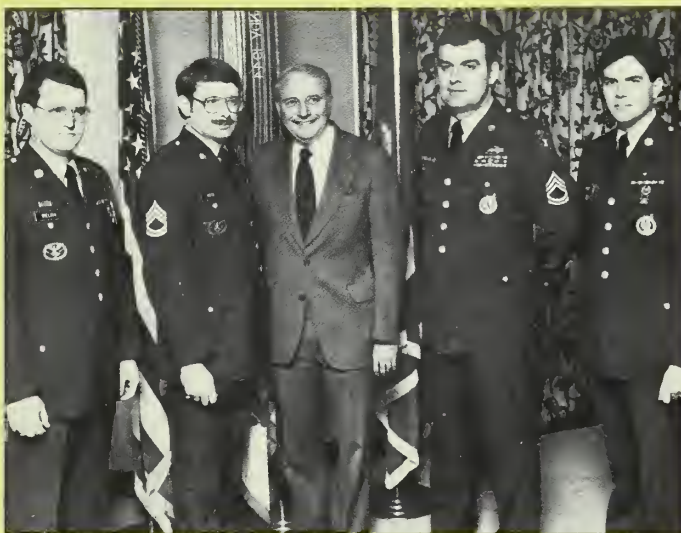
- The Army's top recruiting and re-enlistment sergeants during 1980 were honored with awards presented by Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr., in ceremonies at the Pentagon recently. They were:

Active Army Recruiter of the Year--SFC Roy Martin, Jr., 31, Lafayette, Ind., chosen from more than 7,500 recruiters;

Active Army Re-enlistment NCO of the Year--SFC David L. Welch, 30, a native of Gainesville, Texas, assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division in Germany;

Army Reserve Re-enlistment NCO of the Year--SFC Frederick J. Rose, 32, St. Louis Park, Minn., with the 205th Infantry Brigade.

Army Reserve Recruiter of the Year--SSgt. Michael K. Pruitt, 29, Lakeland, Fla., assigned to the U.S. Army Reserve Center, Lakeland, Fla.



# What's new

## Airborne Command Post



- Pictured above is a modified Boeing 747 used by the U.S. Air Force as an Airborne Command Post. The Air Force has a few of these giant aircraft which will be airborne in times of threat or during an actual attack on the United States. They are loaded with equipment able to communicate orders from the National Command Authority and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to U.S. forces worldwide.

## Wear-out Dates Set For Uniforms

- The Army has set Sept. 30, 1981, as the wear-out date for the women's cord uniform. Wear-out date is the date after which a particular uniform item is no longer authorized for wear. The optional green windbreaker and green sweater will be outdated on Sept. 30, 1983.

Looking further ahead, Sept. 30, 1985, has been set as the wear-out date for the following uniform items: wash-and-wear fatigues, fatigue cap, tan uniform, poplin shirt, green raincoat, green overcoat, mint-green uniform and white blouse. Although soldiers may continue to wear the wash-and-wear fatigues until 1985, they must own one set of the new battledress fatigues by Oct. 1, 1982; two sets by Oct. 1, 1983; three by Oct. 1, 1984, and four by Oct. 1, 1985.

Soldiers not issued the new items when they join the Army will be required to buy them when the current items become outdated. A clothing allowance is paid to enlisted soldiers for that purpose. The amount soldiers receive each year is based on how long the issued items are expected to last and the price per item.

## New Army Look By 1985

- Related to the phasing out of a number of uniforms now authorized for wear by soldiers, officials are ushering in the "new" Army look. By 1985, the military look for both men and women will consist of a year-round green uniform (slacks and skirt for women), the green service shirt (short and long sleeve), black all-weather overcoat and windbreaker, and camouflage fatigues.

All clothing items, except the year-round dress outfit, are now appearing in the supply system.

## New Brake Fluid

- All Army vehicles which now use hydraulic brake fluid of a polyglycol base will change to a silicone brake fluid starting July 1981. More than 450,000 vehicles are affected by the conversion. Officials at the Tank Automotive Command say that the silicone brake fluid will reduce brake system repairs by reducing corrosion, a major cause of damage. Currently, 25 percent of the Army's vehicles require brake repairs each year.

## Mobile Homes

- Now the government will pay for moving a mobile home as long as the cost does not exceed the amount it would cost to ship a soldier's maximum weight allowance of household goods. Additionally, the same change authorizes soldiers to collect a dislocation allowance to cover housing costs while the mobile home is being moved. Before, soldiers were allowed only 74 cents a mile to move a mobile home to a new duty station. Contact your local transportation office for details.

## Volunteer!

- The Army is looking for enlisted volunteers for Special Forces and Ranger units at several state-side installations. Those selected will receive airborne training at Fort Benning, Ga. Special Forces volunteers will receive additional training at Fort Bragg before being assigned to a unit. Ranger volunteers in the rank of sergeant and above will attend the Ranger course at Fort Benning before joining a Ranger unit. For more information, refer to DA Pamphlet 351-4 and Chapter 6, AR 614-200.





Being in the field usually means a hectic schedule, sometimes day and night. That leaves little time for relaxation. But the smart soldier always has something along — like a good book — to take maximum advantage of those rare quiet times.



## The Video Warriors

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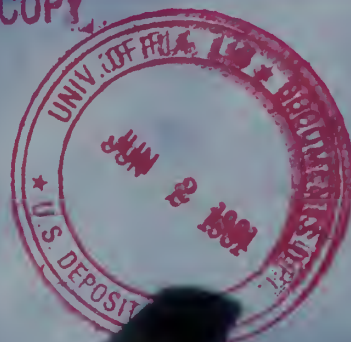
# SOLDIERS

JUNE 1981

## DARING YOUNG MEN ON FLYING MACHINES

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## **BUFFALO SOLDIERS**

In 1866, Congress first allowed black men to serve in the regular, peacetime Army.

These men, serving in all-black units, quickly proved their soldiering abilities. Their story begins on page 44.







# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
JUNE 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 6



Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

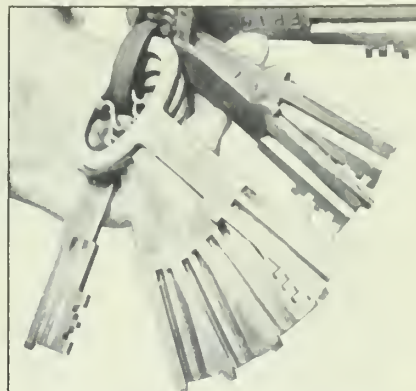
Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
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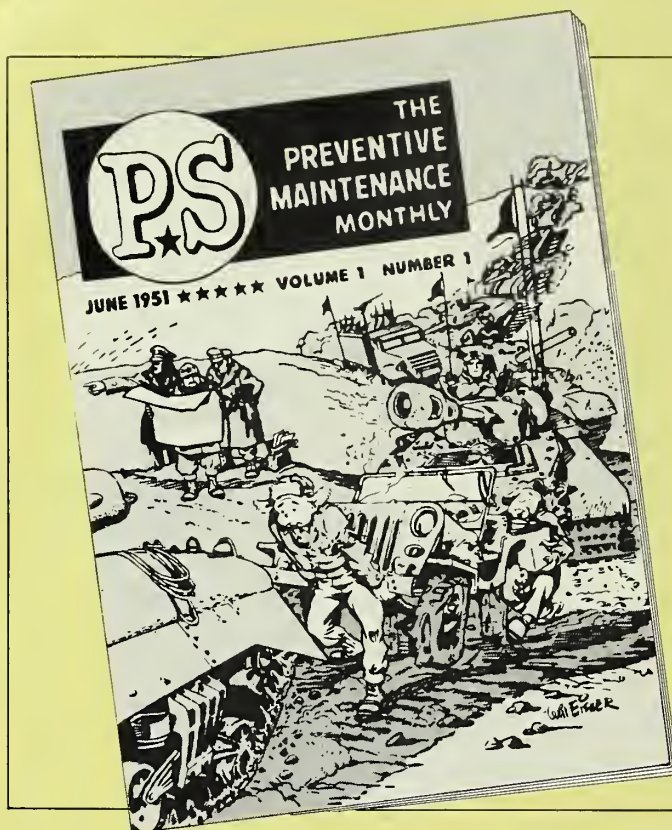
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# What's new



## PS Celebrates 30th

• This month PS Magazine, The Preventive Maintenance Monthly, celebrates its 30th anniversary. Korea was the hot spot when the first issue rolled off the press in 1951. Preventive maintenance was a big problem in the Army then and PS was cranked up to help soldiers keep their fighting equipment working. The magazine's aim today is the same as it was when it first appeared. Its small format of cartoons, sketches and maintenance tips has provided easily understood and useful information to soldiers about their equipment. MSG Half-Mast, Connie and Bonnie are familiar figures in Army maintenance areas, thanks to PS Magazine. To PS staffers, past and present, congratulations.

• A re-enlistment test offering up to \$8,100 in free educational benefits is available to eligible first-term soldiers. Besides being a first-termer, soldiers must have a high school diploma or its equivalent and re-enlist in one of 129 combat arms or technical skills for a 3-year European assignment.

In return, the government will pay the soldier's entire \$8,100 Veterans Education Assistance Program (VEAP). Under this test, the benefits may be transferred to another family member. If you're interested in this test, check with your Re-up NCO.

## Club Manager Winners Named

• The Army has announced the winners of the 1980 James A. Carroll, Jr., Award for Excellence in Club Management in four different categories. They are:

- Maj. Bobby G. Thompson, Fort Belvoir, Va., Installation Club Manager;
- WO Ronald D. Sims, Fort Lee, Va., Officers' Club Manager;
- MSgt. Earnest N. Luster, Community Club Manager at The Judge Advocate General School, Charlottesville, Va.;
- MSgt. Arthur H. Piper, Area II Support Activity, Korea, Consolidated Club Manager and Area Club Manager;
- Eugene Haddox, Garlstedt, West Germany, Community Club Manager;
- Mason B. Mahaffey, Defense Electronics Supply Center, Ohio, Installation Club Manager. Mahaffey also won the award in 1978.

The award is named for the late James A. Carroll, Jr., who was a respected leader in Army club management. It recognizes managers for their efforts in providing quality club services and for keeping their clubs financially sound during the past year.

• Toll-free telephone service is available to soldiers who need help in making or changing Military Air-lift Command (MAC) reservations. The number in the continental United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands is (800) 851-3170. In Illinois travelers should call collect (618) 256-4901. Travelers who are near a military installation should seek help there first.

• New DA Circular 611-81-4 provides valuable information about promotion potential and professional development. It replaces DA Circular 611-80. Changes in Appendix A reflect the Army's needs for soldiers by grade and specialty rather than by years of service, as before.



- The U.S. Army Recruiting Support Center needs soldiers to serve as drivers, display attendants and set-up crews for travelling exhibits. If you're a sergeant, present a good appearance, can drive a heavy truck, and like living out of a suitcase, contact: Operations Officer, U.S. Army Recruiting Support Center, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va., 22314, or call: autovon 284-6666/6664 or area code (202) 274-6666/6664.

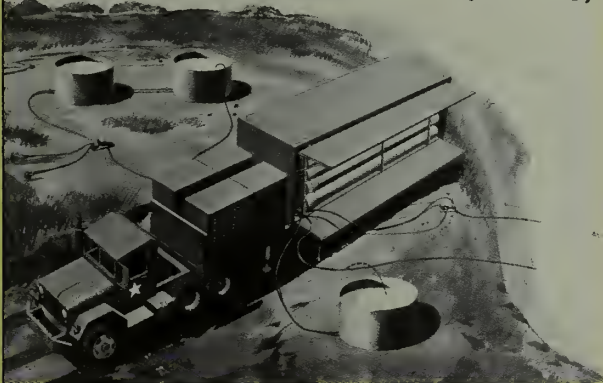
- Ansbach Military Community was cited by USAREUR as the winner of its energy conservation competition. For its effort, Ansbach received \$500,000 for community quality of life projects. Vicenza came in second and received \$300,000. Baumholder was third and received \$200,000. While these communities were recognized for energy savings, every community helped USAREUR attain a four percent energy reduction during Fiscal Year 80. That savings amounted to \$12 million.



### Air Cushion Vehicles Tested

- The Army is looking at air cushion vehicles to move supplies and equipment from ship to shore in areas where port facilities do not exist. These new boats ride on top of the water on a cushion of air created by two large lift fans. The main advantages of air cushion vehicles over true amphibians are increased speed, cargo size and stability in coastal surfs. They are capable of speeds of more than 50 mph over water. Their flat cargo deck can accommodate two milvan containers. Rough surfs are much less of a danger because the craft skims over the water and right up onto the beach.

### 3000/2000 GPH REVERSE OSMOSIS WATER PURIFICATION UNIT (ROWPU)



### Water Purifier Being Developed

- The Army is developing a new water purification unit. The new reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU) will be designed to produce up to 2,000 gallons of drinking water per hour from sea water, and up to 3,000 gallons per hour from fresh or brackish water. The new system, pictured here, is patterned after a 600-gallons-per-hour ROWPU now in production for Army use. The 3,000/2,000 ROWPUs will be trailer mounted and air transportable. The U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command, Fort Belvoir, Va., has contracted to have three prototypes produced. Providing drinking water is an important element in the Army's ability to mount and sustain field operations anywhere in the world. These new water purification units will replace several obsolete pieces of equipment now required to do the same job.

# feedback

## SAFETY TIPS

Re: "Heroes in Coveralls" (Mar. 81). The 88th General Support Maintenance Co. needs to take a hard look at their safety program.

Look at the photo on page 41: there is an extraordinary amount of junk spread about. It should be policed up. How about the 5-gallon can? If the contents are flammable, is that a good place for it? Look at the litter on the gas tank. Is it necessary?

Center photo, pages 42-43: First, the lighting of the work area looks pretty poor. And again, look at the junk strewn about! If a fire were to get started, the building's occupants could be in serious trouble.

Is smoking permitted in an Army motor pool? Are there bold signs identifying the location of fire extinguishers? Speaking about fires, look at the welder on page 43: it's hard to see whether he is wearing a face shield; I doubt it. He doesn't have fire retardant gloves on, nor is he wearing a welder's vest. And look where his lines are running...right across his lap! Is a fire watch posted? Have the tires been blocked?

How about the spray painting operation, page 43 middle photo? Don't see much eye protection there.

And, finally, look at the well-meaning mechanic, bottom photo, page 43. When his wrench slips, which way is he going to fall off that stool?

Ironically, on page 45 you have a little article on safety in sports. Do yourself a favor: reprint a couple of those photos and this letter (edited of course) and get people thinking about protecting other people.

Lt. Peter T. Novick, U.S. Navy  
APO San Francisco

## PROMOTION PROBLEMS

I read with interest Sgt. Maj. of the Army Connelly's comments in "Talkin' About You" (Mar. 81). It is good to hear the Army is seeking more

funds to promote more NCOs.

I have been on the E5 list for seven months now. I had an ARCOM, correspondence courses and college credits behind me, yet, because my cut-off score is so high in my MOS, I am still waiting. I'm sure we all know of someone who's been on a promotion list for up to three years!

How does the Army justify this, when, at the same time, our leaders in Washington complain about retention problems of NCOs?

What is there to look forward to? The old adage that if you do a good job you will be promoted is not true anymore.

Sp4 Suzanne J. Poorker  
APO New York

## OPSEC OPINION

Practice what you preach. Your article, "Don't Complete the Puzzle" (Mar. 81), concerned OPSEC, yet in the issue--on page 27-- you said that a new intelligence battalion was being formed! You even listed the companies it absorbed, how many men it contains, and where it will be located. You practically completed the "puzzle" on the Intelligence Bn.

In addition, on page 56, you introduced facts on the Viper and a photograph to go along with the pertinent facts. Again, in my opinion, you violated OPSEC.

SFC Roy A. Payne  
Ft. Rucker, Ala.

## DEBATE CONTINUES

Re: Sp5 Simms' letter in "Feedback" (Mar. 81) concerning your article, "Army Wives Speak Out" (Dec. 80).

I was aghast at her overpowering opinion of the article. In my opinion, she misinterpreted the use of the word "independent" by the wives. Otherwise, she would have deducted, like myself, that these military wives were not complaining. To the contrary, the

majority of them enjoyed the military and the many benefits that come with being a military wife and dependent.

As for the term "dependent," they were simply stating that they were "independent" in terms of frequent separations from their spouses.

In reply to her remark about standing in line at the PX, a majority of PXs have a line marked "For Military Personnel in Uniform." If the PX she goes to doesn't have such a line, she can suggest the manager establish one.

As for standing in line at the bank to cash her "bennies," she should exercise her option for the guaranteed bank deposit. That way she wouldn't have to stand in line.

I think Specialist Simms owes an apology for her unkind and unjust overtones to military wives and dependents, who are as much a part of the military as the working force is. She is obviously quite misinformed about the roles and benefits of a military wife and dependent.

Sp5 Betty Jo Minor  
Tacoma, Wash.

Re: Sp5 Simms' letter in "Feedback" (Mar. 81).

I can appreciate her views. She insisted we dependents are just that and we don't know what it is like to work for our "freebies."

She makes a valid point when she complains of having to wait in line at the PX, etc., because so many dependents are there also.

However, I take exception. I am not dependent but rather independent as an Army wife. I know exactly how it is: I am a former active Army member and have been in her shoes.

She can take it from me. It's just as difficult to be a wife as an active Army member when it comes to shopping and using post facilities.

Can't we all work together to make Army life more pleasant?

Susan Koeneker  
APO New York



#### OLD GUARD WAS HERE

Re: "Inauguration '81" (Apr. 81). As a past member of the 3rd U.S. Infantry Old Guard, Fort Myer, I'm disappointed that your story failed to mention the Old Guard.

It's the Army's oldest active infantry unit that goes back to the Revolutionary War.

The Old Guard has a Drill Team, Fife and Drum Corps, and it guards the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Sp5 Alan L. Snodgrass  
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Rhein Main Air Base to be inprocessed before going on to their training sites. Having recently been a member of the 4th Trans. Bde., I know the important role they played in the REFORGER '80 exercise.

As for "Reporters in Green," I only have one comment: I, too, am a "reporter in green" and proud of it. It is indeed, as MSgt. Glasgow pointed out in the article, one of the best jobs in the Army.

PFC Corinna Radigan  
Fort Eustis, Va.

#### RAPE: KEY ISSUE

Your article, "A Shattering Problem for Men and Women" (Apr. 81) is a very true issue here at Fort Sill, Okla., due to a very large military population.

I would like to say that it was an eye opener for some female and male soldiers. I labeled it talk of the week.

SFC Paul A. Wilson  
Fort Sill, Okla.

#### MORE ON LINGUISTS

Re: Sp4 Blane's letter in Apr. "Feedback" about linguists.

I have been a linguist for the last 19 years of my career. Except for two years that I served as a U.S. Army military police liaison in Panama, I have never had a linguist's job.

Some time ago, I read that the Army was seriously considering awarding Pro Pay to certain linguists, and do you know that none of those were Spanish linguists?

Of course, people who speak Spanish are plentiful in the Army, so it should not be necessary for the Army to pay Pro Pay for Spanish linguists. However, I have often witnessed the low quality of Spanish spoken by some linguist soldiers.

But I will continue to serve to the best of my ability where the Army assigns me. And I will still be waiting for that assignment where my linguist

knowledge will be put to good use.

SFC Herman A. Romo  
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

There are a number of us here at SHAPE who speak languages the Army claims are in high demand, yet getting a linguist's assignment is near to impossible.

I believe there's not a shortage of linguists, but mismanagement.

Needless to say, I won't re-enlist. I know my qualifications will be more appreciated in civilian life.

Sp5 Thomas DiSanto  
APO New York

#### PROUD TO SERVE

I am writing to all soldiers (or so they claim to be) who put down the Army.

Now, I'm not a 'Lifer.' I've been in the Army over two years and when the third year is over I'll look back and be proud to have served my country.

But I'll also look back at all the 'Rag Bags' and misfits who just don't give a damn and/or couldn't hack it simply because of laziness. They're lucky they're not in 'The Old Army' which was 10 times rougher as my dad and other veterans have told me.

Many soldiers tell me if the U.S. ever goes to war, they'll go to Canada or Mexico. Maybe they should go, because they damn sure don't belong here in the world's greatest nation.

I love my country, what it stands for, and the organization which helps protect this country.

Sp4 Christopher D. Edwards  
Fort Polk, La.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

#### ARMY'S 206TH BIRTHDAY



AMERICA'S FLAG DAY, JUNE 14

#### 4TH TRANS WAS THERE

I recently read "REFORGER '80" and "Reporters in Green" (Apr. 81).

First of all, I was disappointed that you did not identify any of the units or people shown in the REFORGER photos. For instance, the photo on the bottom left of page 13 shows a member of the 4th Transportation Brigade reception team leading newly arrived troops from the states through the

# ARMY BIKERS

## DARING YOUNG MEN ON FLYING MACHINES

Story and Photos by MSgt. Matt Glasgow

IN combat, it's their job to go where Hell's Angels would fear to tread: on or behind enemy lines.

"We're scouts. Our mission is to move fast, find the enemy and report their locations," says Sgt. Thomas Strebe, bike squad leader for A Troop, 4th Squadron, 9th Cavalry. Like the rest of the 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), Fort Hood, Texas, Strebe's squad travels light and fast.

Their Army-issued bikes are stripped-down Suzuki 185s, modified for speed, not comfort. On the move, the squad carries rifles, grenades and a few spare parts. Those things won't stop an enemy division, but the squad has one other thing that might: a PRC77 radio.

"We also carry a red star cluster flare to identify our position if we get in real trouble," Strebe says. "It's hard to see us in the woods, and we can get into places where a helicopter couldn't go, like under heavy tree cover. That makes us valuable."

In addition to recon work, Army motorcycle squads secure landing zones, perform convoy escort, and act as couriers. Similar units are in operation at the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Ky., and in Germany.

On a recent mission, Strebe's squad strapped four of its five bikes to the skids of two helicopters and got dropped off 40 miles out in the bush, with instructions to find the enemy.

"We scouted an entire mountain and











Clockwise from above, members of the motorcycle recon squad, •at work, •preparing for a mission and •heading home after a tough day in the field.



the area around it. We found the enemy, without being spotted. Then we reported their position by radio. All within 25 minutes," says PFC Arlin Duke. "We were in the air again a few minutes later."

When not on missions, the squad spends much of its time trying to keep the bikes running. "When we come back in from the field, we're usually covered with mud, we're dead tired, and our bikes are filthy. The first thing we have to do is clean the bikes. We're our own mechanics and Texas dust is hard on the bikes," says Pvt. 2 Jim Messer.

"The rest of the time, we're ordinary 19Ds, Cavalry Scouts," says Pvt. 2 Floyd Robinson. "We all belong to different recon squads in Alpha Troop. We don't become a motorcycle recon squad until they need us on the bikes."

Duke, Messer and Robinson were all hand-picked by Strebe for the bike squad. "I picked them on the basis of clean records, good physical condition, and ability to ride a bike in any kind of terrain. They're good soldiers and first class bikers."

In combat operations, the bike squad is able to go anywhere, in all types of weather, and very rapidly. At the same time, their chances of detection are much less than that of an aircraft, especially in bad weather when an aircraft might have to unmask and risk being detected by radar.

In situations like that, the bike squad is a real ace in the hole. □



**W**HILE the Army offers many benefits, one of them is *not* protection from the law if you commit a crime off post. In fact, depending on the circumstances, the Army may even take administrative action in addition to whatever the civilian courts dish out to you. The Army's action could be anything from a letter of reprimand to an administrative discharge depending on the verdict and sentence you get from the civilian court.

When trying to figure out the Army's relationship with local authorities in legal matters, it's important to remember that soldiers who break laws in the U.S. and those who break laws in a foreign country are handled differently by the Army. The easiest way to understand these differences is to take a look at the legal status of soldiers in the U.S. and overseas.

**The Law At Home** Col. Donald

Hansen, Chief of Criminal Law Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, says the first thing you should do if arrested anywhere is let the police know you are a service member. The police will either call the nearest military police unit or the staff duty officer at the nearest post.

At most of the large troop posts in the U.S., the MPs have people who work directly with the local police department. If you are arrested for a minor offense, such as fighting, the civilian authorities may simply fine you and turn you over to the MPs. After escorting you back to post, the MPs will notify your company commander.

"The police might hold a soldier overnight," Hansen says, "particularly if he's drunk. However, if a soldier is picked up for a serious offense, such as murder or robbery, a high bail may be set. Then, he's going to remain in the hands of the

civilian authorities until his trial if he can't pay the bail."

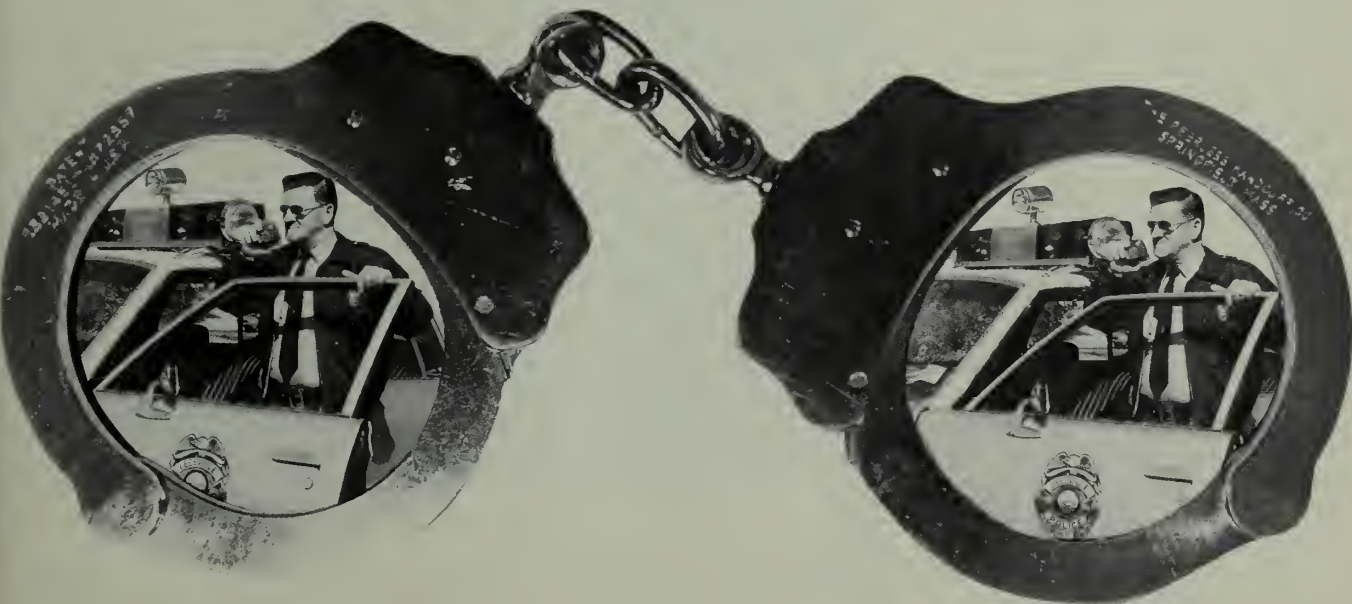
When a soldier is arrested by a civilian policeman, whether it's for drunk driving, drugs, rape or murder, the Army and the civilians have to decide who will try the soldier for the crime. Usually, the local staff judge advocate tries to determine whether or not the crime is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. For this to happen, the crime has to be service connected.

"Our general position," Hansen explains, "is that most criminal offenses which take place off post are not within the jurisdiction of a courts-martial because they're not related to his service in the Army. If a soldier robs a civilian off post, that's going to have to be handled by the civilian authorities.

"Of course, there are many gray areas," Hansen says. "If an on-duty MP tries to take a drunk soldier back to post, and the soldier

# WHEN YOU BREAK THE LAW

Story and Photos by Sp5 Bill Branley



punches the MP, that would probably be service connected. But, if in the same off-post bar, a soldier punches an off-duty MP, it's probably not service connected."

However, Hansen says that crimes involving drugs may be ruled service connected even if they occur off post.

"That wasn't always the case," Hansen says. "We had a case where a military police officer was having drug parties off post with members of his platoon. The Court of Military Appeals ruled it 'not service connected,' because it was off post. Fortunately, this rule is no longer followed.

"We've had soldier drug dealers conducting their drug operation right across the street from the main gate of a post, on the theory that it wasn't service connected. The Court of Military Appeals finally adopted such things as: if the dealer knew the drugs were going to be taken on post, that's a service connection. More recently, the court determined that probably any drug offense (concerning soldiers) has a service connection."

Since every situation varies slightly, Army lawyers look at many factors to determine service connection. Among other things, they look at the crime, where it occurred and the duty status of the soldiers involved. Hansen emphasizes, however, that even if a crime is service connected, the soldier will not automatically be turned over to the Army.

"For example, suppose a soldier driving a government vehicle off post is arrested for drunk driving," Hansen says. "He's violated state laws and the UCMJ by driving that vehicle while intoxicated, but whether or not we (the Army) get to try him depends on whether or not the civilian authorities give him to us. It all depends. If their courts are full, they may turn him over. If not, they may want to try him. If you break civilian laws, and they're holding you, there's not much we can do about it."

If it's determined that a soldier will be tried in a civilian court,



**As a soldier, whether you're stationed in the U.S. or overseas, you still must obey civilian laws. Failure to do so could land you in jail.**



and he's being held in pre-trial confinement, the only way he'll get out is to put up bail. The civilian authorities generally will not turn him over to the Army without some assurance that he will return for his civilian trial.

If an individual is tried in the state civilian courts, he could also be tried by court-martial if the offense is service connected. Although the second trial would not be double jeopardy for the same offense, the general policy in the Army is not to try a soldier if the civilians have already done so.

Lt. Col. Jack Lane, Administrative Law Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, explains that if a soldier is released on bail, he's on his own as far as the Army's concerned.

"We don't become an agent for the civilian authorities," Lane says. "If a soldier has to appear in court, his commander will normally know it and insure that the soldier is available."

In such cases, the Army may even take steps to keep the soldier from being reassigned.

"In other words," Lane says, "we'll cooperate with the authorities, but we won't escort the soldier to the trial. That would be getting too involved."

That doesn't mean that the Army will not go after you if you go AWOL while on bail. You would face both AWOL and bail jumping charges.

Sometimes, a soldier's involvement in a crime is discovered after the fact. Even so, the soldier can still be arrested by civilian policemen.

"At most military installations, if the police want to come on post to arrest a soldier," Lane says, "they have to present a valid civilian warrant to the Provost Marshal. Under Article 14 of the UCMJ, we will hand the soldier over if they have such a warrant. We'll do it because we don't want the Army to become a shield for soldiers who have met with civilian difficulties."

Lane adds that not all things

that soldiers get in trouble for are true criminal offenses. Some traffic violations, for example, are more of an administrative offense. But, if a soldier does find himself facing trial for a major crime, he has the full range of constitutional rights.

"One of the things he is guaranteed is an attorney," Lane says, "but the Army can't provide one for him. In criminal matters, our judge advocates are limited to practicing within the courts-martial system."

If a soldier is on trial in a civilian court, and he can show that he can't afford legal counsel, the court will appoint an attorney.

A soldier will go directly to a civilian jail if convicted and sentenced by a civilian court. The sentence would not be put off for military reasons, nor would the soldier serve time in a military prison. Once behind bars, the Army then decides what to do with the soldier.

"We would either discharge him or wait until he came back," Lane says. "If he got two months confinement, we might wait until he returns and charge him for 'bad' time, which is made up after the normal ETS date. But if he's going to be in jail for a while, we might eliminate him administratively." GI benefits can be affected by the type of discharge a soldier receives.

Lane adds that an off-post conviction could also result in a military letter of reprimand, loss of security clearance or a bar to reenlistment. A record of the offense goes into the soldier's military files.

"There are regulations that govern each individual case," Lane explains. "The soldier's unit commander will have to decide exactly what action to take. The commander will usually act on guidance from the local staff judge advocate."

According to Lane, the philosophy behind administrative actions is that the convicted soldier's misconduct in the civilian community is a discredit to the service.

"Some soldiers claim they're victims of double jeopardy because they were punished for the same

crime twice," Lane says. "But, the law simply states that you cannot be tried for the same crime twice by the same sovereign. A U.S. Magistrate and the Army are the same sovereign (federal government), but a county court and the Army are two different sovereigns."

Even if a soldier is convicted by a U.S. Magistrate, the administrative actions that the Army takes are not criminal proceedings. Article 15s and courts-martial are punitive, but administrative discharges or administrative reductions in grade are not.

No matter what the offense, the Army feels that your misconduct off post is a reflection on the rest of the command. Overseas, however, misconduct in the civilian community is more serious. There, the U.S. is responsible for its soldiers — on and off post.

**The Law Overseas** In Europe, most legal jams are covered by the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). The U.S. has agreements similar to the NATO SOFA with Japan, Korea, Panama and other countries.

Overseas, whether a crime occurs on post or off post is not as important as who is the victim of the crime.

"If a soldier commits a crime against another soldier or a civilian member of the U.S. force — no matter where the crime occurred — that soldier will be tried by the Army," says Lt. Col. James Murphy, a lawyer in the International Affairs Division of the JAG.

"But, if he commits a crime against a non-member of the force, such as a local national, the host nation's courts have the first right to try the soldier," Murphy says. "If they don't, then the Army can try him."

Under some status of forces agreements, the foreign government has waived in advance its right to try U.S. soldiers for breaking civilian laws. When a soldier, for example, violates German law, German authorities have 21 days to "recall" that waiver. Simply by taking no ac-

tion within that time, they allow the Army to exercise its criminal jurisdiction. Remember, overseas the Army has authority to try criminal cases involving its soldiers no matter where the offense may have occurred.

"The U.S. Army commander has the right to proceed if the host government doesn't," Murphy says. "He will conduct an investigation. If he feels there is enough evidence to support the charge, then he has the full range of authority that a commander has: Article 15, trial by courts-martial or administrative action."

Overseas the authority of the UCMJ is not restricted to offenses committed within military installations as it is in the United States. Thus soldiers overseas can be tried for off-base offenses by the Army and not automatically end up before a foreign court.

"Trial in an Army court is generally thought to be easier on the soldier," Murphy says. "For one thing, the proceedings are in a familiar language. For another, Army courts have all the U.S. constitutional safeguards that civilian courts in the States have."

If a foreign government decides to try a U.S. soldier in its own courts, the soldier has certain rights under the agreements.

"He has the right to an attorney," Murphy says, "plus an interpreter. He can confront witnesses against him, be present at his trial and he has the right to a speedy trial. On top of that, the Army will pay the reasonable court costs and the cost of providing an attorney (either selected by the defendant or court appointed). The soldier will not have to pay back the government. This only occurs overseas. However, the Army will not pay any fines adjudged."

If a soldier winds up in a foreign jail, the Army will decide whether the soldier should be separated from the service. If so, the separation will not be executed until the soldier is released to the Army and returned to the U.S.

"The idea," Murphy says,

"is to keep him a member of the force while he's in a foreign prison. That way, he is guaranteed all of the rights under the agreements for members of the U.S. force. However, while he is in a foreign prison, the soldier is automatically in a no-pay status."

What about routine arrests for drunkenness or traffic violations? Many an unfortunate soldier has had the experience of dealing with policemen who don't speak English. But, according to Murphy, if an arresting officer speaks your language, it's just a bonus for you.

Murphy adds that the SOFA agreements provide for a host na-



**If you run into trouble with the law, the best thing you can do is not resist arrest and tell the police immediately that you are in the military.**

tion to notify the military immediately when a soldier is arrested.

"You'll be given access to military authorities very quickly," Murphy says, "especially in Germany. If not immediately, then it's because of the time of day or the distance to the nearest base."

If a soldier is arrested for a serious crime, there will usually be no bail money involved. Instead, the

foreign government will surrender the custody of the soldier to the Army which will then be responsible for getting the soldier to the trial.

"A lot depends on the seriousness of the crime," Murphy says. "If the soldier doesn't appear to be a threat to society and there's no indication that he'll run away to avoid trial, then there may be no need for pre-trial confinement."

Of course, it's also possible to be arrested by mistake. What do you do if you can't explain to the police that you didn't do anything wrong?

"You just have to wait it out until you are given access to U.S. military authorities," Murphy says. "If you try to resist, the police officer will only feel obliged to apply greater force to subdue you. Once he arrests you, it's his job to bring you in. Resisting arrest is very foolish."

It's also important to note that the Army can't try civilians, overseas or in the U.S. Americans employed by the U.S. or accompanying soldiers will be tried in foreign courts if they commit crimes anywhere overseas.

If a soldier and his wife commit a crime, the Army can try the soldier, but not his wife. The wife will have to be tried in a court of that country. However, since they were both involved in the same crime, under certain circumstances the foreign judicial authorities might request that the U.S. waive its right to try the soldier in favor of a common trial in a foreign court. This doesn't happen often, but it does happen.

The legal deck of cards is not stacked against the soldier. Although it may seem like the voice of authority is coming from all directions, it can only come from one direction at a time. If you violate the UCMJ, in the U.S. or overseas, you can be punished by the Army. If you break civilian laws, at home or overseas, you are likely to be punished by civilian authorities.

If you do run into trouble with the law, by far the best policy is: don't resist arrest and tell them you're in the military. □



# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

Photo by Bob Crockett



## The Great Outdoors

**BAD TOELZ, W. Ger.** — The deep forests near this German town are explored by more than 2,000 U.S. Army soldiers every year. It's not recreation that attracts them, but a 253-acre training area where some of the Army's top NCOs and officers teach a Platoon Confidence Course.

The two-week course, taught by members of the U.S. Army Special Forces Detachment, Bad Toelz, shows soldiers that they must always be ready to rely on the most basic form of transportation — foot power.

Moving on foot, combat and combat-related soldiers from around Germany conduct day and night patrols through the dense woods of the training area, known as Camp Worden. The program covers light infantry skills, mountaineering, navigation and some seasonal training.

The cadre and instructors, commanded by Capt. Raymond Malphurs, are almost all ranger and special forces qualified. The course began in 1970.

## SAFE POLITICKING

**FORT KNOX, Ky** — During the 1980 presidential campaign, and the inauguration that followed, many Army explosive experts were one step ahead of the politicians on the busy campaign trail.

1st Lt. William Smith, commander of the 43d Explosive Ordnance Detachment (EOD), here, said,

"It's part of our mission to assist the Secret Service when they ask for help."

Last year, the 43d was one of the Army EODs assigned to help the U.S. Secret Service protect presidential candidates. Working in teams of two, the Fort Knox EOD soldiers began in Iowa and went on to other states, visiting each town before a candidate arrived. The soldiers searched speech areas and travel routes for anything suspicious, and then stayed until the candidate's appearance was over.

Finally, when the presidential race narrowed to two candidates, the soldiers of the 43d went to Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

In Cleveland, the soldiers were on hand to keep the presidential debates from becoming too "explosive."

When President Reagan was inaugurated, the Secret Service relied on EOD units from around the Army to help keep an eye on things. Four members of the 43d EOD had the job of examining areas to be used for a luncheon and two inaugural balls in Washington.

At Fort Knox, the 43d helps local law enforcement officials deal with explosives properly.

**FORT BRAGG, NC** — W01 Thomas Schroder has a unique job. He commands a five-man detachment that has the job of telling commanders what a battlefield looks like before they get there.

Schroder commands the 513th Engineer Detachment (Terrain), one of four such units in the Army. Assigned to the 82d Airborne Division, Schroder's unit can give a commander a general view of a large area or a detailed view of a small one.

"We have the capacity to help commanders visualize the terrain graphically before the troops are on the ground," Schroder says.

The information they provide, such as location of water, elevation and obstacles, can be used by commanders to determine cross-country movement of friendly and hostile troops. The terrain analysts are also on the lookout for potential drop zones.

Much of the detachment's data comes from reconnaissance photos. The unit can construct "three dimensional" images by combining photos of the same object taken from different angles.

Current Army plans call for terrain analysis teams in most of the Army's active divisions.





The rising sun  
silhouettes Black  
Hawks of the 101st  
Airborne at work.



# JOURNEY TO THE DESERT

Steve Abbott  
Photos by Mi Seitelman

MOST of us know the desert only through Hollywood cameras or the pages of history. In the movies, the desert is where the cowboys once roamed and where the bad guys left the good guys to fry at high noon.

It's the romantic setting for Lawrence of Arabia — a place where lovers meet in a lush green oasis surrounded by the arid hostility of the rest of the desert.

It's an inhospitable, arid, boiling cauldron in the day-time — a place of danger — and a cold, equally hideous place at night. Only snakes,



multi-legged creatures and a few people call it home.

Deserts have also been the scenes of many a

• Right, a 101st Airborne Division soldier learns first hand a lesson remembered by desert fighters from World War II — it's not easy to dig a foxhole in the sand. • Below, an Egyptian soldier teaches a U.S. soldier how to use an Egyptian weapon. The Americans reciprocated by teaching the Egyptians how to use some U.S. small arms.



Clockwise from above: • Lt. Col. H. D. Kuhl, commander, 1/502d discusses tactics with a member of his staff and an Egyptian officer during the unit's 20-day deployment to Egypt. The U.S. soldiers got valuable training in an exotic location with all the comforts of home including, • a solar heated latrine, • the opportunity to hone football talents, • a plush desert campsite and • gourmet meals enjoyed under the sun and camouflage nets.







bloody battle. Clashes between Gen. George S. Patton and Gen. Erwin Rommel, "The Desert Fox," are modern-day classics.

Today, many of the best known desert areas of the world, literally hotspots since the creation of earth, have become figurative hotspots in the drama of world politics. Under the desert sands of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and dozens of other such countries, the lifeblood of the industrialized world — oil — is found in abundance. Because of the world



dependence on oil and the militarily strategic location of the area, the United States and its allies must be prepared to defend the interests of the free world in that area if the need arises.

Toward that end, the U.S. government has organized a

Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) capable of quick insertion into world trouble spots.

One RDF training exercise sent soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 502d Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky., to Egypt in November.

For twenty days, soldiers of the 1/502d trained with Egyptian soldiers in the shadows of the ancient pyramids.

Exercise Bright Star '81, a Rapid Deployment, Joint Task Force exercise, was valuable training for soldiers unaccustomed to the desert environment. The exercise taught them many valuable lessons.

They learned, for example, that we might need longer range individual weapons to be effective on a desert battlefield. We need to change our camouflage uniforms from a jungle motif to the more subtle shades of the desert. Green, the sign of healthy vegetation, is shockingly visible in the arid waste of the desert. And soldiers learned that distances become distorted in the desert.

They also learned some simple people things, such as remembering to drink



Members of a motorcycle recon squad await the order to move out during training in Egypt.

lots of water. Dehydration in the desert can occur virtually unnoticed, until it's too late. Soldiers of the 1/502d actually had to be forced to drink water regularly.

The first three days of the exercise were spent getting used to the place. That's when it was discovered that the troops had to be forced to drink.

"Dehydration could have been a problem because the troops didn't feel a need for water when they really needed it," said Lt. Col. H.D. Kuhl, the battalion commander. "To solve the problem, each morning, noon and evening, the troops would fall into formation with their canteens and would be required to drink water."

Huge amounts of water are required to support not only the human elements of a combat force, but also the equipment and fighting machines that accompany

such a force.

Once acclimated, or at least more familiar with the environment, the U.S. troops began combined training with Egyptian soldiers. The Americans taught the Egyptians how to use the M-16 rifle, the M-60 machine gun and the M-203 grenade launcher. The Egyptians taught the Americans to use the AK-47 rifle and the RPG-7 rocket launcher.

Later during the 20-day stay, there was an Air Force-Army aviation static display and a live-fire exercise followed by an air strike.

Bright Star ended with an FTX including a night attack and an air assault on an abandoned airstrip.

By Thanksgiving, the soldiers of the 1/502d were back at Fort Campbell. It was an experience that few of them will ever forget. More important, however, were the lessons learned about operating in the desert. Also important were the friends made in the Egyptian military and America's demonstrated deployment capabilities.

Such demonstrations may one day keep hotspots a term to describe nature's way and not battlefields of the future. □



# CAMOUFLAGE

## FROM BLACK MAGIC TO SCIENCE

SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



The odd designs painted on Army vehicles aren't the work of some off-beat artist. They're scientifically developed patterns that visually alter the shape of the vehicle and help it blend into the terrain.

IN the days of King Arthur's court, warriors depended on the black magic of their wizards to avoid detection by the enemy. They were so confident of the wizards' skills that the warriors went out of their way to be visible.

Early tactics called for warriors to be formed into fighting squares and packed into long lines for combat. Their brightly colored uniforms looked good at parades. But on a battlefield, the soldiers were cut down like grain before a reaper.

Through the centuries, little changed in the way of tactics or concealment.

When the colonists arrived in North America, soldiers kept their European uniforms and tactics.

They soon realized their er-

ror when they did battle with the Indians who had learned to use nature as their ally. The Indians were masters at using the natural terrain for protection and concealment.

The colonists were slow to learn that they would be harder to kill if the enemy couldn't see them. They gradually learned to use the art of concealment. But it wasn't until the world wars that armies actively considered using camouflage to protect their soldiers.

Today, the ancient wizards' black magic has been replaced with the science of camouflage and concealment.

The Army's wizards are the engineers and scientists at the Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command (MERADCOM), Fort Belvoir, Va. Their job

is to protect soldiers by making them invisible to the enemy. Henry R. Atkinson is the chief of the Research and Technology Division at the MERADCOM Camouflage Labs. He's the head wizard.

Instead of bats' wings and frogs' eyes, his cauldrons are filled with decoys, nets, radar reflectors, smoke and painted patterns.

The emphasis in the Army on camouflage now, according to Atkinson, is three-pronged. It involves the use of nets, painted patterns and camouflage uniforms.

Today's nets not only conceal equipment, but are also resistant to detection by radar and by near infrared scanning.

The newest nets are of a sandwich construction of vinyl with stainless-steel fibers. These fibers



help to spread out the reflected signal so that it looks more like a tree or mound of grass to radar.

The nets still have the classic leafy structure so that they look like nature to the eye, too. They come in three color combinations, blended to match the terrain. There are nets for forests, deserts and winter or arctic conditions.

Each net is reversible. The desert net has one side that is a mixture of tans, browns and grays. The other side has a blend with more reddish tones. The arctic nets are pure white on one side, while the reverse has splotches of green and brown combined with white.

The nets are very lightweight and shed water. The older style nets soaked up water like a sponge and were nearly impossible to move when wet.

The second part of the Army's program involves pattern painting. Before 1973, the U.S. Army's vehicles were olive drab with big white stars; just the right combination for enemy gunners.

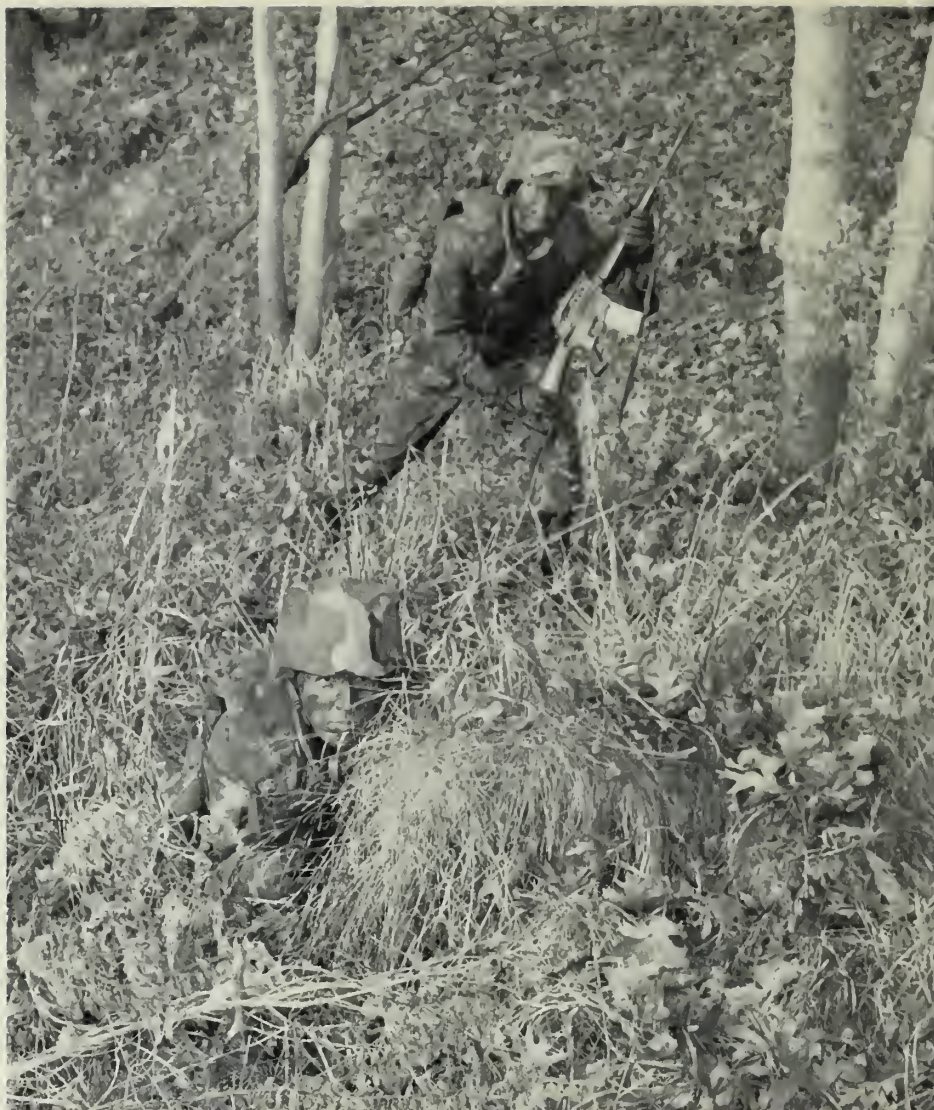
Since then, the Army has become forest green, with shape-changing patterns and small black markings. This makes vehicles harder for the enemy to see. The patterns are called shape disruptive.

"The idea behind pattern painting is to alter the dark and light areas of a vehicle to change its shape," Atkinson says. "We'll darken an area where there isn't a shadow and put a light color where there is. By crossing over a joint, say between the hull and turret of a tank, we've changed its apparent shape."

Each pattern uses four colors. These are drawn from the 11 colors used in the basic camouflage scheme and are blended for each vehicle's operating terrain. Each vehicle in the Army, every piece of equipment, has a pattern designed for it to help to mask its shape.

All of the paints used in camouflaging are very dull. The paints also contain properties to make them resistant to near infrared detection.

The Army is completing its basic camouflage program by out-



The new camouflage fatigue uniforms come in two patterns, temperate, above, and desert. The temperate uniform will be issued to new recruits beginning in October.

fitting its troops with new camouflage uniforms. The uniform patterns are designed along the same lines as the vehicles in that they are shape changing.

Only the camouflage pattern is developed by MERADCOM. The Natick Research and Development Labs in Massachusetts are responsible for the actual design and production of the new uniforms.

"Eventually every soldier in the Army will wear the camouflage fatigue uniform," says Vivian McKenzie, Chief of Supply and Services Branch, Troop Support Division, Department of the Army. "The uniforms come in both a temperate and desert pattern, but only the temperate will be required (to be

owned by soldiers). The desert patterned uniforms will be a unit issued item, limited to mission requirements. The temperate one will be issued to new recruits beginning in October. At the same time, the new uniforms will be available at clothing sales stores for \$48 per set."

The new uniforms are designed to outlast the durable press fatigues they replace, as well as the camouflage uniforms now in use.

The new uniforms also mark the end of the spit-shined, black combat boot. These boots give off a noticeable signal when scanned by sensors. The new boots are made of a rough, brown leather and have a molded sole to provide better traction as well. Two different styles are



being produced: the regular issued boot and one specifically designed for tankers.

In the beginning, camouflage was only what people could or couldn't see with their own eyes. But, now our eyes have considerable help. There are radars, infrared sensors and satellites in the sky. There are sensors that can see in the dead of the night and that home-in on the heat of an engine.

Using infrared film, called camouflage detection (CD) film, the enemy can photograph a suspected area to detect any man-made objects. With this film, anything man-made will record a blue image, while anything natural will show up red. This makes it easy for the enemy to detect vehicles and emplacements.

The paint and the nets used to camouflage the vehicles are designed to simulate nature. After a piece of equipment has been camouflaged with these devices, it will produce a red image on CD film, just like a mound of grass or a clump of trees.

Thermal sensors, another means of battlefield detection, are used to locate heat-producing equipment. One of the hottest things on the battlefield is the portable generator, Atkinson says.

"The exhaust coming out of a gas turbine generator is several hundred degrees Fahrenheit," Atkinson says. "It would make a good stove. In fact we've even cooked an egg on one as a test.

"With the camouflage kit that we've designed for these generators, you can put your hand anywhere around the generator, even near the exhaust, without becoming uncomfortable. This makes the generator almost invisible to a thermal sensor," he says.

Thermal sensors can also pick up the heat from vehicle engines, even the road wheels on tracked vehicles. One of the reasons the side skirts on the new M-1 Abrams tank were placed there was to help shield the road wheel heat from thermal sensors.

Battlefield ground radar is one of the newest threats to camouflage. Each vehicle produces its own

distinct picture or signature, when scanned by radar. By altering the returning signal, the vehicle becomes camouflaged.

MERADCOM uses models of trucks, tanks, and other equipment, scaled to one-tenth of their actual size, for testing. The engineers use sophisticated devices that tell them the actual spot on the vehicle that has a high-intensity reflection. These devices can pinpoint the spots that have to be camouflaged.

Laser-guided munitions and designators pose one of the greatest threats on today's battlefield, and they are one of the hardest type of weapons to camouflage against. MERADCOM is designing a paint that will be able to absorb laser energy. This way, the reflected signal will give an incorrect distance to the receiver and defeat the weapons' accuracy.

Another method of breaking lock-on of laser weapons is with smoke. Edgewood Arsenal, Md., now has the job of developing smoke. Smoke was pioneered by MERADCOM as part of the total camouflage package.

MERADCOM has developed an instant, smoke-producing device about the size of a beer can. It acts much like a small rocket motor and produces smoke immediately upon ignition.

A foam has also been developed which is much like shaving cream. It can be produced in large amounts very quickly and can be used to cover large areas. This foam is also good as a camouflage against thermal sensors because it shields the equipment with the cold it generates.

Although the shaving-cream style foam is primarily a camouflage material, it can also be used as a barrier, Atkinson says. "People become disoriented when they enter an area covered with this foam-smoke.

"We once covered an acre, ten-feet deep, with the foam. You can block urban streets with it, or foam in an entire building. It could be an effective tool in urban warfare," he says.

The future of camouflage, in the U.S. Army, revolves around

Camouflage System-86 (CS-86). According to Atkinson, this is the camouflage system to be introduced as a prototype in 1986 and used throughout the 1990s.

The idea is to produce a modular system of camouflage devices. This system would be made up of a basic unit of modular nets as well as custom components to effectively camouflage any unit. The modular nets provide protection against visual radar, photographic and near infrared detection.

Equipment will come already painted with the camouflaged pattern from the factories. The paint used will have no shine, will absorb laser energy and cannot be detected by infrared sensors. Starting with a vehicle that has the basic camouflage package, CS-86 modules can be added as the mission requires. The modules would be as simple as throw-away, white paper covering for arctic conditions.

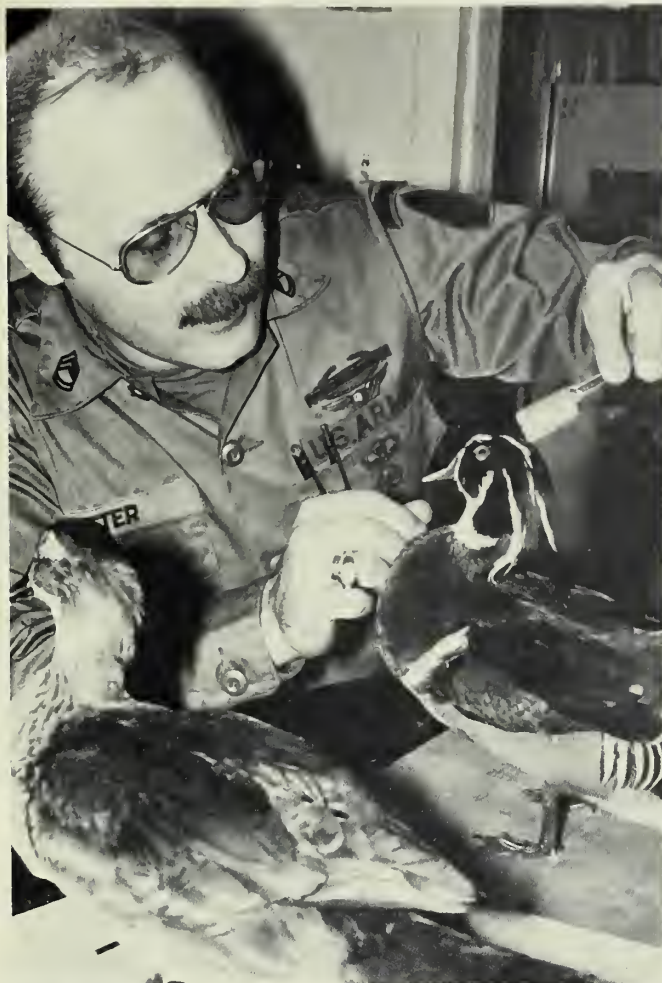
The commander would be equipped with a small hand-held computer programmed for the terrain of the operation, the threat likely to be encountered and the equipment being used. The computer would then come up with a list of the CS-86 modules the commander would need to draw.

Commanders would be able to have the right camouflage for the job and avoid the problems encountered during Bright Star, when U.S. troops deployed on an exercise to the Egyptian desert.

"They took the uniforms designed for Central Europe," Atkinson says. "They showed up like sore thumbs in the desert, because they were wearing European green." (See page 14.)

Today's soldiers depend upon modern wizards for survival on the battlefield. Camouflage provides invisibility and protection. MERADCOM engineers and scientists provide the camouflage.

Have a camouflage problem? Call the CAMOUFLAGE HOTLINE: (703) 664-2654 or AV354-2654. It's open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The wizards at MERADCOM can answer your camouflage questions. □



Sitter: Stuffs It

Don't tell **SFC James Sitter** to 'stuff it', because he just might. Sitter is a personnel and staff NCO for the headquarters of the 7th Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C. When he's off duty, his hobby is mounting animals and fish to preserve their natural beauty.

"Most people look at taxidermy as a messy job," Sitter says. "But restoring animals to their natural state is an art.

"Before I attempt to restore an animal, I study it in its natural habitat. This helps me to

give the animal a more life-like appearance once it's been mounted."

The 16-year Army veteran learned taxidermy at the University of Wisconsin and the Northwestern School of Taxidermy. It takes him about three hours to prepare an animal for display.

The most important step is mounting the eyes, Sitter says. "If the eyes are set at the wrong angle, they take away from the natural look."

Sitter plans to become a full-time taxidermist after he completes his military career.

**Sp6 Tom Nelson** is betting things will be a little different when National Secretaries Day rolls around this year.

Nelson works as a military stenographer in the Administrative Law Division of the Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Staff Judge Advocate Office. Last year he felt slighted when the other secretaries were being treated to flowers, candy and lunch, while he was ignored.

He decided to do something about it. Nelson joined the Thunder Mountain Chapter of the National Secretaries Association. He is the first male member of the association in Arizona.

It's not all for the flowers and candy though. The chapter has developed a program that awards 26 units of college credit for those secretaries who successfully complete the Association's Certified Professional Secretary Examination.

Nelson came into

the Army in 1973, as an indirect fire infantryman. He decided to try something different upon reenlistment and chose to go the route of a steno.

Last December, **Michael Banaszek** was sitting quietly in the lobby of his home, the U.S. Soldiers and Airmens Home, Washington, D.C. Then he noticed three suspicious looking men.

He realized that the men were attempting to rob the bank located in the lobby of the home, so he alerted the in-house security.

He then approached one of the gunmen from behind and leaped onto his back, wrestling him to the ground. Banaszek received a superficial gunshot wound for his trouble. By this time, the security guards arrived as the would-be robbers fled.

Robert H. Spiro, Under Secretary of the Army, awarded Banaszek the DA Certificate of Appreciation for Patriotic Civilian Service.

Nelson: Hairy Secretary







**Banaszek: Home Hero**

Banaszek retired from the Army as a sergeant first class (E-6) in 1966. Although his 21 years of service spanned both WWII and the Korean War he never saw combat.

"It was the first time anybody ever shot at me," Banaszek says. "I guess you could say that I saw more action today than in my whole Army career."

After that first haircut in basic, it's hard to tell one soldier from the next. For **Cpl. Terry and Sp4 Jerry Jones**, Co. B, 1st Battalion, 40th Armor, Fort Polk, La., this is nothing new.

The identical twins joined the Army together and went through basic, AIT and were assigned to the same unit. Although they're in the same platoon, they're members of different tank crews and hold different MOSS. Terry's a gunner and Jerry's a driver.

Being look-alikes has its problems. "When

we were in basic, our DI told Jerry to go upstairs," Terry says. "He saw me downstairs a couple of minutes later and started yelling. 'Jones. What are you doing here?'"

Both say they've never used their mirror images to 'get over'. "We've pulled guard together a few times. But, we've never pulled it for each other," Terry says.

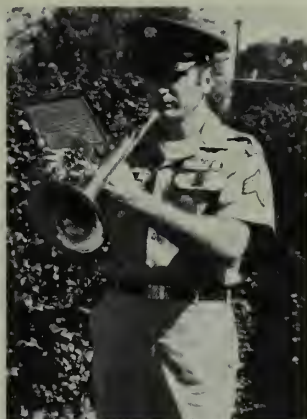
**Sgt. E. T. Salvato, Jr.**, of Mt. Kisco, N.Y., is often found stepping out to any one of the five marches he has composed for New York National Guard units and the First U.S. Army.

His talent for writing marches began 26 years ago while he was a student at Syracuse University. He played a coronet with the college's ROTC band and composed several marches for the band before he went to dental school.

He opened a private dental practice at Mt.



**Jones Brothers: Double Take**



**Salvato: March Composer**

Kisco, and he continued to play in various marching bands in his spare time. But, the desire to play in a real Army band drew him to the Guard. Salvato plays an antique horn with the 199th Army Band.

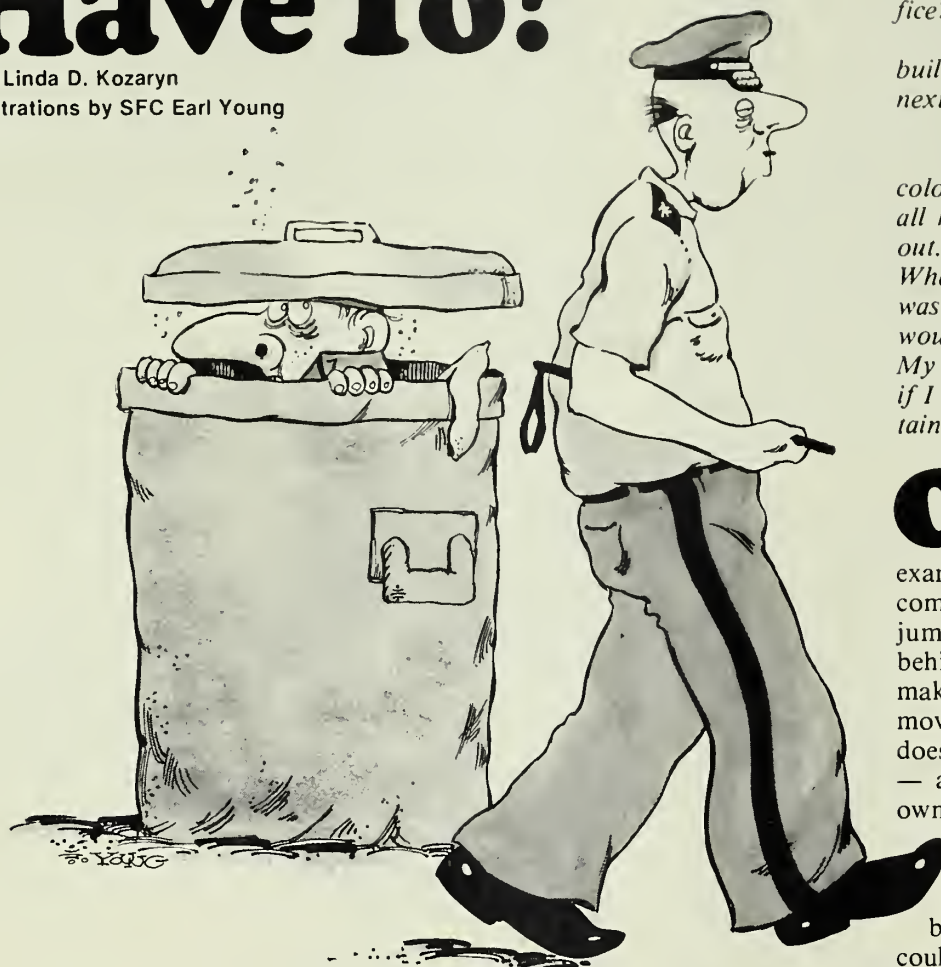
A few months after joining the 199th, he participated in a change-of-command ceremony for the 42nd Infantry Division. "The impressive array of unit flags and the Rainbow flags moved me to compose the 'Rainbow March,'" he says.

Salvato's credits include, "The 199th Army Band Inspection March," "The Dear Old 71st," "The Empire State Military Academy — Junior Leadership March," and "The New York Army National Guard — Military March."

# SALUTE Do I Have To?

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn

Illustrations by SFC Earl Young



*UH OH! There's an officer coming. I can see the gold braid on his hat. Yup, it's an officer all right. Good grief! Where can I hide? Maybe it's just a second lieutenant. They're not too bad. They're just as new at this as I am. He's getting closer. Oh no! It's a full colonel. Can I make it to the fork in the sidewalk before we meet? Nope. If only I had something in my hands. Darn, I just lit a cigarette. Put it out quick. I gotta remember, no more than 30 steps away and no closer than six steps. He's gonna watch my salute. Okay,*

*fingers, get together and stay flat. My thumb's sticking out. It's twitching. What am I gonna do? I knew I should have polished my shoes better last night. It's almost time. There's no way out of it. He's looking straight at me! I gotta do it! Ten steps — I'll do it now!*

*"Good morning, Sir."*

*"Good morning, Private."*

*Can you direct me to the finance office?"*

*"Yes, Sir. Go past that building to your right and it's the next door on your left."*

*"Thank you, Private."*

*Geez! I never talked to a full colonel before. Here I was thinking all he was gonna do was chew me out. He wasn't looking at my brass. What a dummy I am! I thought he was concerned about me. I'll bet he would have been if I hadn't saluted. My salute looked pretty damn good, if I do say so myself. There's a captain. Maybe if I hurry. . .*

**O**NCE you're in the military you quickly learn there are ways to avoid saluting. For example, when you see an officer coming, you can cross the street, jump into the nearest bush or hide behind a parked car. You have to make sure the officer doesn't see the move, however. Or, if he or she does, make sure it looks accidental — as if you always trip over your own two feet and fall into bushes.

When you spot an officer coming your way, you could stop, turn around and go back the way you came. You could pretend you forgot something.

If you're carrying something in one arm, you can quickly place it in front of you and hold it in both arms. How can you possibly salute when both hands are full?

You could suddenly get something in your eye. This technique requires a great deal of grimacing and digging in your eye with both hands. In this case, the officer you're trying to avoid may offer to help.

The only problem with these techniques is that by the time officers get to be captains, they've seen them all. They've heard all the excuses there are.





Telling an officer, "I didn't see you, M'am" when you passed within three feet, can turn a good-natured captain into a raging tyrant.

Then there's the problem of who to salute. You've learned the Army ranks but what about the Navy, Air Force and Marines? Foreign officers train and work at Army posts too.

The best rule to follow is, "When in doubt, salute." If you're not sure what rank an officer is, save yourself any embarrassment. Salute.

If you think saluting is a pain in the neck intended to remind you of your lower rank, think about the person you're saluting. Officers have to salute you in return.

Rumor has it, one young lieutenant was chewing out a soldier for failing to salute. The post commander happened to be walking by. The general asked the lieutenant what was going on. The lieutenant said, "Sir, he failed to salute so to teach him to show the proper respect in the future, I've ordered him to salute me 50 times."

The general nodded his head a few times and said, "That's fine. That will certainly teach him a lesson — as long as you return each salute."

Officers also have to salute other officers. Imagine a major visiting West Point on graduation day. All those newly commissioned officers are going to be saluting him. This is also one time when saluting an officer can be financially rewarding.

An old custom says the first person to salute a newly commissioned officer gets a dollar from that officer. During a ceremony at one unit in Germany, an NCO was being commissioned as a warrant officer. Seconds after the unit commander congratulated the new officer, the supply sergeant jumped forward and whipped up a 'strac' salute. The sergeant's reward was a shiny silver dollar — the new warrant had come prepared.

Some people can get really carried away with saluting. New recruits, fresh out of basic training, will drop a duffle bag and luggage to salute a passing officer. That's not really necessary. Officers are generally reasonable people. Regulations say a courteous greeting will do if your hands are full, or if it would be awkward to salute.

The same kind of courtesy should be given officers. If you see an officer carrying three bags of groceries, don't be offended if he or

The salute. A simple greeting and show of respect between members of the military. For some soldiers saluting is a chore to be avoided at all costs. To others, it's a confusing custom that, even though it's simple, lends itself to embarrassing mistakes.



The best rule of thumb to remember about saluting is easy — when in doubt, whip it out! Oh sure, you'll make mistakes once in a while, but most of the time you'll lay one on the right person. Doing it is really a whole lot easier than avoiding it.

she doesn't return your salute.

Do you salute when you're in civilian clothes? The rule is you don't have to. But, if you recognize the officer, it would be courteous to acknowledge him or her.

Say you're going in the PX on Saturday morning. You see your battalion commander coming out. You're both in civvies. Would it hurt to salute? Or, if you're carrying your three-month-old daughter, simply say, "Good morning, Sir."

Somewhere along the way you may have wondered how saluting got started. In early Roman days people lifted their right hand with the palm to the front to show they were unarmed. Back then, many people were murdered by daggers so the caution was justified.

Another story credits knights in armor with starting the salute. A knight would lift his helmet visor to greet a friend. This would also keep the right hand away from the knight's sword. The left hand was used to hold the horse's reins.

Beautiful women may also lay claim to starting the custom. The story goes that at tournaments the knights supposedly raised their right hands to shield their eyes from the dazzling beauty of some lady sitting in the bleachers.

The salute has had many forms. Some forms were rather awkward. At one time it was rendered with both hands. In some

cases, it was rendered by lowering the saber with one hand and touching the cap visor with the other.

As time went on, it became a military custom for juniors to remove their headgear in the presence of superiors. Not that the junior was inferior, it simply symbolized his recognition of authority.

In the British Army, soldiers once saluted by removing their hats. When headgear like the bearskin and helmet came into use, this became impractical.

One British unit in 1745 was strictly ordered "not to pull off their hats when they pass an officer, or to speak to them, but only to clap up their hands to their hats and bow as they pass."

No matter how it started, saluting is a fact of life in the military. It's a courtesy shown by junior ranking soldiers to higher ranking soldiers.

Saluting is no big deal. 'No way' some people would say. It's a hassle that should be avoided at all costs. It's another military custom that means nothing.

But, saluting is simply a greeting, showing respect between members of the military. You shake hands with friends. You wave hello and goodbye — it's the same thing. It only takes a few seconds. Combine a salute with a smile and, who knows, you might not mind saluting at all. □



# STAYING IN SHAPE

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath

SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



**America is rediscovering an old source of energy — muscle power. Unlike other sources of energy which are dwindling and getting more expensive, muscle power grows the more it is used. It can be developed inexpensively and in relatively little time.**

ONE HUNDRED years ago, if you wanted butter, you churned it. If you wanted to go someplace, you probably walked. If you wanted to get something done, you used muscle-power to do it. There were few buttons you could push to get your work done.

Fact is that in 1850, "human muscle power provided at least one-third of the energy that drove the world's workshops, factories and farms," according to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Today, muscle power accounts for only about one-half of one percent of the world's total energy output.

We're using a lot less energy in our daily lives. That means more time for sports and other activities,

right? Could be, but that's not the way it's been working. Just as work has gotten easier, so have our leisure activities. Instead of playing sports, we watch others — the professionals — play them. For exercise, we walk to the refrigerator for snacks at half-time.

We have televisions, electronic games, movies and scores of other fascinating, leisure activities which call for little or no body movement.

But that seems to be changing in this country. There are more than 19 million joggers, 15 million serious swimmers and 15 million cyclists pedalling their way to better health. More bicycles are now being sold than cars. And, about 18 million boys and girls try out each

year for the Presidential Physical Fitness Award.

Why are millions of people suddenly donning running shoes and piling up mile after mile in parks, streets and anywhere else that feet can meet the turf? Simple! They've discovered that exercise can be the next best thing to a fountain of youth. It can trim you down or build you up, depending on which way you want to go. It can help you move more easily and gracefully. It can improve your health, your looks and your self-esteem.

There's even some evidence that being physically fit can add years to your life. A President's Council on Fitness report says, "A 10-year study of longevity in America has shown conclusively that

**An important part of any exercise routine is stretching. It increases flexibility and helps prevent injury during the rest of the exercise routine.**



regular exercise, in combination with other good living habits, can help increase life expectancy by as much as 11 years for men and seven years for women."

The report goes on to say that there is evidence that physically fit people generally perform better and get more out of life than people who are not fit. Fitness "enhances the capacity for enjoying life," according to the report.

Additionally, proper exercise can reduce the risks of heart attack, fight obesity, increase heart and

lung capacity, help eliminate lower backache problems and help you recover from illnesses more quickly. Equally important is the fact that being physically fit helps you feel good about yourself.

These are some pretty bold claims. In order to understand how exercise can do all this, it's necessary to understand a little about how the body works.

Think of the body as a machine. Most machines have certain things in common. They require some sort of fuel on which to run,

and they need some way to convert that fuel to energy. Most machines operate best when they're used regularly. When not used for long periods of time, they can rust and the parts get sluggish.

The body is a machine. Food provides the energy. Oxygen reacts with the food to supply the energy which keeps the body going. The heart and lungs are the main organs that circulate the energy to all parts of the body-engine. A good fitness program is just like a good maintenance program. It's designed to make sure all parts can work their best.

A well-rounded body maintenance program works on four areas of the body-machine. These are: cardio-respiratory capacity, muscular strength, muscular endurance and flexibility.

#### **Cardio-Respiratory Capacity**

Part of the efficiency of any machine is determined by how well the engine burns its fuel. In terms of the body this means how well the body can break down the food we eat, the raw fuel, into the energy the various muscles and organs need to function. Since oxygen is needed to convert the fuel to energy, the amount of work the body can do depends on how well it can deliver oxygen to its various parts. That's important because without a constant flow of oxygen the food we eat cannot be converted to energy.

Many cells and body parts are involved in the oxygen delivery process, but the most important are the heart (cardio-) and the lungs (respiratory or breathing).

According to Col. Fred R. Drews, U.S. Army Reserve, whose civilian job is Professor and Head of the Department of Physical Education, North Carolina State University, when a person's heart and lungs can't provide enough oxygen to meet the energy demands of a certain task, the person has no choice but to slow down or stop working on the task. When this happens, we say the person is "winded."

Drews points out that "since we live in an environment in which



the supply of oxygen is unlimited, the problem of obtaining enough oxygen is not an external one, but rather an internal one."

Regular physical exercise which uses the large muscles of the body for extended periods of time creates a need for oxygen. That increased demand causes the cardio-respiratory system to work more efficiently, once it is conditioned, to deliver oxygen in the amounts needed. That means the body can do more work before it gets winded.

Exercise affects the cardio-respiratory system in other ways, too. It enlarges and strengthens the heart and allows it to pump more blood (which carries oxygen to all parts of the body) with each stroke. Also, a heart in good condition doesn't have to beat as often to supply that blood. There are many other benefits, too.

**Muscular Strength** Muscular strength is the amount of force a muscle or group of muscles can exert, usually in one, all-out effort,

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath



**Aerobic dance instructor Laura Bradford demonstrates one form of aerobic exercise.**

such as lifting a heavy weight.

According to Army FM 21-20, Physical Readiness Training, "When a muscle is exercised vigorously enough to strengthen it, it grows. Hence, the larger the muscle, generally, the stronger the muscle. It is apparent that conditioned muscles function more smoothly and more efficiently than unconditioned ones. They are able to contract somewhat more vigorously and with less effort."

According to FM 21-20, "regular and strenuous exercise of the muscle also toughens it. The muscle tissue becomes firmer and can stand much more strain."

**Muscular Endurance** Muscular endurance is the ability of a muscle or group of muscles to perform work over an extended period of time. The more times muscular strength is involved in an activity, the more muscular endurance takes over.

This type of endurance is almost entirely a combination of strength plus improved local circulation in the muscle. To improve muscular endurance, the length of workouts must be increased.

According to FM 21-20, "When strenuous exercise is regularly pursued over a prolonged period, the blood vessels within the muscular tissue increase in number. This gives a much greater supply of food and oxygen to the muscle, thereby increasing its endurance."

**Flexibility** Flexibility is the ability of a joint to move through a normal range of motion. Good flexibility enables you to move easier and with less effort.

In his "Physical Training Guide for the Army Staff," Drews says, "Short muscles become sore muscles when subjected to physical exertion, and inflexible joints limit work efficiency and may predispose one to health problems such as chronic low back pain."

Drews points out that "millions of Americans suffer from chronic low back pain due primarily to inactivity and its attending weak muscles and poor flexibility. People who are physically active, generally



**Muscular strength and endurance are important parts of an overall exercise program.**

tend to be more flexible than inactive people."

In order to keep the body-machine operating at peak efficiency, maintenance must be performed in all four areas: cardio-respiratory, muscle strength, endurance, and flexibility. There are many fitness programs designed to do just that. Most are similarly structured. (See page 31).

When you talk about fitness, you're talking about commitment. Once you've achieved a satisfactory level of fitness, you have to maintain it. According to most programs, that means a bare minimum of a half hour a day, three days a week. And that's the BARE minimum.

But you get a lot for the commitment. A regular fitness program can help keep you healthier, for a longer time, keep you looking and feeling better, enable you to do more things for a longer time,



**Although most fitness programs can be done without special equipment, gyms, fitness centers and spas can help.**

reduce the risk of major heart and breathing problems, and even improve your self-image. Some authorities even claim it can improve sexual performance; however, that hasn't been medically proven.

If you're in the Army, you have another reason to stay in shape. It's part of your job. FM 21-20 says, "Soldiers must be prepared to perform their military skills and unit tasks under extreme physical and mental stress.

"Total readiness for combat includes technical, mental and physical readiness."

But, can regular exercise be harmful? What about the negative effects of fitness?

Entering upon an exercise program can be harmful under certain circumstances IF proper precautions aren't taken.

Most medical and fitness experts recognize certain risk factors which must be taken into account before beginning an exercise program. These factors include:

- *Hypertension (blood pressure above 140/90);*
- *Family history of heart disease (one parent*

- with heart disease);*
- *Excessive smoking;*
- *High fat levels in the blood;*
- *Diabetes;*
- *Obesity (more than 20 percent overweight);*
- *inactive lifestyle*

Anyone having two or more risk factors and anyone more than 30 years old should have a physical examination by a doctor before beginning an exercise program. No one who has a disease of the arteries, a history of heart attacks, or any other serious medical problem should begin an exercise program unless it is under the supervision of trained medical personnel.

Another negative possibility is that of physical injury due to exercise. Most injuries, however, are preventable if you follow safe and proper exercise techniques. Then, too, these possible injuries have to be weighed against the many benefits derived from a sensible exercise program. The risks of not exercising are far greater, in most cases, than the risks of exercising.

The body is a machine that thrives on use and goes to pieces when it just sits around. It's your body and your choice. You can use it or lose it!







# Army Fitness Program

**The horizontal ladder has been dropped from the new PT test but the fitness push is still on.**

THE Army's fitness program and policies can be found in AR 600-9, The Army Physical Fitness and Weight Control Program; and FM 21-20, Physical Readiness Training.

AR 600-9 says, "Physical fitness is part of the individual soldier's professional qualifications." It requires that "every officer and soldier, regardless of age or duty assignment, engage in an effective physical conditioning program."

The responsibility for maintaining a satisfactory level of physical fitness is shared by each person and his or her commanding officer.

The Army's program, and most other total fitness programs is based on aerobic fitness. That means that the training and exercises are designed to improve the ways the body uses oxygen. That's important because, without a constant flow of oxygen, the food we eat cannot be converted to the energy it takes to keep us going.

Aerobic improvement is achieved by subjecting the body to a stress and allowing it to recover. By tasking the body beyond its previous level, the soldier can achieve a higher level of physical readiness.

Aerobic exercises include jogging, distance running, swimming, rowing, bicycling, rope skipping and many other activities which involve sustained movement.

FM 21-20 emphasizes the adage: TRAIN, DON'T STRAIN. It is not necessary to become overly fatigued and develop sore, aching muscles. It is important for beginners to start slowly. Improvement can be achieved without placing undue stress on the body.

According to the manual, "The effects of years of inactivity will not be reversed by a few days or weeks of exercise. The training program should start with a workload that is easily handled."

The Army recognizes that most military units are made up of soldiers of both sexes, of different ages and with different capabilities. No single training program is going

to be helpful to all these soldiers. Therefore commanders have the option of having everyone exercise on an individual basis or dividing soldiers into groups based on their present levels of readiness. Readiness levels can be determined by the Army physical readiness tests.

The Army's conditioning program has three phases: preparatory, conditioning and maintenance.

**Preparatory Phase** The purpose of this phase is to develop the cardio-respiratory system and the muscles of the legs so that they are accustomed to exercise. This can be done by walking at a comfortable pace for 14 to 20 minutes, three times a week. Increase to 20 to 25 minutes at a brisker pace when there is no longer any undue fatigue or soreness at the slower pace. Next, begin alternating walking with jogging for 20 to 25 minutes. Continue to alternate until jogging can be maintained for 10 minutes. This will complete the preparatory phase.

**Conditioning Phase** The purpose of conditioning is to begin expanding the physical capacity of the cardio-respiratory system. This is done by increasing the amount of time spent running. By the end of this phase, a distance of about 2.5 miles in 25 to 30 minutes is a realistic goal.

Breathlessness is a sign of training too hard, so slow down. If fatigue and sore muscles occur the day after exercising, it indicates that intensity is too great. Again, running should be adjusted accordingly.

**Maintenance Phase** The purpose of maintenance is to keep the fitness at the level achieved during the conditioning phase. Most experts agree that a workout of 25-30 minutes, three times a week, will maintain good physical readiness. This phase should become part of the soldier's lifestyle or training routine.

Every exercise session should begin with a warmup period of five to 10 minutes to loosen and stretch the muscles.

For specific exercises and programs, see FM 21-20.

# Exercise & Weight Control

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn



**The calories you burn off during the day may be just as important as the ones you take in if you want to lose weight.**

RESEARCH during the past decade has placed greater and greater emphasis on exercise as an important factor in a weight-loss program.

Obesity (excess amounts of body fat) occurs when a person's diet produces more fuel than is needed to maintain body functions and to meet the energy requirements of daily activities. The excess is stored as fatty tissues throughout the body, gradually increasing to an undesirable amount.

From this definition, it can be seen that, for most obese people, the key to effective weight control is not to take in more calories than they can burn off during the day.

In the past, people tried to control weight only by controlling what they ate. But, according to the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, "Repeated studies by nutritionists and physicians have

shown that the great majority of obese people eat less than the nonobese people of the same age and sex." But the studies also show that most obese people are less active than their nonobese peers. The President's Council report concludes that "physical inactivity is the single most important factor explaining the increasing frequency of overweight people in modern Western societies."

The importance of exercise to weight control was demonstrated a few years ago in an experiment in which a group of university students increased their daily food intake from 3,000 calories to 6,000 without gaining weight. This was accomplished by stepping up the amount of exercise they did each day.

One myth about exercise is that it increases the appetite. This is only partially true, according to one

fitness report. "It is true," the report says, "that a lean person in good condition may eat more following increased activity, but his exercise will burn up the extra calories he consumes. But the overly fat person does not react the same way to exercise. Because he has large stores of fat, moderate exercise does not stimulate his appetite."

The same report concludes, "The person who has a trim figure and wants to keep it should exercise regularly and eat a balanced, nutritious diet which provides sufficient calories to make up for the energy expended. The thin person who wishes to gain weight should exercise regularly and increase the number of calories he consumes until the desired weight is reached. The overweight person should decrease the food intake and step up the amount of physical activity." □



# EPMS:

## Managing Soldiers' Careers

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn Illustrations by SFC Earl Young

"What's EPMS?" a private asks.

"Why, that's simple," a sergeant major says. "IET leads to AIT which gives you a PMOS and puts you in a CMF. Then you go to BLC or PLC, or BNCOC and PNCOC, or BTC and PTC, unless of course, you get OJE. You may go to ANCOC later on and eventually, you may get selected for the USASMA. Along the way, you have to take SQTs and get good EERs so that you don't get QMP'd. Simple, right?"

"Thanks," the private says, thinking "Sorry I asked."

THE MORE TIME you spend in the Army, the more familiar you become with the Army's own peculiar language. You also begin to learn what it takes to start the climb from private to sergeant major. It's a long way. Getting there is what the Enlisted Personnel Management System (EPMS) is all about.

EPMS is designed to give all soldiers the chance to be promoted to sergeant major. The Army uses the system to train, evaluate, classify and promote soldiers.

"EPMS is not new," says Sgt. Maj. Donald Weber, a project officer in the Enlisted Professional Development Division at the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center. "We've had a personnel management system of some sort since George Washington led the Continental Army."

In 1974, the Army redesigned its system for managing soldiers. "At the time," Weber says, "we had a lot of different things that affected soldiers. We had promotion, classification, qualitative management and MOS testing programs. But none of these were tied together."

EPMS was based on four major areas: training, evaluation, classification and promotion.

### TRAINING

Under EPMS, there's a skill level for each grade. The fourth character of your MOS indicates your skill level. For example, infantrymen in ranks private through corporal hold MOS 11B10. The "1" indicates skill level 1. Infantry sergeants hold MOS 11B20 (skill level 2), or 11B30 (skill level 3); sergeants first class hold 11B40 (skill level 4); and master sergeants and sergeants major hold 11B50 (skill level 5).

The fifth character of your MOS is a special qualification identifier. This is used to indicate any special skills or training. For example, an 11B3R would mean that an infantryman has gone through Ranger training.

For each MOS and skill level, there are certain tasks the Army expects you to know how to do. These tasks are listed in the Soldiers Manual for your particular MOS and skill level. The Soldiers Manual is an important document for soldiers. It spells out the tasks, conditions and standards for things you're supposed to know or be able to do.

As you move from one grade to the next, you're expected to learn the



tasks required at the *next higher* skill level. You can learn these skills by going through the formal schools of the Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) or by on-the-job experience at your unit.

Before EPMS, there was very little formal training for soldiers after they completed Advanced Individual Training (AIT). "EPMS was designed," Weber says, "to allow soldiers to have as much training as they needed throughout their career."

Now, there are five levels of training (NCOES) above Initial Entry Training (IET):

- **Primary** — This level teaches corporals skill level two (sergeant) tasks. Combat arms soldiers go to the Primary Non-commissioned Officer Course (PNCOC). Corporals or specialist fours with a combat support or combat service support MOS go to the Primary Technical Course (PTC). The Primary Leadership Course (PLC) prepares combat support and combat service support soldiers in grades corporal and sergeant for leadership positions.

- **Basic** — This level teaches sergeants skill level three (staff sergeant) tasks. Combat arms sergeants go to the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course (BNCOC). Basic Technical Courses (BTC) provide MOS training for combat support and combat service support soldiers.

- **Advanced** — The Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course (ANCOC) trains staff sergeants for skill level four (sergeants first class) tasks.

- **Senior** — Senior Noncommissioned Officer Courses (SNCOC) train sergeants first class for skill level five (master sergeant and sergeants major) tasks. These courses are still being developed. Of those that are available, most are offered as correspondence courses.

- **U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy (USA-SMA)** — This course prepares master sergeants to serve as senior enlisted advisors.

Usually, students attend these courses on a TDY, TDY in conjunction with a PCS, or PCS status depending on the length of the school. Some courses are also offered by correspondence.

Students for the first two levels of NCOES training are selected by their commander or apply for the training through their chain of command. Department of the Army boards select students to attend Advanced NCOES courses and the Sergeants Major Academy.

NCOES courses are not required for promotion but they help. "Going to the schools will certainly help your chance of being promoted," Weber says. "The schooling increases your worth to yourself and to the Army. Also, the primary and basic levels of training



translate into promotion points for soldiers competing for promotion to sergeant and staff sergeant."

Not all MOSs at all skill levels have formal school training available. On-the-job experience (OJE) is still the most common way soldiers learn the tasks of their next higher skill level. Training Extension Course (TEC) lessons, Army Correspondence Course Programs and Job Packages are available to support the OJE for many MOSs.

## SQT EVALUATION

Before EPMS, soldiers were trained, awarded an MOS, promoted and then evaluated with an MOS test. "Under EPMS," Weber says, "we wanted to train soldiers, give them an MOS and then evaluate their ability to perform in that MOS not only at their current grade, but also at the next higher grade. Then, based upon the results of the test, determine if they should be promoted. This was the original concept behind developing the Skill Qualification Test (SQT)."

The Army found, however, that it was very difficult, and in some cases, impossible to write a test that would measure soldiers' performance at their current *and* next higher grade. So a test was developed which only measured the soldier at his or her current skill level or grade.

The SQT now in use measures your ability to do MOS tasks and general soldier tasks against an Army standard. The questions are taken directly from your Soldiers Manual. You'll be told in advance which tasks will be tested and where to find the correct answers in the Soldiers Manual.

Within 30 to 45 days after taking the test, you'll get an Individual Soldier's Report (ISR) listing the tasks you answered correctly and those you answered incorrectly. About 30 days after the end of the test period, you'll get an Enlisted Evaluation Data Report giving more specific information about the results.

A score of 60 or higher is needed to be eligible for promotion to sergeant or staff sergeant. If you score 59 or lower, you'll need a waiver from your commander to be eligible for promotion.

The only other requirements for promotion that can be waived are time-in-service and time-in-grade.





Commanders can only request two waivers so not scoring a 60 or higher on the SQT can affect your chances of competing for promotion.

Your score on the SQT is also used to award promotion points. The promotion point worksheet (DA Form 3355) used in the sergeant and staff sergeant promotion system, has a scale for converting SQT scores to promotion points. Your SQT score is matched with the scale to determine the number of points to be awarded. The higher the score, the more points. For example, if you score a 60 on the SQT, you'll receive 62 promotion points. If you score a 90, you'll get 125 points.

Some soldiers have not taken an SQT because there hasn't been one developed for their MOS. For these soldiers, promotion points are awarded based on the total administrative points they've received for such things as awards and decorations, military and civilian education, time-in-service and time-in-grade. There is a scale on the promotion worksheet to make the conversion.

"There is a lot of controversy over the SQT and its meaningfulness in the promotion system," Weber says. "The Army can't adopt a policy making passing the SQT mandatory for promotion at this time for several reasons. We don't have SQTs for all the MOSs. We don't know if we've trained the soldier to the Army standard. We also don't know yet what the real validity of the SQT is.

"The SQT is designed to show how well soldiers have mastered the critical requirements of their MOS. A good score means that when they stack themselves up against the Army standard, they're proving to themselves and to the Army that they have considerable knowledge along those lines," Weber says.

## ENLISTED EVALUATION REPORTS

The Army's Enlisted Evaluation Reporting System provides an official record of your duty performance, professionalism, and potential after you reach sergeant. The Enlisted Evaluation Report (EER) form is completed by your supervisors and forwarded to the Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center. There, your evaluation report is processed and filed on microfiche as a permanent part of your Official Military Personnel

File (OMPF).

EERs provide a numerical score which counts toward your promotion points for staff sergeant. More importantly, EERs paint a word picture of how well you are developing and performing as a noncommissioned officer. This information helps you, your commanders, personnel managers, and promotion boards to make decisions about your future career.

"The narrative portion — what the rater says about the soldier in words — is extremely important," Weber says. "Promotion board members really look at the EERs."

When you've gotten two or more EERs, an Enlisted Evaluation Report Weighted Average (EERWA) is computed. This is used to show the trend of your duty performance. It's also used to give you promotion points when competing for staff sergeant.

## CLASSIFICATION

One of the original goals of EPMS was to get rid of deadend MOSs where the soldier could only progress to sergeant or staff sergeant. To do this, a system was designed to merge one MOS into a related MOS at a certain grade.

"MOS 05B (Radio Operator) is an example," Weber says. "Based on job requirements and levels of complexity, sergeant is the highest grade you needed to operate that radio. The job peaks at the sergeant responsibility level."

In the past, a soldier holding MOS 05B could only progress to the rank of sergeant. In order to get promoted, the radio operator had to change his or her MOS.

Now, all of the Army's MOSs are divided into Career Management Fields (CMF). These are groupings of related MOSs. Under EPMS, MOS 05B now merges into a related specialty, 31V (Tactical Communications System Operator/Mechanic). "Merging MOSs provides a career path for the soldier from grade to grade," Weber says. "We have 348 MOSs and very few start at private and go all the way through sergeant major. The bulk of them merge into another MOS somewhere along the line."

## PROMOTION

Going to NCOES courses, scoring high on SQTs and getting good EERs all increase your chances of getting promoted. You also have to meet time-in-service and time-in-grade requirements (See Box, page 36) to be eligible for promotion. The way you get promoted varies by grade as follows:

- Privates or private first class advancement, corporal or specialist four promotion: controlled by your unit commander.

- Sergeant/specialist five, staff sergeant/specialist six: Promotion to these grades is based on a locally operated selection process with local promotion

# EPMS PROMOTION REQUIREMENTS

## FOR TIME-IN-GRADE AND TIME-IN-SERVICE

GRADE	MINIMUM TIME-IN-SERVICE	* MINIMUM TIME-IN-GRADE
Private E-2 Accelerated advancement is permitted in some cases for soldiers with at least four but less than 6 months service.	6 months	None
Private first class E-3 Field commanders can advance soldiers with less than 12 months service. This is limited to a percentage of the assigned and attached E-3s, in the commander's unit.	12 months	4 months
Specialist or corporal E-4 Field commander can waive up to 15 months service. Limited to a percentage of assigned E-3s and E-4s who have at least 15 months but less than 24 months time-in-service.	24 months	8 months
Sergeant E-5 Soldiers who meet the minimum time-in-service requirement are placed in the primary zone. Soldiers with at least 24 months but less than 36 months may be granted a waiver. They will be placed in the secondary zone. Soldiers can appear before the promotion board at 21 months to allow scores to be sent to HQDA early.	36 months	8 months
Staff sergeant E-6 Soldiers who meet the minimum time-in-service requirement are placed in the primary zone. Soldiers with at least 60 months but less than 84 months may be granted a waiver. They will be placed in the secondary zone. Soldiers can appear before the promotion board at 57 months to allow scores to be sent to HQDA early.	7 years	10 months
Sergeant first class E-7 Master sergeant E-8 Sergeant major E-9	The criteria for the primary and secondary zones of consideration for each grade will be announced by HQDA before each board.	

\* Time-in-grade requirements for promotion to grades private through staff sergeant may be waived by one-half.

when you meet the DA announced cut-off score. You must be recommended by your commander and appear before a battalion or brigade selection board. The system is based on a 1,000-point worksheet. You can get a maximum of 250 points from the board. You can get up to 150 points based on your SQT score and 150 points based on your EERWA. Soldiers below sergeant who do not have an EERWA are awarded points based on an evaluation by their commander. Points are also awarded for military and civilian education, awards and decorations, time-in-service and time-in-grade. To get

promoted, your total points must meet a cutoff score announced by the Department of the Army. Cutoff scores slide up and down according to the Army's strength in a particular MOS and grade.

• Sergeant first class through sergeant major: Promotion to these grades is done on a centralized basis. Department of the Army promotion boards select the best qualified soldiers based on a whole person concept.

## QUALITATIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

What if you don't want to get promoted? You've decided you like being a sergeant and that's where you want to stay.

The Qualitative Management Program (QMP) is "designed to ensure that soldiers don't stagnate in grade," Weber says.

Soldiers who remain in one grade for too long can be denied reenlistment. "The Army can't take a corporal and promote him to staff sergeant," Weber says. "The soldier has to go through sergeant." If the Army allowed all sergeants in a particular MOS to stay in the Army for extended periods of time, corporals or specialist fours couldn't be promoted.

The system isn't so rigid, however, that good soldiers are denied reenlistment. A sergeant, for example, can stay a sergeant up to the 13th year of service.

"We've given the officer who exercises general court martial authority the ability to waive that soldier twice for reenlistment periods of three years," Weber says. "That gets the soldier up to 19 years. Other regulations provide for him or her to go to 20 years and retirement eligibility. For every soldier in every grade that we retain for extended periods of time, we decrease our ability to promote one more soldier in a lower grade."

## THE RULES

AR 600-200 is the EPMS bible. It contains information on evaluation, classification, promotion and more. AR 351-1 (Individual Military Education and Training) contains information on NCOES. AR 623-205 explains the Enlisted Evaluation Reporting System. For more information, talk to your first sergeant. □



# EIGHT WHEELS DOWN AND ROLLING

Story and photos by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



ROLLER SKATING rinks used to be big dark places where the town toughs hung out between fights. The only music in the place was provided by a groaning pipe organ. People rated roller skating below pool halls and slot machines. It was the black sheep of entertainment.

Today's rinks bear little resemblance to those seedy places of the 1950s. Organs have given way to the disco beat and the rinks are anything but dark. People who skate today have eight wheels down and rolling. And they're doing it in a big way.

In 1980, 45 million Americans took to roller skates,

# EIGHT WHEELS DOWN AND ROLLING



**Roller skating of the '80s is daring gymnastics, graceful dancing and plain fun in modern roller rinks.**

according to a Roller Skating Rink Operators Association (RSROA) survey. Although 67 percent of the skaters are under the age of 18, more adults began skating in 1980 than in the two years before.

Skating seems to be riding the wave of physical fitness awareness in America. Everyone wants to be lean and mean, and roller skating appears to be one way to get there. Dr. Allen Selner, Director of Sports Medicine for the Amateur Sports

Federation says that tests show roller skating burns off 360 calories per hour of exercise. Others claim even more.

But roller skating is not just exercise. Some very basic changes have taken place in the sport.

The wheels of the '80s aren't the strapped on steelies many of us remember. Now there are custom-made boots with fur tops and double linings and wheels made of special compounds riding on pre-



cision ball bearings. Some skates even have lights on the bottom. The skates reflect the personality of the skater. And the prices reflect the skater's pocketbook. Prices range from \$15 per pair to more than \$500 for competition skates.

Roller skating is for individuals and pairs. It's a family sport everyone can enjoy. Three out of every ten American families skated at a roller rink last year, says the RSROA. That marked a 50 per-





cent rise in business since 1978, and families make up the majority of the customers.

Family nights are popular attractions at many rinks. "The kids will come in here during the week by themselves and bug the daylights out of their parents until they bring them back," says Jeff Martin, a rink manager in Dale City, Va. "The whole family can come in here and have fun for a few bucks and get their exercise at the same time.

"On our big nights, we get up to 600-700 people in here," Martin says, "and they're not any one type either.

"We've got kids from the high school coming in here. Parents bring their children on a night out. A guy can bring his girlfriend here without any hassles," he says.

"I just sold two pairs of skates to a guy, one for himself, the other for his daughter. He's a computer analyst on Capital Hill. We've had parties for business executives, church groups and Brownie troops. Everybody roller skates nowadays," says Martin.

Roller skating is comparable in cost to movies, but you can take the whole family skating without worrying about the ratings, says Paul Brady, Director of Membership Services for the RSROA. The new rinks are bright and airy, with extensive sound systems and light shows.

Rinks hold roller disco contests and skating marathons. There are competitions on roller skates that rival the more publicized ice versions. Roller skating competitors are involved in speed contests as well as figure skating and dance routines. The Pan American games will feature roller skating in their upcoming meets, in both dance and speed competitions.

Roller skating is a relatively safe sport. The RSROA cites studies that compare roller skating to bowling and miniature golf in the numbers of injuries. "But this is only for skating done inside at roller rinks," Brady says. "Skating in rinks is safer because the owners provide special floors and floor monitors who check for unsafe practices."

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) noted a dramatic increase in roller skating-related injuries as the fad caught on. They estimated that there were 93,000 injuries from roller skating in 1978, up from 55,000 in 1973.

The most common injuries are fractures, usually to the wrists, with injuries to knees and elbows following close behind. Adults

make up almost 25 percent of the injured skaters.

The CPSC suggests that skaters wear protection similar to that worn by skate boarders, such as pads for elbows and knees. They also suggest that before skating, you should check outdoor surfaces for cracks and rocks, or skate inside.

Anyone can learn to skate. It's as simple as falling off a bike. Most rinks have classes with qualified instructors for those who need help learning.

Lessons for roller skating run about \$6 per half-hour or \$7 per half-hour for dance teams, says Susan Dolan, a roller skating instructor. In addition to lessons, serious skaters spend a good deal of time and money on open sessions at the rinks in order to keep up their skills.

"I began ice skating before I tried roller skating," Dolan says. "But the lessons and ice time became too expensive, so I started roller skating.

"People equate roller skating with speed skating or roller derby, but it's not that at all," she says. "Roller skating is just as graceful as ice skating, but it takes more work and control. For one thing, the skates weight a lot more. But that's about the only difference. We use wheels instead of blades. The rest is the same."

"The big expense in roller skating is in the skates and their wheels," says Mary Horowitz, editor of *Skating Life* magazine. "The equipment is not cheap, but the skater can count on them lasting awhile.

"One of the main reasons people are into roller skating today," she says, "is so that they can meet other people. Sure, it's fun and good exercise, and people are using it to help themselves get back into better health, but it's also a nice way to meet others."

Roller skating is certainly a happening of the '80s. How long it will last is anyone's guess. But for now, America has eight wheels down and rolling. □

# sports stop



## HUNTING AND FISHING IN GERMANY

PFC Mary Ker

Sp4 Jerry Thigpen



SFC Romines dressed in traditional German hunting clothes.

Hunting and fishing in Germany isn't simply a matter of picking up a rifle or rod and marching off to stalk your prey. But that doesn't mean you should leave your gear at home if you're being assigned to Germany. The long hunting seasons and variety of game and fish make the effort worthwhile.

"In Germany, hunting is used as a means of conservation," says SFC Ronald Romines, a lifelong sportsman who still suffered some cultural shock when he faced Ger-

man sporting laws. "The laws are very stringent and fines for violations are steep. Sometimes you almost have to be a game biologist because only weak, sick or lame animals, those with obvious hereditary problems and those of a certain age, may be shot."

Romines, reenlistment NCO for the 66th MI Group in Munich, learned about hunting in Germany from the Hanau Rod and Gun Club. Rod and Gun Clubs are found throughout Germany.

In addition to teaching hunting courses and providing a gathering place for sports people,

many of the clubs have stores that sell sporting goods at prices well below stateside.

After taking the required three week hunting course, Romines took the written and shooting tests before earning his hunting certificate. The test isn't difficult.

**Gun Registration** Waffenschein (gun registration) in Germany is required for each gun owned by a German. Only hunters or members of a shooting club may buy guns.

Americans are exempt from the German registration laws. However, soldiers must register weapons with the military police. The registration is good for three years. There's a fee of \$2.

The most popular weapons used in Germany are the 30.06/308 for most hunting, the 222/223 for some hunting and target shooting and the 12-gauge shotgun.

Bow hunting is illegal in Germany. However, target and field archery are popular.

**Where to Hunt** There's no public land in Germany so you just can't go out and hunt wherever you please. You must get a license and either pay to hunt or be invited to hunt by a landowner.

To hunt on state land, you must pay a guide fee (less than \$20 per day).

"To hunt on private land you must have an invitation," Romines says.

"You must have your license with you at all times. A license costs less than \$40 and hunting insurance, also required, costs about \$30."

When you have a successful hunt and bag an animal, don't expect to keep it — at least not without paying the price. When you shoot game in Germany, the meat is sold to wholesalers. The hunter has the option of buying the meat at wholesale prices. The hunter may also keep the antlers and organs including kidneys, liver and heart.

The profits from the sale of game meat go to the leaseholder of the land where the animal was shot. The money is used to pay for any crop damage done by the animal. Sometimes the profits go to orphanages. The meat may end up in a local restaurant. Wild game is a delicacy in Germany.

**Customs** Hunters observe many customs and traditions in Germany. Originally, hunting was a sport for nobility and it was a big social event. Nobles did the hunting while peasants served as beaters or game drivers. Today's drive hunts are a carryover from that tradition. Buglers still start the hunt, signal hunters and play taps for the killed game.

At the end of each season, hunters meet for a week-long show of their trophies (antlers and

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MARY KER is a writer for the INSCOM Journal, a publication of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.





horns). At this show, gold, silver and bronze medals are presented.

For each game season, a state-land drawing is held for American hunters. If a hunter is not drawn as a primary, he may be picked as a secondary or alternate. This way, allotted game can still be shot by Americans.

**Fishing** German lakes and streams hold an abundance of fish. Permit fees for fishing are relatively low. Some of the U.S.-controlled areas such as Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels training areas have outstanding fishing programs at extremely low cost to the soldier.

Fly, spin and bait casting equipment can be used on most waters with some of the trout waters being restricted to fly and spin fishing.

For more information about hunting in Germany, you should read USAREUR Pamphlet 28-248 and USAFE Pamphlet 215-2, Welfare, Recreation and Morale Guide to Hunting in Germany.

## On Target



On March 1, the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit (USAMU), Fort Benning, Ga., celebrated its 25th anniversary.

In its brief history, the USAMU has turned out eight Olympic gold medal winners, more than 30 world champions, at least 400 national champions and established countless national shooting records.

Competition isn't the unit's only mission. Last year, USAMU conducted more than 200 marksmanship skill enhance-

ment classes. USAMU is also involved in writing training material dealing with marksmanship and weapons improvement and development.

Two nationally-recognized marksmen, Steve Collins and Sam Baiocco, were recently recruited by the U.S. Army Reserve to be part of the USAR's pistol team. The team is composed of 30 soldiers who compete in both national and international marksmanship competitions.

In 1980, the USAR Pistol Team won seven national championships.

Collins, an 18-year-old college student from Sanborn, N.Y., was the top-rated pistol shooter on the 1980 U.S. Olympic team. As a specialist four, he's assigned to the 300th Ordnance Battalion, Tonawanda, N.Y.

Baiocco, a sergeant first class in the Individual Ready Reserve, is a commercial airline pilot. He competed in the 1979 Pan American Games as a member of the U.S. team.

## Incredible Feet

Maj. D.E. Nichols, Reception Station Commander at Fort McClellan, Ala., is known around post for his "incredible feet."

A few months ago, he ran 37 miles on his birthday — a mile for each year of his life. Recently, he ran 50 miles in 8 hours and 39 minutes.

Why? "Because it was there!" Nichols says.



Sp4 James O'Connor

## Racquetball Champ

Capt. Randy P. Sager, an instructor pilot at Fort Rucker, Ala., recently won the Novice Division Consolation Finals at the Southeast Regional Racquetball Tournament held in Dothan, Ala.

The tournament drew top racquetball competitors from Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Alabama.

Sager, a native of Tacoma, Wash., was competing in only his second formal competition. He won five matches and lost one during the tournament.

The 1976 West Point graduate hopes to continue improving and ultimately move into higher levels of competition. His next step in formal competition might be the C or B level that includes players with greater skills and more experience. Professionals play in the open division.



"I really don't know why ... I guess every time I meet a goal I set another. Next year I'll try the 100 kilometer (62 mile) run."

Nichols has been running more than five years. He's currently working on a program with another soldier to share their ideas and knowledge about running, fitness and health with the Fort McClellan community.



# AIRBORNE DOGS

Story and Photos by Sp4 Dawn Rogge

A dog's life may have taken on new meaning at Fort Bragg, N.C. There, a select group of dogs is undergoing tough, daily training to become the ultimate silent partners by doing everything their handlers do — including jumping out of airplanes.

MP dogs of the 118th MP Company in training, clockwise from below right: on an obstacle course, marching, practicing attacks, and in airborne training.





UP AT the crack of dawn to run four miles; tackle an obstacle course equipped with eight-foot jumps, barbed wire fences, and muddy tunnels; eat a quick breakfast; and head for the woods for a day of crawling in and out of foxholes, combing the terrain, and keeping a sharp lookout for the enemy.

A typical day in the life of a combat soldier?

No. A typical day in the life of a Fort Bragg, N.C., military police working dog.

"Our dogs must be able to do anything their handlers can," says SFC Robert Meade, MP kennelmaster. That includes jumping out of airplanes.

Currently, 12 dogs from the 118th MP Company (Airborne) are going through airborne training. Eventually, Meade hopes the dogs will accompany MPs on airborne operations.

The reason for such intense training is to provide the men with partners who can go anywhere and do anything another man could, "except maybe drive a jeep or operate a radio," Meade says.

Normal daily training has readied the dogs for airborne training, to a certain degree, Meade says. "We run them from one to four miles a day to build up their leg muscles, just like we do the people. They can jump off an eight-foot tower and out of a moving vehicle, so I don't anticipate any problems with the airborne training."

A specially designed harness, used for rappelling, has been modified for the dogs when they jump with their handlers. It provides support on the underside of the dog and distributes any shock from landing over the entire body. The harness attaches to the front of the jumper, under his reserve parachute, in the

same way a rucksack is worn for a parachute jump. The dog is also attached to an 18-foot lowering line so the man can lower the dog to the ground before he lands, to avoid any collision.

In training jumps from the 34-foot, mock tower, Meade says the dogs have reacted well. "They experience a slight tug when they reach the end of the lowering line. But, it hasn't bothered the dogs so far."

A strong sense of loyalty is obvious between the handlers and their dogs. Meade mentioned that the handler is instrumental in the dog's reaction to any situation, particularly if it's an unfamiliar experience. "If the dog has confidence in his handler, he's much more likely to cooperate than if he is uneasy," Meade says.

"I hate to say dogs are people too, but that's the way I feel about it," Meade says. "They can't tell me if they enjoy jumping, but I can tell because I know them."

If a dog's reaction is unfavorable, Meade takes him out of the program. "Their safety is my first concern in all training," he says.

If the dogs react well to the initial jumps with their handlers, Meade hopes to put them on their own parachutes. The U.S. Army Airborne Board is considering a modification to the 24-foot reserve canopy for possible canine solo jumps. The U.S. Air Force used a similar method for rescue missions in arctic regions during 1941 in a program dubbed "Operation Paradox." Canines were dropped into isolated areas to help locate missing people.

Airborne training for dogs isn't all that unusual when you consider what military dogs normally do.

The dogs go through a total training program with their handlers. All dogs must be basic patrol dogs and all handlers are required to

be regular military police. If the dog goes to school to become a narcotics or bomb detector, his handler must attend the school with him.

The dogs accompany their handlers to all routine training, including PT, weapons familiarization, and water training. "Exposure to every aspect of training makes it easier for the dogs to react properly when the situation calls for it," Meade says.

During routine patrolling, the military working dog acts mainly as a deterrent to crime or an aid to his handler in making arrests or conducting investigations. Rarely does he need to do anything else. However, if the need arose and the command were given, the dog would react to the situation.

During routine training, the dogs practice tracking other handlers who are concealed in foxholes, behind trees, or in the woodlines. For practical application of daily drills, Meade sent out teams to locate members of an airborne company who were dropped 30 miles from Fort Bragg and told to find their way back without being detected.

"We caught 17 people the first day, after giving them a 20-minute lead," Meade says. "The next day we set up the dogs along a one-mile perimeter around post and caught three more."

This spring, the dogs and handlers participated in amphibious training in Virginia. The teams jumped off the fantail of a Navy destroyer and carried out beach assaults from a smaller craft.

Their keen senses of hearing, smell, and sight, coupled with loyalty, make dogs ideal combat partners. Extensive training enables them to be alert and ready in all situations. By training them to jump and accompany airborne units into any area, these dogs can become what Meade says are the ultimate silent partners. □

# BLACK, WHITE & RED

a story of black cavalrymen in the west

Sp5 Bill Branley

*Black soldier and white soldier,  
teamed against the Red Man — the  
American Indian, angry and  
fighting to save his land from the  
hordes of settlers heading west.*





**E**MANUEL Stance was 19 years old when he left his home in Charleston, S.C., to join the Army. It was 1866, and the Army was paying \$13 a month plus room, board and clothing. Stance, like hundreds of other black men living in the South during Reconstruction, saw it was a way to make a living. He enlisted for five years.

Stance was sent out west where, four years later, he became the first black Indian fighter to win the Congressional Medal of Honor. That feat was repeated 10 times by others from the 9th and 10th U.S. Cavalry, two all-black regiments whose members became known as the "buffalo soldiers."

It started as more of an experiment than anything else. In 1866, Congress decided that black men could serve in the regular, peacetime Army. They authorized six regiments: the 9th and 10th Cavalry plus the 38th through 41st Infantry Regiments. The infantry regiments were later combined to form the 24th and 25th.

The 9th began forming at Greenville, La., in August, 1866. Its commander, Col. Edward Hatch, was having a tough time getting his regiment together. The new law said that officers of the 9th and 10th should be white, but Hatch could find none to lead the black recruits who were already pouring in.

Many white officers volunteered for jobs at lower ranks in all-white units rather than join an all-black unit. One officer, George Armstrong Custer, turned down a position with the 9th and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry.

After four months, Hatch had several hundred recruits but still no officers. But one of the first to join was Maj. Albert Morrow, who stayed with the regiment for 15 years and proved to be one of the better cavalry officers on the frontier. Later Morrow wrote: "I cannot speak too highly of the officers and men under my command, always cheerful and ready, braving the severest hardships with short rations and no water without a murmur.

The Negro troops are peculiarly adapted to hunting Indians, knowing no fear and capable of great endurance."

**W**HILE Hatch was forming the 9th in Louisiana, the new 10th Cavalry was slowly growing at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Its commander, Col. Benjamin Grierson, was having troubles of a different sort. His recruiters, working in the northern U.S., could find no qualified men to sign up. After a few months he had one recruit.

When men did start coming, they discovered that not even the U.S. Army was free of racial prejudice. The post commander at Fort Leavenworth, Gen. William Hoffman, quartered Grierson and his troops on some of the worst ground on post. It was low and turned marshy after a rain. Hoffman constantly complained to Grierson that his troops were late for meals and were not keeping their quarters clean enough.

During inspections, Grierson's company commanders were ordered to keep their men at least ten to fifteen yards from white troops. Blacks were not allowed to march in review but were ordered to remain at parade rest.

Grierson fought back in every way he could, but his complaints were ignored. He decided to move his troops to the frontier as quickly as possible.

By August 1867, both Hatch and Grierson had their regiments in the field. Hatch had a mob of untrained, undisciplined soldiers with few officers, and Grierson could barely count half a regiment. (A cavalry regiment was 12 companies.)

**F**OR the 9th and 10th, it was the beginning of more than 20 years of almost constant fighting against Indians, white outlaws and racial discrimination. Nearly every white officer who served with the black troops praised their fearlessness and fighting ability. But the nation at large was slow to recognize their efforts.

From the first, the men were

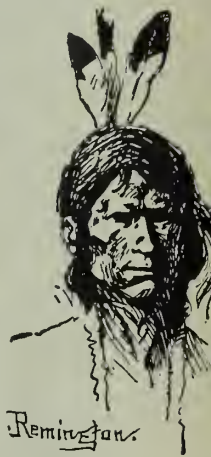
thrown into a violent and bloody world. For years, white settlers had been pouring into lands that were given to the Indians by the U.S. Congress on June 30, 1834. The legislation was called, "An Act to Regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes and to Preserve Peace on the Frontiers." It basically gave the Indians just about everything west of the Mississippi River.

When gold was discovered in California in 1848, there was no stopping the rush of miners, cowboys, settlers and railroad companies. In 1860, there were about 300,000 Indians living in the United States, compared to 31 million white settlers who were pushing westward in greater numbers every year. In the midst of it was the U.S. Army, trying to maintain peace between angry Indians and land-hungry whites.

In 1869, the Army had 40,000 officers and men, most of whom were stationed at 57 posts from Canada to the Rio Grande and from Kansas to California. Some posts were manned by only a small company of cavalry or infantry. In the words of one infantryman, "There never seemed to be enough troops to go around."

When Grierson took to the field with the 10th, he set up a headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan., and put three companies in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and the rest along the Kansas Pacific Railroad, then under construction.

The soldiers campaigned for ten years to keep the Southern Plains Indians — Comanches, Kiowas, Kiowa-Apaches, Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes — on their shrinking reservations. Many Indians stayed on the reservations and tried to adopt the white man's way. But bands of younger warriors and proud chiefs were bitter about the disappearing buffalo herds and the loss of land they felt was theirs.





# a story of black cavalrymen in the west

These "Hostiles," as they were referred to, kept the soldiers of the 10th in the saddle continuously.

There were some months when companies of soldiers scouted more than a thousand miles looking for Indians. They provided escorts for stages, trains and work parties. Sometimes they carried mail, a dangerous mission at the time. In addition to dealing with Indians, the soldiers fought with cattle thieves, illegal traders and other bootleggers who supplied Indians with guns and whiskey.

**O**NE of the 10th's first encounters with Indians took place when 34 troopers of Company F, on a scouting mission, were attacked by 75-80 Cheyenne warriors. After a six-hour fight, more Indians joined the battle. When ammunition ran low, the troopers mounted and shot their way through a circle of lead and arrows. The Cheyennes chased them for 15 miles before calling it quits.

Later the same month, Co. F was scouting with 90 volunteer cavalrymen from Kansas. They were attacked by about 800 Cheyennes. The men fought for almost two days and came away with three dead and

many wounded.

It was about this time that the 10th earned the name "buffalo soldiers" from the Indians. The exact origin of the nickname is unknown, but most likely the Indians compared the black man's hair to that of a buffalo. In any case, the soldiers knew the Indian's respect for the powerful buffalo and hung on to the title, which was adopted by the 9th and 10th.

In small detachments and companies, the soldiers began to show the Plains Indians, who were considered to be the finest light cavalry in the world, what they could do. The soldiers were becoming good shooters and it was observed "that they showed no panic in the face of great odds and charged with enthusiasm when ordered to do so."

The black soldier always managed to hang on to his humor. In spite of trying conditions, he always had a plug of chewing tobacco in his boot and a ready joke.

There's one story about a trooper who complained about not having a blanket on a chilly night. His friend said, "Shucks, man, make y'self a Kansas bed." The first one asked, "How you do that?" The second one replied, "Lie on your back, and cover it with your stomach."

**I**F the troopers had an abundance of good humor, one thing they were always short of was good horses. Capt. Louis Carpenter of Co. H wrote that the 10th "was getting mean and wornout horses of the 7th Cavalry," some of which died within days of reaching his post. He also wrote, "Since our first mount in 1867, this regiment has received nothing but broken down horses and repaired equipment. . ."

At one point, Co. F had only 48 serviceable horses and all but three of them were more than 15 years old. Ammunition was in short supply, some saddles were old

enough to be condemned and most of the 10th's artillery pieces were ancient.

As far as discipline went, however, troopers of the 10th could claim a good record. Desertion was the most common serious offense in the frontier Army. For 25 years following the Civil War, nearly one-third of all new soldiers deserted. In the 9th and 10th Cavalry, the desertion rate dwindled until it became the lowest in the Army. In 1877, one of the hardest years for both regiments, the 10th had 18 deserters and the 9th had 6. By comparison, the 4th Cavalry had 184 deserters and the 7th had 172.

The 10th Cavalry's experience with the Plains Indians ended with what became known as the Red River War, in which some of the 9th also fought. It was over by the beginning of 1875, and, several months later, the 10th was transferred to Texas.

**T**HE 9th, meanwhile, had been manning some of the worst posts of the Texas frontier for eight years. Since the arm of U.S. law could only reach so far, the area of West Texas along the Rio Grande was one of the most violent and lawless of the entire West.

From the north came Kiowas, Comanches and Mescalero Apaches. From the south, bands of Kickapoos and Lipans crossed the Rio Grande into Texas to raid and steal. An observer at the time wrote that these Indians alone could have absorbed the energies of an entire regiment.

Besides Indians, there were Mexican bandits, revolutionaries and comancheroes, who offered endless supplies of whiskey, guns and ammunition for stolen cattle and horses.

For a long time, the situation didn't get any better. Thousands of cattle and horses were lost, post offices and banks were robbed regularly, ranches were looted and their owners shot. Killings became commonplace. It was a time when desperados and outlaws reigned.

Black troopers didn't have to

**SOLDIERS**





go far to find trouble — sometimes it came looking for them. In February, 1870, a settler named John Jackson killed Private Boston Henry in cold blood. While escaping, he killed Corporal Albert Marshal and Private Charles Murray, all from Fort McKavett, Texas. Jackson was caught and brought to trial, but a frightened jury set him free.

ONE of the roughest posts on the Texas frontier was Fort Concho, where both the 9th and 10th were stationed at various times. The saloons in the nearby town of Saint Angela (later called San Angelo) were filled with gamblers, thieves and prostitutes.

One night in 1877, some Texas Rangers walked into a saloon in Saint Angela and beat up a few black troopers who were drinking and dancing there. When Col. Grierson found out about it, he demanded an apology from the Ranger captain, who answered that his company could whip every soldier at Fort Concho.

Grierson controlled his temper and let the matter drop, but his troopers got their guns, went back to the saloon and shot the place up. The Ranger captain was blamed for the incident and he later left the Ranger service.

Three years later, Private William Watkins of Co. E was singing for drinks in another of Saint Angela's saloons. Tom McCarthy, a local sheep herder, was enjoying it and buying drinks for the trooper. After a while, however, Watkins got tired of it and said he wanted to stop. McCarthy insisted that the trooper keep singing. When the soldier protested, McCarthy drew his revolver and shot Watkins in the head.

McCarthy ran, but was caught by some other soldiers from Fort Concho, who turned him over to the sheriff. Instead of putting McCarthy in jail, the sheriff let him go. A large number of buffalo soldiers then rode into town and started firing into buildings until Grierson rounded them up. McCarthy was later brought to trial in

Austin, Texas, and was found not guilty.

THE buffalo soldiers, however, had little time to fret over the everpresent prejudice. There were swarms of Indian raiders and cattle thieves to chase over barren plains, steep, rocky canyons and mountains. The terrain was merciless, as were the searing summer heat and freezing winters.

The most frustrating aspect of the campaign was that nearby Mexico became a safe area for lawless Indians, Mexicans and Americans. The governments of Mexico and the U.S. constantly bickered about who was responsible for punishing bands of thieves and raiders. The result was that U.S. troopers were forbidden from entering Mexico in pursuit of raiders. Time after time, detachments of buffalo soldiers chased their quarry to the Rio Grande only to watch them splash across to safety.

But the troopers hardly complained about the tiring duty. After one expedition, during which troopers of the 9th had marched 250 miles in 11 days, Capt. Michael Cooney wrote to his superiors: "My animals suffered greatly from the roughness of the country and want of grass. The men also suffered and were forced to lead and pull the horses over at least half the distance travelled, but they did not complain and would feel compensated for all if they could only get a brush with the Indians."

THE buffalo soldiers' most challenging years, however, came during their long campaign against the fierce and elusive Apache Indians. From 1872 until Geronimo was captured in 1886,



U.S. cavalry units chased Apaches all over the southwest, where Apaches had ruled for three centuries.

By the time the 9th and 10th Cavalry were involved in the Apache campaign, it was a bloody mess created largely by members of the Indian Bureau and local politicians. In the interest of economy, they decided all Apaches should live on one reservation, at San Carlos in Arizona, rather than at other areas preferred by the Indians. The problem was that San Carlos was a worthless tract the Indians of the southwest had avoided for hundreds of years. Rather than give in, the Apaches promised to fight to the death. And many of them did exactly that.

In addition to the poor land at San Carlos, the government was slow in providing food that had been promised in the treaties. Gen. John Pope wrote that "the Ninth cavalry had been placed in the near-intolerable position of forcing the Indians to starve to death on their reservations or of killing them if they left."

THE buffalo soldiers under Hatch and Grierson were hardened cavalymen by the time of the Apache campaigns. Many of the



# a story of black cavalrymen in the west

officers and men had been in the two regiments since the beginning. During the campaign, they joined forces with some of the Army's famous Indian fighters, like Colonels Nelson Miles and Ronald Mackenzie. The campaign was led by probably the most successful Indian fighter of all, Gen. George Crook, who, ironically, sympathized with the Indians and did much to help them later in his life.

The buffalo soldiers rode and fought hard against one of the wildest chiefs in Indian history — Victorio, of the Warm Springs Apaches. Victorio, 80 years old, but still a superb military tactician, was almost impossible to catch. Grierson and the 10th finally succeeded in keeping him from all available water and driving him and his band into Mexico for the last time. There, Mexican troops delivered the final blow. The 9th and 10th received credit only from their immediate superiors.

Nana, Victorio's successor, later teamed with Geronimo and Mangus from the Chiricahua Apaches to bring more havoc to Arizona and New Mexico.

At this point, Hatch and the 9th were transferred to Indian Territory after 14 years of service in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. There, they mainly dealt with whites settling illegally on Indian lands.

Grierson and the 10th, meanwhile, assisted in rounding up the last of the Apache renegades. Nana was captured in March 1886, and Geronimo in September. Both became prisoners of war at Fort Marion, Fla.

The 10th played only a small role in the actual capture of these chiefs, but later had the unpleasant task of arresting 400 men, women and children from the Chiricahua reservation. Although they had been peaceful since 1884, it was decided that they should also be sent to Fort Marion.

The last remaining Chief, Mangus, was tracked down by Capt. Charles Cooper and a detachment of buffalo soldiers. After a 15-mile running battle, Mangus, two warriors and eight women and children were captured.

**T**HE last major Indian battle fought by buffalo soldiers was against the Sioux on Dec. 30, 1890. Eight companies of the 7th Cavalry were pinned down by Sioux riflemen in a narrow valley near the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. Col. James Forsyth, the commander, was stuck and faced the possibility of being wiped out.

Fortunately, four companies of the 9th Cavalry under Maj. Guy Henry were camped nearby. They had only slept two hours after marching 100 miles in freezing weather, but upon hearing Forsyth's guns, they mounted their nearly broken horses and rode to battle.

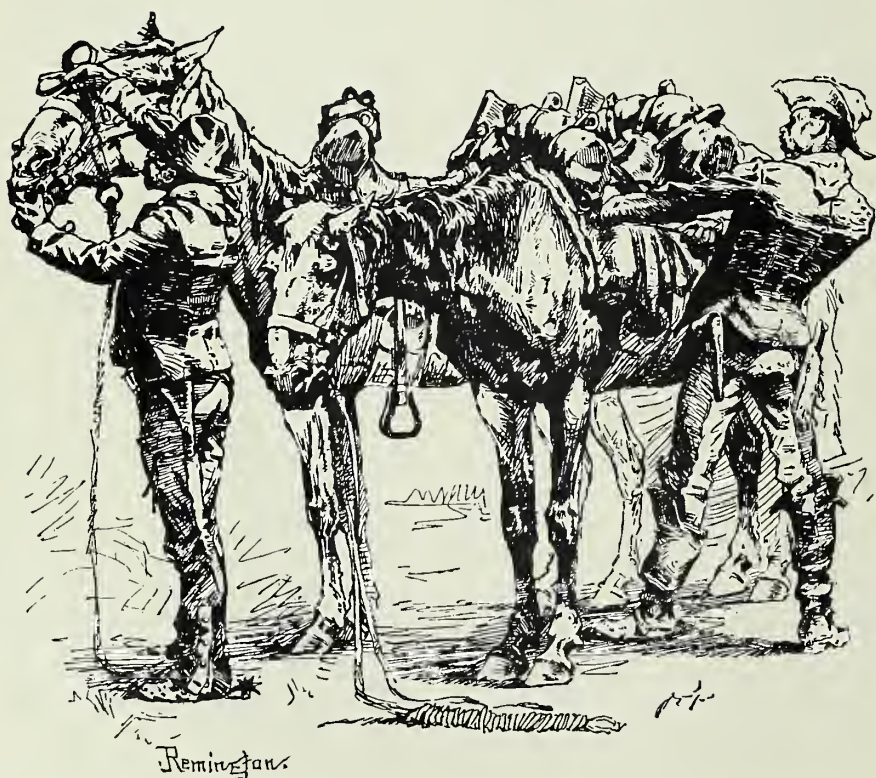
They spread out, charged the enemy's positions and beat them back. The buffalo soldiers at last had the satisfaction of proving themselves, once and for all, to their counterparts in the 7th Cavalry.

The combat record of the 9th and 10th Cavalry includes action in campaigns as broad in scope as any tackled by other regiments on the frontier.

In the minds of the soldiers and officers of the 9th and 10th, the "experiment" had worked. Although there were individual failures and unsuccessful missions, never once did the buffalo soldiers run from the enemy or lose courage on the battlefield.

Ancestors of the buffalo soldiers went on to distinguish themselves in other U.S. wars — Spanish-American, Philippine Insurrection, World Wars I and II — but their efforts hardly rivalled their contribution to the settlement of the American West.

At the close of the 1800s, buffalo soldiers had succeeded in helping open the West. All that remained was to open the minds of the public, and the military, to the value of the black soldier. □





# TROOPS GO FOR MILES

Story and Photos by MSgt. Matt Glasgow



MILES - equipped soldiers of Company A, 1st Bn., 12th Cavalry from Fort Hood, advance on an objective during field training. Note the laser-firing box on the machine gun and the laser detectors on the soldier's helmet.

IT was turning into a rough day. Nearly every man in Alpha Company had been killed. Half of them had been killed twice, and it wasn't even lunchtime yet.

It had started out like any other day in the field at Fort Hood, Texas. But then the company drew MILES gear and got a chance to see how long they'd probably last in combat. This morning, few survived more than 10 minutes.

Company A, 1st Bn., 12th Cav

isn't what you'd call a flaky outfit. It's got some tough young infantry soldiers, sergeants who are Vietnam vets, and guys like Pvt. 2 Rudolfo Elizondo, who can run a mile carrying ammo and an M-60 machine-gun. But MILES is the toughest training this side of combat.

The heart of MILES, short for Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System, is a small black box that fires safe laser beams. The box fits on, or in, any of several

weapons. Everytime a blank is fired from a MILES-equipped weapon, the small box fires a laser beam.

If the beam hits a detector, a hit or near-miss is signaled. Detectors can be worn on the body, or placed on the side of an armored vehicle.

When an infantryman is being fired at, a beep-beep sound comes from a device on his harness. If he gets hit, the sound is a continuous BEEEEEEP. The only way



to stop the noise is to remove a yellow key from the weapon and place it into a slot on the harness. When he takes the key from the weapon, the weapon doesn't work anymore and the soldier is considered "dead."

After nearly six years of development, MILES is scheduled to be issued to Army divisions this year. Alpha Company is one of the first units to use the system for routine training. They began by pitting squads against small groups of enemy defenders.

As the first squad crosses the line of departure, everyone knows the enemy is hiding out there in the brush, rocks and gulleys ahead.

"But we don't know where they are, how many they have, or what kind of weapons they've got. The only way to find out is to keep moving until they fire you up," says Pvt. 2 Randy Beasley, a rifleman.

With clanking ammo cans and idle chatter, they move through the woods on well-beaten paths. They cover distance quickly, but without much regard for cover.

A sniper's sharp, "KAA-RACK, KAA-RACK," takes out two men. The rest of the squad scrambles in all directions for cover. No one bothered to try to pinpoint the sniper's location.

The squad leader tries to signal for a fire team to move, but the squad is so spread out in the brush that they can't see his hand and arm signals. Instead, he tries yelling, "Number two, move up!"

Two men rush out of the bushes. One makes it to cover. The other one gets killed trying to race across a 20-yard clearing. Another man jumps up and sprays 18 rounds into empty bushes. Two shots cut him down.

Everyone is firing at everything, whether they have a target or not. In the middle of the noise, the squad leader yells, "Number three, move up!"

"NUMBER THREE, MOVE UP!" The enemy's machine gun sprays in the direction of the voice and silences it. No one notices that their squad leader is dead.

# The Boys in Company A

MSgt. Matt Glasgow

IT'S been four days since any of them have seen a woman, had a beer, or gotten a shower. Payday is already two days late and probably won't come for another three. It's Saturday night and they're six miles out in the boondocks of Fort Hood, Texas. On top of that, the boys in Company A are mostly bone-tired, stiff, and covered with dust. It has been a tough training day by any standard with lots of running, crawling and shooting — but for an infantryman it was business as usual.

The infantryman is unique. Technological advances in weapons can make his job a little easier, but in the end the infantryman has just two weapons: a sound body and a sharp mind — to keep both ready takes tough training.

Now the training day is over for Co A, 1st Bn, 12th Cav. The sun is setting and it's time for the few luxuries that infantrymen get in the field: hot chow, mail, and bull sessions. For them, it's a special time of day, one that few outsiders ever get to share. Tonight, much of the talk is about the life of an infantryman.

## THE FIELD

"You get up at 4 or 5 a.m., wash, shave, and get your stuff ready while it's still dark. Lots of times you watch the sun come up while you eat breakfast.

"It's a hard life, but it has its rewards. This is a job I like, and it's outdoors. If I'd been a clerk, I'd be going to the same room every day, looking at the same walls, work, and typewriter. To me, that's like being locked up. So is working in some factory where you're like a machine." Pvt. 2 Rudolfo Elizondo

"It's not really what you'd call a job. It's hard to describe. When you're out in the field, you might spend the whole day running up and down hills, falling in ditches, and busting your elbows, knees, and fingers.

"You've gotta take the liner out of your steel pot and fill the pot with water. It might be two degrees below zero, and you've gotta wash and shave with ice water.

"By the end of the day, anything that can hurt, will. Then you have to clean your weapon, because it can throw lead a lot further than you can throw rocks. And you might have a two-hour guard shift in the bivouac area. About that time, you get totally cranky. But if you get chow, it helps. You feel a lot better after that.



"I kind of like it out here. It's comfortable and peaceful. I'm a farm boy from Kentucky, and I'm used to being outside." Pvt. 2 Gleason Thompson

"My rucksack weighs at least 60 pounds, and I left half my stuff back in the barracks. You can't carry all the stuff they issue you." Pvt. 2 Daniel Harris

"I've had a lot of fun out here. There's only two things I don't like about being in the field: the cold, and not being able to take a shower." Pvt. 2 Clifton Garner

"It's alright being out in the field. You get good training and it beats sitting around the barracks. Out here, you can learn something new every day. And you get to see what the United States can do, along with the equipment we have to do it with." Pvt. 2 Lucious Sanders

"I look at it this way: we get paid to go camping. There aren't too many jobs like that. Besides, I despise garrison duty.

"My \$519.60 isn't worth half of this BS we go through. We busted our rear-ends out there in the bush today. Now, it's 10 p.m. and I'm still working, because I'm the RTO." PFC David Ware.

"You have to carry about 80 pounds in the field: weapon, helmet, water, ammo, soap, rain gear, food, and everything you need to live. On top of that, I also carry pictures and letters from home. They keep you going.

"I don't like sleeping out in the cold. No one likes being out here. But it's our job. It's an important one, even if no one appreciates us." Pvt. 2 Randy Beasley





"We've been out here too long, and trained a little too hard. I'm tired and ready to go back to the rear." *PFC Carl Smith*

#### OUT OF THE FIELD

"First things I'm going to do when we get back are cash my check, wash my clothes, and get some rest. I'm not going to town because there'll be a full day's work in the motor pool the next day." *PFC Carl Smith*

"I've found that when somebody tells you something in the infantry, it's best to take his advice. I always take the man's advice. Sergeants teach you about survival, leadership, and how to grow up fast.

"I like being out here with the weapons and firing them, but what I like most is the PT in the morning. You get out there on the company street and everyone will be hollering and hooting, running and having a good old time. I'm in the best physical shape I've ever been in. I've gained 25 pounds, and it's not fat." *Pvt. 2 Gleason Thompson*

"Garrison duty is no good; you don't learn anything. That's the bad part about being in the infantry. I'd like it if we spent every week in the field, or at the range. We don't spend enough time out.

"We bust our humps on those tracks, trying to keep them up. I like to fire them, but the maintenance is hard work." *PFC David Ware*

"I don't like going to the motor pool. Those damned tracks need so much fixing. They always need something!" *Pvt. 2 Randy Beasley*

#### THE PEOPLE

"You live with all these guys, day

after day. You get to know everybody just like they were your brothers. You have to know each other. If something comes down, like combat, we would live and die together." *Pvt. 2 Daniel Harris*

"One day I lost my C-rations, so I was going to have to go hungry. One of the guys threw me some C-rations that he had carried all day long!

"We argue and we cuss each other, but amongst our own squad, we don't fight. If somebody jumps one of us, he has to jump all of us. It's like a family.

"We gripe a lot about the training, but in the long run it's good for you. It's a lot of sweat, late hours, and being tired. But you wear that blue braid, and that says it all. I'm proud of that infantryman's rope." *Pvt. 2 Gleason Thompson*

"In the rear you see a lot of people who are hard to cope with. To the guys who stay in the rear all the time, we're the dumb people. To us, they're chickens.

"I'd like to see them out here, running with us. I'd like to see if they can last as long as we do. I doubt it." *Pvt. 2 Rudolfo Elizondo*

"They call us dumb bunnies. A lot of our dumb bunnies are really pretty smart people, good men to have around when things get tough." *PFC David Ware*

"A lot of guys wish they were in the rear, drinking beer. But when you're out here training, it makes you feel like you're doing something. I really get into it." *Pvt. 2 Daniel Harris*

#### THE ULTIMATE MISSION

"I know that one of these days we

might have to go to war. That's why I joined the infantry: to defend the nation. Somebody's got to do it.

"War may be just a game, but it's one that we've got to win." *Pvt. 2 Rudolfo Elizondo*

"If war breaks out, I know my stuff. I know what to do, how to do it, and how to survive. That's what we've trained for." *Pvt. 2 Gleason Thompson*

"I don't think I have the experience yet, to go to war. But I could do it. If you have to, you have to." *Pvt. 2 Daniel Harris*

"You never know when the United States might have to defend itself.

"The United States has been free ever since I was born and I want it to stay that way. It would make me feel proud to fight for the United States. Besides, I wouldn't want it taken over by a country that would have everybody in slavery." *Pvt. 2 Lucious Sanders*

"Our job is harder than any other job in the Army, because if it comes down to war, we'll have to kill people. Not with airplanes or long distance weapons, we'll have to do it with something in our hands, close-up. There's a certain excitement to our training, because I know I have to survive in combat.

"I joined the infantry because I wanted to be a soldier. That's what the Army means to me, being an infantry soldier. We're the most important part of battle, the main force. Artillery covers us, air covers us, and tanks are there to support us. Bombs can blow up a city, but no one'll go in until the infantry has cleared it." *Pvt. 2 Randy Beasley*

One fire team starts maneuvering on its own. They get ripped up in a cross-fire from two enemy positions they hadn't noticed. Another man tries a head-on assault against the machinegun. It doesn't work.

Soon, the woods are quiet again, except for the "enemy" soldier who yells to his buddy, "Man, those suckers really caught their lunch! They didn't last 10 minutes against us."

Next time, the defenders will become attackers. But first, there is a critique session called an after-action review.

"Okay, everyone gather around here," yells SFC Jim Brown, a controller. Defenders and attackers drift in from the woods.

"Okay, who was the first man who got killed?" asks Brown. "And what were you doing when you got shot?"

One soldier raises his hand. "It was me. I guess I wasn't paying any attention to my front. I didn't think they were that close, so I didn't use the cover I had around me."

One-by-one, each soldier is called on to explain what got him killed, and how he might have avoided it.

"Instead of sitting there listening to some lieutenant talk, the soldier is forced to analyze what he did wrong and what he could have done better. That's the purpose of the after-action review," says Jim Madden, Director of Training Developments for the company that is training soldiers to be MILES controllers.

"The thing that's really going to make MILES work is officers and senior NCOs conducting effective after-action reviews," Madden says. "The purpose of the system is to find out what you did right and wrong, and why."

As a training device, MILES has created some benefits that planners may not have foreseen, Madden says. "If you run it with one company against another company, it gets pretty competitive. They both want to win, so they do really crazy things. They go out by themselves,



Above, when hit, the soldier removes a key from the weapon and inserts it in the square device. The round object is a laser detector.

ahead of time, and practice the things that will let them win, which are the same things that will let them win in combat."

Troops react to MILES with the kind of enthusiasm that's usually reserved for payday and mail call.

"We used to just run out in the open and yell, 'bang-bang,' or shoot blanks at them. You don't run out in the open with MILES. You'll get shot," Beasley says. "It's a weird feeling when you get hit. You know you would have been dead, if the bullets were real."

"This is great!" says Sgt. Dale Payne. "I got killed twice today. I was a point man the second time. I rushed the point too much, didn't slow down when I thought there would be a problem. I learned quite a bit."

"The other time I was a squad leader. I made a lot of mistakes," Payne says, "and got my whole squad killed."

"At first I thought it would be boring, and that we'd have big classes," says Pvt. 2 Gleason Thompson. "But MILES changed my whole perspective. You know what the feeling is when somebody's shooting at you. I think MILES is the greatest thing there is for infantrymen."

It's the second day of MILES training. First platoon is on the attack. This time, no one uses the trails or makes noise going through the woods. The enemy opens fire.

Two squads use cover from a treeline while flanking the enemy's position. The third squad tries to circle to the other side. The movement of every fire team is covered by another fire team. When they run out of treeline, the troops start low-crawling through the brush to inch closer to the enemy position.

Then an enemy .50 caliber machinegun starts roaring.

The point squad gets pinned down, but another squad rushes from bush to ravine to trees to get behind the big gun. The third squad crawls patiently through the bush, undetected. Radios, combined with hand and arm signals, help the platoon work as a team until the enemy position is wiped out.

"I saw troops taking cover seriously, low-crawling, and throwing grenades from close-in, in a realistic way. They had good control and took it all seriously. They had to, just to get a hit. Only the enemy's helmets were showing," says 1st Lt. Mike Morningstar, a Reserve officer who was leading the platoon for two weeks. "We were doing some good maneuvering down there."

The controllers start another after-action review. This time, there are compliments for good moves and cool thinking. The four soldiers who got killed, explain why as the controllers go over the operation step-by-step.

Most of the troops leave feeling pretty good about today. But tomorrow they'll have to face a new challenge. Alpha will go up against another company. This time both sides will be armed with MILES-equipped Vipers, Dragons and TOWs as well as armored personnel carriers with .50 caliber machineguns on top.

"Traditionally, we in the Army have just nickled-and-dimed training devices to death," says Madden. "We invented blank ammunition before World War I, and that's about as far as we've gone, until now, to help the commander in the field. MILES is the first device that was developed just for training soldiers in the field." □



# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott

## WHAT IN THE ARMY IS IT?

Photo by Dick Crossland



Identify this weapon.  
For answer see page 56

## COMMUNICATIONS CRISIS

MY wife and I just can't seem to communicate anymore. The problem began when I found it impossible to leave Army lingo at the office and switch to regular English.

When I came home late one night and told her I had been to a "GI party," she complained that I had all the fun and asked why she wasn't invited.

One day I announced that I was getting "short." She told me it was because the heels on my boots were wearing down.

I once told her that I had a long conversation with my "top." She asked me if I ever talked to any of my other toys.

While I was studying for a test on "NBC" she told me I was wasting my time because all we got on television was CBS and ABC.

Worrying about getting orders for overseas, I told her that a lot of soldiers were on "levy." She said she had never heard of the stuff, but it sounded better than being on "LSD."

To get even with me, the first thing she does when I come home is talk about the events on all the day's soap operas.

We have finally reached an understanding on the problem without inhibiting each other's freedom of speech. I bought her a dictionary of military terms. And I faithfully read the soap opera synopses about Bob marrying Ellen even though his ex-girlfriend is pregnant and is marrying Bob's father so Ellen's mother can't.

It's saving our sanity and solving our communications crisis.

SSgt. Rick Gregory  
194th Armored Brigade  
Fort Knox, Ky.



## A LITTLE ABOUT A LOT

HERE are some tantalizing tidbits of information guaranteed to add spark to a dull summer party or put some pizzazz into a hot summer day on the job. These are from the National Geographic Society News Service.

- The mighty moose, the world's largest and strongest deer, has poor eyesight, but a keen nose. It can move fast but spends most of its time eating enough to fuel its 1,200-pound body. By the end of a day, it may eat 35 pounds of leaves, twigs and grass.

- The world's largest oil field — beneath the desert sands of Saudi Arabia — is big enough to cover an area from Los Angeles to San Diego, from the Pacific Ocean inland for 15 miles.

- Albania, Europe's most dogmatic Communist country, admits few visitors. Entry is forbidden to men with long hair or full beards, and to women in short skirts, flared trousers or other "displays of decadence."



"What I want to know is, where is that new recruit I've been hearing so much about? The one that's supposed to be so darned BIG."

## CONSUMER CORNER THE COMMISSARY:

A Better Deal  
Than You May Realize



### NO HIDDEN PROFITS

- Soldiers and their families who shop in the Army commissary are getting a good deal whether they realize it or not. Commissaries do not operate to make a profit. The price you pay for a grocery item is the same price the government pays for it.

The prices of meat and produce are more involved. When the commissary buys beef, the price includes the bone and fat. Much of that is cut away during butchering and packaging. The costs for the discarded bone and fat are recovered in the selling price of the individual cuts. Some expenses are recovered by selling the waste products to contractors.

The cost of produce, such as oranges and

lettuce, is based on the invoice cost. When the wholesale price of an item changes, the merchandise on the shelf is marked at the new price.

Some customers think that commissary prices go up around payday and go down later in the month. It's true that more price increases occur at that time because vendors find the beginning of the month a convenient time to adjust their prices. Also, since business is heaviest around payday, that's when many grocery shipments are programmed to arrive at the commissary. Because the commissary establishes prices from the invoices, price changes are made to cover the invoice costs.

### SURCHARGE

- Since commissaries don't operate to make a profit, why do they put a 4 percent surcharge on their sales?

The surcharge is how the commissary gets money to pay its bills. The commissary, like all of us, has to pay telephone and electricity bills. Also, it has to buy paper bags, shopping carts, cash registers, display cases, refrigerators and other essentials. Surcharge money helps pay maintenance costs, too.

But, the largest part of the surcharge money goes toward remodeling commissaries and building new ones.

### CONTRACT SERVICES

- The Army has recently announced its intention to study the cost effectiveness of contracting certain aspects of Army commissary operations. The study will be conducted as part of the government's policy of relying on private enterprise for products and services to the maximum extent possible.

Commissary functions which will be looked at for possible conversion to contracts are labor for storage and issue, shelf-stocking, produce and meat processing, and checkout. Each of the Army's 72 commissaries in the continental United States will be studied to see if certain functions should be contracted. Commissaries overseas are not included under this program.

Officials emphasize that the current savings which soldiers and their families realize by shopping at the commissary compared to shopping on the local economy will be maintained regardless of the outcome of the study.



(Continued from Page 3)

## Air Fare Discounts Extended

• The program of 50 percent discounts on airline fares for active duty soldiers, scheduled to end on March 31, 1981, has been extended by 18 airlines. To qualify for the discount, soldiers must be on leave, have a green ID card and travel at their own expense within the continental United States.

Republic, Air Florida, U.S. Air, Delta, Eastern, Aspen, Western, Braniff, Ozark, Air New England, Pan Am, Air Midwest, and Piedmont have extended their discounts to armed forces members indefinitely. TWA, Continental, American and United have extended theirs to Sept. 30, 1981, and Northwest has chosen Aug. 31, 1981, as its cut-off. Continental, Western, and Braniff discounts apply to selected routes only.

Other airlines continue to offer the standard 25 percent military discount.

## New Warrant Officer School

• The Warrant Officer Orientation Course opened last March at Fort Rucker, Ala. It is a two-week course designed to give non-aviation warrant officers instruction in military customs and traditions, management and leadership. Newly appointed warrant officers in the U.S. will attend the course en route to their initial duty assignment. Those appointed to warrant officer overseas will attend the course en route to their first assignment upon returning from overseas. For more information, write: Warrant Officer Career College, Fort Rucker, Ala. 36362, or call: autovon 558-7685 or area code (205) 255-7685.

## C-REP Now COHORT

• Project COHORT is an Army program to test the "stick together" approach for training and assignment. Formerly known as the Company Replacement Package (C-REP), the project calls for COHORT companies and batteries to take basic and advanced individual training together, then be assigned to a stateside division together as a unit. Several COHORT units will eventually rotate overseas. Between Mar. '81 and Feb. '82, 19 companies will test whether this cohesion and stability initiative enhances mission accomplishment both in peace and war.

# TALKIN' ABOUT YOU

SOLDIERS don't always get the opportunity to hear what leaders are saying about them, their capabilities and their mission. Here are excerpts from public statements by three leaders.

**Secretary of Defense, Casper W. Weinberger:** "I am very much aware of the need to add greatly to America's military strength and to strengthen also the support of the American people for all the men and women of our Armed Forces, both uniformed and civilian."

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, he said, "The decade of the 1980s will surely be a dangerous decade for this nation and the world, and we must be prepared to cope with it."

"We must do more to ensure that those who protect our liberty are not denied the pursuit of their own happiness because of inadequate compensation."

**Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army, Europe, Gen. Frederick J. Kroesen:** Appearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Kroesen said, "I believe that these forces (the U.S. Army in Europe) can fight successfully. They are manned, equipped and professionally prepared and capable today, and even at their peacetime strengths they can engage successfully in combat operations."

"I am convinced personally that soldiers in Europe are today equal to the task," he said. "And, I deplore the attacks being made on their competence and their quality. . . ."

Kroesen told about difficulties in keeping old and out-dated equipment operational. He also said that training isn't what it should be because of spending limits and appealed to the subcommittee to support efforts to upgrade the combat service support structure.

Kroesen concluded his testimony before the subcommittee with his assessment of living and working conditions in Europe.

"The inadequacies of troop housing, the shortage of family housing, the makeshift, unsatisfactory, unhealthy working conditions for large segments of the command, the exorbitant backlog of maintenance and repair projects all contribute to a cancerous drain on the morale and commitment of the force as a whole."

He said that although soldiers do not mind hardships, "they are discouraged by what appears to be a lack of concern that consigns them indefinitely to living and working in a second-class status."

**Senate Armed Services Committee member, Senator Roger W. Jepsen, R-Iowa:** In an interview published in the European edition of the STARS AND STRIPES last February, the chairman of the subcommittee on manpower and personnel said, "Congress is becoming concerned and more aware of the need to provide for the general well-being of our uniformed services. I think that it is long overdue."

**Senator William Armstrong, R-Colo.:** "There can be no solution to our military manpower problems that does not address the problem of retention, and there can be no solution to the retention problem that does not involve a substantial increase in pay and benefits for career personnel. . . ."

"Promotions from E-3 to NCO, and from E-5 to staff NCO, have virtually lost financial meaning. An E-4 earns less than \$6 a week more than a PFC. A decade ago, a sergeant major earned about seven times as much

## Army's Theme for 1981

• "The Army at Yorktown: Spirit of Victory" is the story of victory that won independence for America. In October 1781, a fledgling American Army defeated the British at Yorktown, a small shipping port in Virginia. If it weren't for 1781, the year 1776 wouldn't be worth a ration of rum. The Battle of Yorktown marked the end of the American Revolutionary War. The very things the first American soldiers fought for then are the same things today's Army is prepared to defend: liberty, independence and a way of life.

During 1981, the Army is celebrating the 200th anniversary of the American victory at Yorktown. "The Army at Yorktown: Spirit of Victory" with the eagle represents the Army's official theme and logo for 1981. Be on the lookout for articles and celebrations commemorating the American victory at Yorktown.



## Stinger

• Pictured below is the Stinger, the Army's new portable shoulder-fired air defense missile. It is replacing the Redeye missile as protection for ground forces against enemy low-flying jets and helicopters. The Stinger can engage faster targets at greater ranges than the Redeye. It has an electronic system to help gunners identify friendly aircraft. The missile comes from the factory sealed in a fiberglass tube which converts to a launcher when attached to a reusable firing unit. The missile, launch tube and firing mechanism weigh about 35 pounds ready to fire. Some units in Europe and the United States have already received the Stinger.



## More Bonus Opportunities

• Twenty-eight military occupational specialties (MOS) were recently added to the selective re-enlistment bonus (SRB) program or identified for higher SRB payments.

The three specialties added to Zone A of the SRB program are 11M, 45E and 63E. Zone A includes soldiers who re-enlist between 21 months and six years of active duty.

Seven specialties added to Zone B are 11M, 11H, 12B, 12C, 13F, 45E and 63E. Zone B includes soldiers who re-enlist between their sixth and tenth years of service.

MOS 93J was added to the Zone C rolls. Zone C includes soldiers who re-enlist between their tenth and 14th years of active service.

SRB multipliers were increased in 14 skills in Zone A. They are 11B, 11C, 11H, 12B, 12C, 12F, 13B, 13C, 13E, 13F, 15D, 15J, 54C and 93F. Also, multipliers were increased for 18 specialties in Zone B. These include 11B, 11C, 12F, 13C, 13E, 15D, 15E, 16B, 19D, 19E, 19F, 19G, 19H, 19J, 19K, 19L, 54C and 93F.

Soldiers affected by the SRB program changes are encouraged to talk with their re-enlistment NCO for more details.

### Answers to The Lighter Side, Page 53

WHAT IN THE ARMY IS IT? "It" isn't in our Army. It's a Soviet Dragunov Sniper Rifle. Equipped with a four-power scope, the 7.62mm weapon has an effective range of 1300 meters.



This soldier from the 101st Airborne Division got his share of the fun, travel and adventure the Army promises when he went to Egypt as part of a Rapid Deployment Force exercise.



# STAYING IN SHAPE

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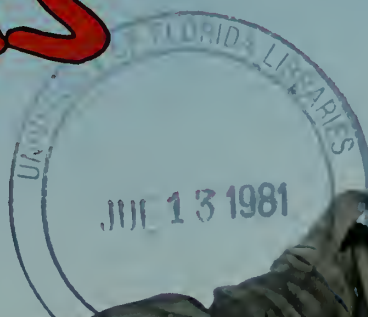


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# SOLDIERS

JULY 1981



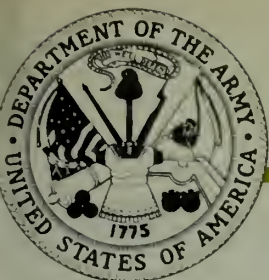
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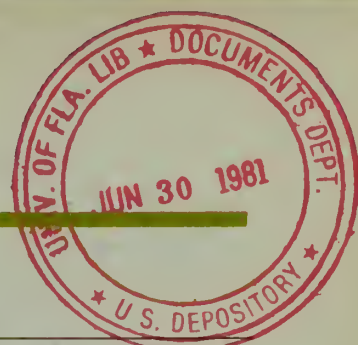
# **SLOW DOWN AND LIVE**

You don't have to go at a turtle's pace in order to follow some good advice—slow down and live. There's nothing like a hot summer's day to put you in a traveling mood. But if you head out for the mountains, beach, a favorite lake, or wherever, resist the urge to throw caution to the wind. Getting to your destination can be half the fun. Roll down the windows, let the air caress your face, turn up the radio and cruise—but stay alert and observe the speed limit. Be especially careful during holiday periods when more people are on the roads and more of them will have been partying before slipping behind the wheel.





# SOLDIERS



THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
JULY 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 7

Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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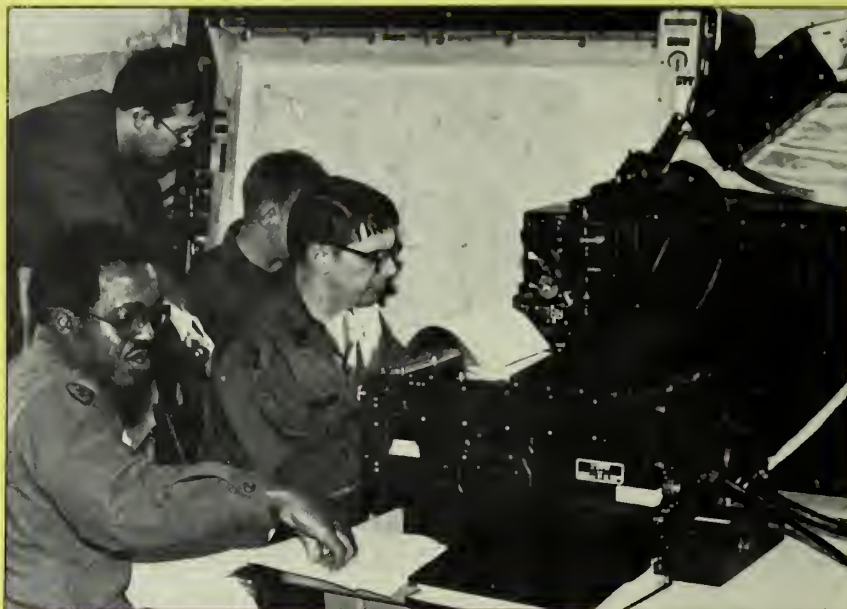
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# What's new

## TACFIRE

- Tactical Fire Direction System (TACFIRE), a computerized artillery fire direction system, is being phased into the U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR). TACFIRE training given by the Seventh Army Training Command at Grafenwoehr has been underway since March. Three courses are given: the Fire Support Course, the Fire Support Element Course, and the Tactical Operations Center Course. TACFIRE performs fire direction center and command and control functions more effectively and in less time than earlier systems. The training at Grafenwoehr is phase I of TACFIRE training in USAREUR. Phase II training begins when soldiers return to their units to train with others on the system.



## Warrant Officer Retention

- The Army is looking at better ways to manage warrant officers' careers and offer them opportunities for professional development. More pay, equalizing flight pay for all aviators, pay-step increases for CW4s staying past 20 years, awarding additional skill identifiers (ASI) for WO senior course graduates, giving aviation warrant officers a chance to change aircraft specialties after several tours, reorganizing and expanding MILPERCEN's warrant officer division to provide better assignment and professional development service, and expanding training opportunities are possible areas where the Army can make warrant officer careers more attractive and challenging.

## New Sole Parent Policy in USAREUR

- Sole parents will not be granted concurrent travel for their children to accompany them to Europe if housing is not available in the soldier's community of assignment, according to a U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), policy change which took effect June 1, 1981. This new policy will require sole parents to reassess their commitment to the Army. Previously, sole parents who could not locate adequate housing experienced frustration and hardship which detracted from their unit's readiness. This new policy is intended to prevent those situations.

- Good movies are getting harder to find. Ideally, 300 to 350 new features are needed by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) each year to provide five changes weekly on a regular circuit. Of the 289 features released last year, AAFES selected 180 new films judged to be entertaining.

- The Regular Army (RA) officer force is taking shape. Recently, Army Secretary John O. Marsh, Jr., directed the Army to require all field grade officers on active duty to become RA officers beginning Sept. 15, 1981. This action puts into effect part of the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA). Last month MILPERCEN sent letters to eligible officers explaining the DOPMA RA requirements.



- In a move toward greater economy and improved mail control, the Army has begun postage metering at 85 Army installations in the continental United States. Prepaid postage labels and franked envelopes will be phased out gradually. When an activity enters the metering program, its stock of franked envelopes may be used for one year. The preprinted indicia must be stamped over by the meter indicia, however.

- A Change to Chapter 11, Army Regulation 630-5, allows you to take permissive temporary duty (TDY) to house-hunt before a permanent change of station. Soldiers on permissive TDY do not receive any government funds to pay costs associated with the house-hunting. You may take up to seven days if government housing will not be immediately available or is not required to be occupied.

## Retirees Preassigned For Mobilization

- To help meet manpower needs during times of mobilization, the Army plans to preassign all qualified Regular Army retirees and certain retired Reserve volunteers to active duty installations within the continental United States (CONUS). These retirees will be issued orders telling them when and where to report in the event of a national emergency requiring full mobilization. If recalled, retirees would help operate CONUS installations which would permit reassignment of active duty soldiers for deployment. Pilot programs during the last year were favorably received by retirees.

## First Shirt School

- First sergeants will have a new course tailored to their needs starting this October. The eight week course will be given under the auspices of the Army's Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas. The instruction will focus on training, administration, logistics, unit security, discipline, esprit de corps and problem-solving techniques. Five classes of 60 students each are planned for Fiscal Year 1982. Major commands will select approximately 90 percent of the first sergeants who will attend the course. MILPER-CEN will select the remaining 10 percent to attend enroute to overseas duty in Europe, Korea, Alaska, and Panama. All first sergeant designees and incumbents who have less than 12 months in a first sergeant position are eligible to attend. Requests for attendance should be forwarded through channels.

## Abrams Tank Mechanics

- Formal training for the mechanics who will play a big part in keeping the new M1 Abrams tanks operational is underway at the Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Many of the students are receiving the training as their Advanced Individual Training to qualify them in their specialty. Other M1 maintenance courses are geared toward supervisors. Graduates from these courses will be assigned to Direct Support and General Support units supporting units which will be the first to get the new tank. Simulators, similar to the one pictured here, are playing an important role in the training of M1 tank mechanics. Simulators simplify troubleshooting by enabling students to more quickly understand how the tank's systems operate. Simulators also reduce the number of tactical vehicles needed for teaching purposes, are safer, and save instructors the time it takes to set up breakdowns on the actual equipment.



# feedback

Compiled by Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz

## BONUS "OR" R&R

"New Bonuses and R&R Program" in What's New (May 81) states that certain specialties are eligible for a bonus and a rest and recuperation leave if the service member extends his or her overseas tour a minimum of one year. This could be in error.

MSgt. Ronald J. Weber  
APO San Francisco

*You're right, we're wrong. Soldiers in certain MOSs who extend their overseas tour at least one year can choose only one of these options:*

*\* \$50 a month for the period of the extension, or*

*\* 30 days of R&R, or*

*\* 15 days of R&R and space required travel from their overseas place of duty to the nearest CONUS port and return.*

## PT TEST UNIFORM

It was good to see an article on the new PT test ("PT: The New Standard," May 81) but you made a mistake.

In FM 21-20, Appendix E, Section II, paragraph E-17, page E-12, the uniform required is: "fatigue trousers, T-shirt or fatigue shirt and combat boots." You said "regulations DO NOT require combat boots or fatigues be worn when taking the test."

Sp4 Jeffrey J. Baker  
Fort Eustis, Va.

According to Lt. Col. Gerald Werner, Training Directorate, ODCSOPS, DA, Interim Change I01, dated 15 Oct 80, to AR 600-9 was intended to give commanders the "option to authorize wearing of athletic clothing to include athletic or running shoes for this PT test."

ODCSOPS sent a message to all major command and installation commanders restating this uniform option. (Message Date/Time Group 151404Z May 81.) AR 600-9 and FM 21-20 will be changed to reflect this option for the PT test.

## RIGHT ON ... THREE TIMES

First, let me say as a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), I

really enjoy SOLDIERS. It helps me keep up on what's happening on the active duty side of things.

While on active duty I worked as a photojournalist in Germany and at Fort Hood, Texas. When I saw "Reporters in Green" (Apr 81) I read it with interest.

But the reporter should have checked his facts. When I worked at Hood the radio station call letters were KIFH. Also, it's the American Forces Network, not Armed Forces Network.

Sp5 Steve Sedahl  
Fargo, N.D.

*Yes he should have. You're correct, three times.*

## GUTS AND PRIDE

I salute you for "The Invisible Handicap: Learning Disabilities" (Jan 81).

The next article needs to be written about adults with learning disabilities.

I am a learning disabled adult who is in the Army Reserve 2d Hospital Center, Hamilton Field, Calif.

I can tell you some pretty hairy stories about my experiences in basic training, at a technical school and in the National Guard.

Many learning disabled adults get discharged early in their military careers. In my case, with sheer guts and determination and attitude, I have remained and am very proud of it, as I love my country and believe in it.

Maybe your article will help people begin to understand those with learning disabilities.

Jo Ann Haseltine  
Mill Valley, Calif.

## POLK'S A'CHANGIN'

I'm writing in reference to "Privates Eyes" (Feedback, Apr 81).

I, too, am at Ft. Polk. Pvt. Steinert should have been in my boots. I'm assigned to a unit which up until recently (Nov 80) lived in the old WW II barracks without the conveniences of air conditioning, adequate heating or fancy dining facilities.

Now we live in new brick buildings

but still work in old motor pools. After living in those old buildings, I won't complain about an old motor pool.

PFC Kaye M. Fiorello  
Fort Polk, La.

## FREEBIES AND FRUSTRATIONS

I wish to comment on the letter by Sp5 Simms in "Feedback" (Mar 81) concerning the rights of dependents.

Having been an Army dependent for the past 17 years, I do not consider hospital, PX, commissary and travel privileges "freebies." I have learned to live with and accept orders that are changed at the last minute, misplaced pay vouchers, lost and broken household goods and separations. My children have attended school in Belgium, Germany, Texas, Wisconsin, Missouri and Georgia. My last "all expenses paid" move cost us more than \$900 and the loss of all the kids' underwear and tennis shoes.

When civilians retire, they usually have their house almost paid for. The military family does not stay in one place long enough to dare purchase a home. At several installations it is mandatory that we live in government quarters. I am paying for my privileges and am proud of it, but they are not "freebies."

Rose Christianson  
Waynesville, Mo.

## BIRTH OF THE WIZARDS

As a former commander of Company D, 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, now called the 11th MI Bn, I appreciate "The Wizards of War" (May 81).

The growth of the 11th MI Bn from the foundations of "D" Company is a tribute to the Army's Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM).

Col. Bruce H. Davis  
Washington, D.C.

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.



# FREEDOM!



The 4th of July is a day when Americans wave the flag and celebrate the freedom we fought so hard to get and have defended many times in our 205-year history. This year the anniversary of our Declaration of Independence has special meaning. The ordeal of 52 Americans who had their freedom stripped from them, finally ended after more than a year of captivity. Their ordeal renewed the patriotic spirit in America. This year, Americans are more aware of what freedom really means.



# FREEDOM!

## AMERICANS PROTECT THEIR OWN...

Interview by Capt. Steve Janosco



CWO Bill Wilson

Calif. Gov. Jerry Brown and MG Frank Schober, CG of the California National Guard, present SFC Hohman The Order of California during a day of tribute held in Sacramento to welcome the soldier home.

SFC Donald Hohman is a medic. At the time of the embassy takeover in Tehran, he was on temporary duty to the embassy from his assignment at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt, West Germany. His TDY was scheduled to last 186 days.

**Janosco:** What was your life like during the captivity? Were there periods of time during the 14 months that set themselves apart?

**Hohman:** Well I would think probably the first six, seven months were the roughest. This was the time that they did a lot of tying of our hands. The first two or three months we had our hands tied usual-

ly any place we went except to go to the bathroom. And we'd lie around on a mattress all day. The 17th of December, we were moved to what they called the Shah's Guest House. That's where a lot of the dignitaries used to stay. It was the best that we had. I mean there were rugs on the floor and we had a bathroom in the room. There were steel bars on the windows. It was still a prison.

**Janosco:** What was life like during the first six to seven months and during the latter part of your captivity as far as things such as diet, exercise, and your medical care, if any, were concerned?

**Hohman:** Well, to begin with, medical care probably wasn't bad for the simple things because they had a man who was a qualified phar-

macist. After he left, though, we didn't have the medical attention. It was hard to get a doctor in. We'd wait four or five days for any kind of complaint to get medicine or anything. The diet was made up of American food because they'd captured the compound. We had a co-op store there, but they didn't know how to prepare the stuff. We'd get French fries that were frozen because they didn't know they were supposed to heat them in the oven. They wouldn't even thaw them out. They would serve us things in cans. Instead of taking them out and cooking them, they'd just give us the can. Then we had the Iranian food which we weren't accustomed to, such as mustard greens. It was probably healthful food. It's just that we weren't accustomed to eating those things. They had a bread that we called wallpaper bread. It was actually about as thin as wallpaper and it was terrible stuff.

**Janosco:** In any of the places where you were held captive, could you hear what was going on outside when the huge demonstrations were taking place?

**Hohman:** We could hear the demonstrations. At time we could feel the vibrations on the walls, such as in the ambassador's residence. I don't remember what day it was, but it must've had something to do with when they'd taken the embassy the first time. Maybe January, early January '80, they had a massive one out there. We could feel the vibrations through the walls.

**Janosco:** How did it make you feel when you felt the vibrations through the walls?

**Hohman:** Fearful, I'll tell you, because they took me out about the third or fourth day, before the crowd and took my blindfold off. The purest form of terror I've ever known is to face somebody who wants to kill me. I thought they would literally tear me limb from limb.

**Janosco:** Did you ever give up hope?

Captain Steve Janosco is the Assistant Public Affairs Officer, Headquarters, California Army National Guard.



# INTERVIEWS WITH TWO ARMY RETURNEES:

## BELIEVE IN YOUR COUNTRY...

Interview by Sp5 Linda Kozaryn



**Hohman:** I don't think so as long as I would get a piece of mail from an American once in a while. It didn't matter who. Any place in the world. It was the thought that people were still out there fighting for us. And I knew they were because I just feel the American people will protect their own.

**Janosco:** Have you suffered any physical or psychological damage as a result of the incarceration?

**Hohman:** Physically I don't think so. Mentally, every once in a while. Getting into crowds makes me nervous because I've been away from them so long, but I had similar feelings before I was captured. I don't like large crowds. When I'm in them now I get very edgy. I want to get out away from them.

**Janosco:** What's the most important thing you learned about yourself as a human being as a result of your captivity?

**Hohman:** That I can get through just about anything that I want to as long as I know that I have the love and support of my family. And I felt that love even across the many miles that we were separated. And the backing of the American people. I figure as long as my whole country backs it, it can't be wrong. It's got to go right.

**Hohman and his wife Anna at ceremonies welcoming him home to California.**



CWO Bill Wilson

"Being a soldier, I'm willing to die for my country," says former hostage, MSgt. Regis Ragan. "If the Iranians were going to take my life, I was prepared to give it."

During the 444 days he was held captive in Iran, Ragan's Army training helped prepare him for his ordeal. "I'd had POW training and Code of Conduct training," he says. "My military training definitely helped me stand firm."

Many things kept him going. "I never doubted my country. I wanted to come back home just to see people. I thought of things that I should have done, but never did. I missed the right to select what you want to eat, fresh air and sunshine, and the right to go to religious services. Freedom."

Ragan was the Foreign Military Sales Program NCO at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran up until the takeover Nov. 4, 1979. Ragan had served in Iran for about five years before the takeover.

"We were kept at different places at various times," he says. "The first couple of weeks we were moved around the embassy compound. We were kept maybe three, four or five to a room."

"From early December 1979 until about March 21, 1980, we were in the 'Mushroom Inn,' he says. "It was an underground warehouse with no windows. They didn't take us outside very often. Whenever they did, it was only for 10 or 15 minutes once a week or every two weeks, if we were lucky."

In the beginning, Ragan says, the hostages were blindfolded for hours at a time. "Usually when they put you in a cell or a room, the blindfolds came off and normally, the handcuffs came off. They always replaced them if they moved you."

Although the hostages weren't aware of the attempted rescue effort in April, many were relocated as a result of it. Ragan was moved to the Holy City of Qom. He was not told why.

"We were moved in a panel truck, in a car — we switched on a highway. They were very hard on us that night," he recalls. "Very, very hard."

Ragan didn't receive any mail until February 1979, three months after the takeover. "I wrote many, many letters," he said. "I basically said the same thing in each of them, 'I am OK.'" Only about ten letters reached his family.

Upon arriving home, Ragan found a new spirit in America, a new confidence in the Army he serves and some changes in himself.

"The greatest thing that's ever happened is how united we are. Patriotism, people chanting 'U.S.A.', waving the flag. It's the greatest feeling in the world."

"One thing I can say to service people is that they never have to worry about their families being taken care of," he says. "There's nothing that my family had to ask for that the Army hadn't already thought about."

"I appreciate a lot more things in life. I've become more patient. A lot of things in life that I think we've taken for granted, I'm not going to take for granted anymore. There's a lot of things I will do. If I want to travel, I will do it. I will not put things off anymore."

The most important aspect of the ordeal, Ragan says is that "52 of us came back alive." And, for anyone who finds himself or herself in a similar situation, he offers this advice, "Believe in your country. Never stop believing in your country."



# FREEDOM!



Matt Glasgow



SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

During the hostage crisis, yellow ribbons, the unofficial symbol of the ordeal, sprouted on everything from buildings in Minneapolis (page 5) to the lapels of fellow Americans who welcomed the former hostages to the Nation's capital for official welcome home ceremonies. The Washington festivities were only the first of many celebrations across the country honoring the returnees.



SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

## Army Returnees Go On With Lives

COL. Leland J. Holland joined the Army in October 1952. He served in Germany, Italy and Vietnam before being assigned to Iran in July 1978. A Military Intelligence officer from Scales Mound, Ill., he's now assigned to Intelligence and Security Command, Washington, D.C.

COL. Charles W. Scott retired in May. He joined the active Army in October 1955. He was a member of the reserves from 1949 through 1955. Scott served in Germany, Vietnam, Iran and at various stateside posts before being assigned to Iran a second time in September 1979. His hometown is Stone Mountain, Ga.

WO 1 Joseph M. Hall joined the Army in July 1968. In July 1978 he became a warrant officer. Hall served in Indonesia, Greece and Washington, D.C. before being assigned to duty in Iran in August 1979. Hall is an Attache Technician whose hometown is Bend, Ore. He is currently assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency in Washington, D.C.

MSGT. Regis Ragan joined the Army in March 1961. He served overseas in Germany, Hawaii and Vietnam, he was assigned to Iran in 1974. A native of Johnstown, Pa., he's now assigned as a project NCO at the Army War College.

SFC Donald R. Hohman joined the Army in June 1967. He served in Germany, California and Colorado before being assigned to the 97th General Hospital in 1978. He was sent on temporary duty to Iran in June 1979. Hohman is a Medical Specialist (91B) whose hometown is West Sacramento, Calif. Hohman is still assigned to 97th General Hospital. He will return to Conus to enter the Physician's Assistant Program in September.

SSGT. Joseph Subic, Jr., joined the Army in February 1974. He served in Germany, North Carolina and Washington, D.C. before being assigned to Iran in 1979. Subic is an Administrative Specialist (71L) whose hometown is Redford, Mich. He is currently assigned to the Intelligence and Security Command in Washington, D.C.



EVERY winter, the Eskimo men of Kiana, Alaska, go hunting in the frozen wilderness which surrounds their village. On snowshoes, dog sleds or snow machines, they cover miles of arctic terrain tracking caribou, moose and wolves.

In the spring, many of Kiana's Eskimos go west to the coastal areas to hunt walrus. Finally, summer brings jobs as commercial fishermen in the waters that separate Alaska from the Soviet Union.

These natural outdoorsmen must know their environment well in order to survive — and they do. They know Alaska's weather. They can follow and break trails and move rapidly and quietly over any type of terrain. In short, they know their state and — in the eyes of the U.S. Army — who is better fit to help defend this land than the people who call it home?

Today, there are about 23,000 Eskimos living in Alaska, most of them in the western half of the state. Roughly 1,300 Eskimos are members of the Alaska Army National Guard. They are scouts who belong to the 1st, 2d and 3rd Scout Battalions.

The three battalions, based in Nome, Bethel and Kotzebue respectively, are the only ground forces standing between the Soviets and the rest of Alaska.

"This is the only place in the world where the National Guard stands between the potential threat and the active Army. That's where the scouts would be in wartime, too," says Brig. Gen. Bill Sharrow, the state's assistant adjutant general.

During war, the scouts would help gather intelligence for the active Army and Air Force. The 172d Infantry Brigade (Alaska), the only active Army unit in Alaska, is based near Fairbanks.

"The Eskimos are the only people I know capable of doing the missions they perform," says Sharrow, a native New Yorker who has been in Alaska since 1955. "They are also very patriotic people."

The scout battalions are part of the 207th Arctic Reconnaissance

# Alaska's Eskimos

Story and Photos by Sp5 Bill Branley



PFC John Lockwood, is typical of the young Eskimos in the scout battalions of the Alaska Army National Guard.

Group, headquartered in Anchorage. Besides the 1st, 2d and 3rd Battalions, the 207th Group has the 4th, in Juneau, and the 5th, also in Anchorage. The 4th and 5th Battalions are made up primarily of Caucasians, Alaskan Indians and Aleuts, natives of the Aleutian chain of islands. The Eskimos, however, are the farthest off the beaten path and the closest to the Soviet Union.

Maj. Vernon Watts, readiness officer for the Alaska Army National Guard, calls the Eskimos the eyes and ears of the far north.

"Just recently," Watts says, "Eskimos in one village reported several Soviet vessels steaming up and down the Bering Straits. Everybody in the village is on the lookout for that sort of thing, whether they're in the Guard or not."

Watts explains that, unlike National Guardsmen in the lower 48 United States, Eskimo scouts are living right where they may have to fight should an emergency arise.

"In a sense," Watts says, "the Eskimos are already deployed."

In the remote village of Kiana, which is 30 miles above the Arctic Circle, 12 to 15 of the village's 320 residents are members of the 3rd Scout Battalion. The rest of the battalion's members live in 14 villages spread over 150,000 square miles of flat, frozen tundra and steep mountains — the battalion's area of operations.

Kiana is quiet most of the year. In the summer, the area looks like many places in the lower 48. The skies are blue and sunny and the days are long and warm — with temperatures rising past 90. Near the village, children and dogs play on the banks of a cold, clear river that teems with fish. Occasionally, a barge winds up the river carrying food, oil and the prefabricated houses that most of the villagers live in. It's almost impossible to find an igloo in Alaska.

When winter comes, sub-zero temperatures freeze the river and a frigid wind whistles through Kiana. The vast, empty wilderness surrounding the village is often shrouded in dense ice fogs. Among the houses, weather-hardened Huskies curl lazily in the snow. Inside the houses, wood and oil heaters keep families warm.

Toasty comforts, however, don't spoil the hardy Eskimo. Stretched over the walls outside some of the houses are animal skins attesting to recent successful hunts. Young people zip through the village streets on fast, powerful snow machines. Sometimes they leave the village and go cruising on their machines through open snow fields.

Winter also brings another type of activity to Kiana: annual training for the Eskimo scouts. The scout battalions train in winter to free them during the summer months for fishing and other jobs.

During training, the center of activity in Kiana is the village armory. It also serves as a community center when the scouts aren't using it — as is the case in every other Alaskan community where the Guard maintains an armory.

In Kiana's armory, young Eskimo men and women on their two-weeks of active duty are busy

updating files, organizing the armory and maintaining radio contact with scout units in the field.

Outside, snow machines and commo vans are parked near the building. SSgt. Gus Nelson, an Eskimo from Lotzbue, is the battalion motor sergeant.

"I do a little of everything," Nelson says. "I maintain weapons, radios and snow machines that are assigned to the battalion. We also have some jeeps and trucks." During the summer, he's a commercial fisherman.

Capt. Joe Ballot, the 3rd Battalion commander, says that the only time he can get even a company of guardsmen together is during annual training.

"We're so spread out that simple logistics are a problem," Ballot says. "We used to have to mail things like promotion orders, clothing and C-rations. Now we have Otters at our disposal."

An Otter is a UV-18 twin engine aircraft perfectly suited to Alaska's climate and terrain. The only ones in the Army are assigned to the Alaska Army National Guard.

In a battalion such as the 3rd, the key people are the scouts, who are Army-trained infantrymen.

"Our basic unit of operation is a five-man team," Ballot says. "Some of our missions are reconnaissance, surveillance and communications. They do these by going on patrols. A team can cover 10-15 miles a day on snowshoes, or they may take snow machines and stay out for several days."

In the field, the scouts wear arctic suits over their green fatigues. They carry M-60 machine guns, M-16 rifles and PRC-74 radios. On their feet, the scouts wear their own sealskin mukluks instead of Army-issue cold-weather foot gear.

"The vapor-barrier boots come up too high on the calf of the Eskimo," Ballot says. "That caused a lot of injuries due to chafing. So, we are authorized to wear our own mukluks. Now we have no problems with foot injuries."

Ballot says that he recruits guardsmen right from the villages.

The recruits go to Anchorage for a physical, then wait for a vacancy in basic training. For most of the recruits, the trip to a basic training post is their first time in the lower 48.

PFC John Lockwood from St. Michael, a village of about 400 people, joined the 1st Scout Battalion three years ago.

"Fort Benning, Ga., was too hot for me," says Lockwood, an infantryman. "It was terrible when we marched. Also, the people were different. The drill sergeants kept asking me if I lived in an igloo and if I ate raw meat. I told them they lived in the past."

Even though Lockwood doesn't fit the image some Americans might have of Eskimos, he says he still prefers many of the traditional Eskimo ways of doing things.

"I would rather drive a dog sled than a snow machine," Lockwood says. "There's no fuel or parts or breakdowns."

In his village, Lockwood says he learned to fish and hunt when he was very young. Now, however, he does odd jobs to make a living.

"Many of the old people don't want to change," Lockwood says. "But the young people want to make their livings in different ways. We all hunt and fish, though. The men bring back the skins and the food and the women make clothing."

To Lockwood, the need for jobs and extra income makes the Guard attractive. He is now assigned to the 207th Group Headquarters.

Maj. Watts says that, in many Eskimo villages, National Guard paychecks are the only cash coming into the community.

"Many regard it as extra income for doing things they like to do anyway," Watts says. "They like to ride around patrolling on snow machines and dog sleds."

The value of the Eskimos as a ground force in Alaska was realized years ago. One unit — the 1st Battalion, 297th Infantry — was organized in 1940, but was ordered into federal service almost immediately. With that force gone, Ernest Gruening, governor of Alaska at the time, began organizing another unit

for defense at home.

The new force became known as the Alaska Territorial Guard (ATG), or the Tundra Army. One of the chief organizers was Marvin R. "Muktuk" Marston who travelled by dog sled from village to village across the western half of Alaska, recruiting Eskimos for the Tundra Army.

Originally a native of Washington State, Marston was an Army major when Gruening became governor in 1939. At Army headquarters in Washington, D.C., Marston was known as one of the few men in the Army with experience in the bush country of the northwest. Among other things, he had been a miner and prospector in parts of Canada. The Army assigned him to what is now Fort Richardson, near Anchorage.

In 1942, Marston visited the village of Gambell, on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Straits. The several hundred Eskimos who lived in that 2,000-year-old village told Marston they wanted to defend themselves against the Japanese. Once a Japanese surveying party had landed on St. Lawrence Island, Muktuk Marston promised to come back with guns and ammunition.

What followed were months of debate, discussion and, finally, legislation. Congress authorized the ATG, and the villagers of Gambell were armed with World War I-surplus rifles.

Marston, Gruening and Capt. Carl Sheibner waged an all out recruiting effort. Overall, some 2,700 Eskimos, Alaskan Indians, Aleuts and Caucasians were recruited into the ATG.

The Eskimos proved to be excellent shots and good scouts. During the war, the ATG helped gather intelligence along Alaska's 35,000 miles of coastline, thus freeing many Regular Army troops for use elsewhere. They also helped many downed aviators, an effort that's an important part of the Eskimo scouts' mission today.

Unfortunately, the ATG was slow to be accepted by the U.S. Army and many whites living in Alaska. Many whites were worried



about giving arms and ammunition to "a bunch of natives." Even the U.S. Army, suspicious of the ATG's unorthodox nature, sent inspectors to check into the activities of Marston and the Tundra Army.

Marston pointed out that the Tundra Army was the cheapest army the U.S. government had ever organized. But in forming it, he wrote, "I had to ignore regulations because there were no regulations written for the Arctic. . . . I left a lot of enemies lurking behind me."

Marston praised the Eskimos and their value as a defensive force long after the Alaska Territorial Guard was disbanded in 1947. He wrote that "the Eskimos of the Arctic are the most self-reliant and resourceful individuals I have ever met. The climate which they have survived for generations would prove insurmountable to 99 percent of the white race."

Two years after the ATG was disbanded, Gruening was quick to organize the Eskimos into permanent units of the Alaska Army National Guard. The Guard eventually grew to its present strength of five

battalions and a group headquarters. Overall, there are about 2,500 members, including many who are full-time under the Army National Guard's full-time manning program.

When mobilized for war or other emergency, such as a natural disaster, the units of the Alaska Army National Guard come under control of the 172d Infantry Brigade (Alaska). Alaska's Air National Guard would be controlled by the active Air Force in Alaska. Combined, all units would come under a joint task force established by the U.S. Army Readiness Command. Another activity, the Alaska State Area Command, would help coordinate intelligence gathered by units such as scout teams.

Alaska is about one-fifth the size of the U.S. mainland, but has only 2,600 miles of road and about 500 miles of rail. In addition, many of the airstrips are small and covered with ice most of the year.

Lt. Col. John Spalding, the Guard's aviation officer, explains that each scout battalion has an aviation section with an Otter plus

two helicopters. In addition, the 207th Group headquarters has an aviation section of its own.

"We rely on the Air National Guard for fixed wing aircraft," Spalding says. "During emergencies, civilian airlines would help."

Spalding says that most of the villages have their own small airstrips that are used by both military and civilian pilots. The pilots who fly over miles of remote wilderness and land on the tiny runways must be experienced.

"The older, more experienced pilots know how to judge weather conditions," Spalding says. "We try to match the young ones with the old ones until the younger pilots get the feel of flying here. It's a whole different ball game."

During Alaska's winters, ordinary fog sometimes crystallizes and becomes an ice fog. When flying through it, ice forms on wings and rotors and visibility may be reduced to five or ten feet. Planes, since their cabins are pressurized, can fly above the ice fog. Helicopters, however, have to land.

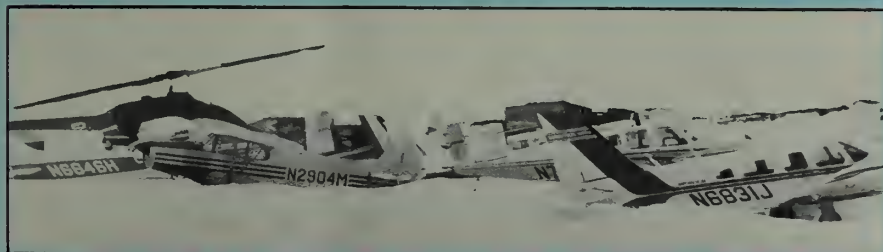
Because of ice fog, unpredictable weather and few navigational aids on the ground, military pilots always fly with full gear, including food, for survival if they have to set down for a long time.

"Another thing cold weather does is require more maintenance on aircraft," Spalding says. "It takes two to three times longer to maintain equipment in cold weather."

The Army National Guard's aircraft are used extensively for search and rescue operations in Alaska. Helicopters are frequently called out to pick up downed aviators, lost hikers or stranded mountain climbers.

Last year, 3rd battalion aviators went on 63 searches and were credited with saving 58 lives.

Eskimos have endured much in the harsh climate they call home. But, as one elderly Eskimo man said, "I don't get cold until it's fifty below." If it weren't for the Eskimo scouts, the lower 48 soldiers who would have to take their places might find "fifty below" to be a bit cold. □



Most Eskimos today live in prefabricated homes, top. Because of the lack of roads in Alaska, aircraft are a major form of transportation.

**The rural, populace core of country music fans is still there, but country music is changing its sound and its following. Nashville and the Grand Ole Opry, right, are still the heart of the country music business, but a new legion of followers in three-piece suits and designer jeans are likely to be listening to country songs. The popular view of the country music fan as being rural, half-educated and poor is no longer true. Some say the upsurge in popularity of country music among a wide range of economic and educational levels is part of the nationwide back-to-basics movement. Much of the appeal, however, seems to be in its simple, straightforward wisdom that has a message for everyone from a Wall Street banker to a Kansas cattle farmer.**



# GOIN' COUNTRY

Sp5 Bill Branley

SOLDIERS





Across the United States, the country is turning "country." Where people once shook their bodies in silky clothes beneath the gleaming lights of disco, they now make the cowboy scene in leather boots, gem-studded belt buckles and tight-fitting designer jeans.

A lot of people are into the country look, but many are turning to country music as well. According to the Country Music Association in Nashville, Tenn., there were more than 1,500 full-time country radio stations broadcasting in 1980, compared to 1,150 in 1978.

Accompanying country's rise in popularity have been movies, like "Honeysuckle Rose" and "Urban Cowboy." Record sales have risen dramatically and some country singers are enjoying a mass appeal usually reserved for rock artists.

People in the country music industry feel that Americans are really in the mood for country songs — songs about the sorrows, joys and dreams of everyday life. These songs grew out of the south and west, but are now being enjoyed by people in every part of the country.

Hanging over the bar of the Hillbilly Heaven Restaurant and Nite Club in Lorton, Va., is a sign

that reads: "We ain't got no hostess, so ya'll sit down." On the wall are pictures of Little Jimmy Dickens, John Henry II and other country music stars.

On Friday and Saturday nights, soldiers from Fort Belvoir and Marines from Quantico, Va., saunter in wearing cowboy hats and pointed boots. In less than an hour, they can cover a table with empty beer cans, while singing repeated choruses of: "Oh Lord, it's hard to be humble, when you're perfect in every way . . ."

The singing stops, however, when Roy Dixon, Jr., steps onto the stage with his band, The Dixon Line. Roy's wearing a western shirt buttoned halfway up. He drapes his guitar over his broad shoulders and slowly begins to tune the strings. The soldiers and the rest of the crowd sit patiently, waiting to hear one of the best country bands on the east coast.

Finally, the Dixon Line is ready. Roy welcomes everyone to Hillbilly Heaven. It's not really necessary, since most of the crowd are regulars anyway.

The band gets off to a rousing start then settles into a variety of fast and slow country tunes. Roy moves his head in time with the

music. Gradually, pairs of polished boots and denim-clad legs fill the dance floor.

Some of the people just sit and listen to the music. The songs tell stories — some funny, some sad, some a little too true for comfort. Some of the lines sparkle like: "How many times have you heard someone say, 'If I had his money, I'd do things my way . . .'" And: "I gave up smokin', but old habits like you are hard to break . . ."

Roy steps down for a break. He wipes the moisture from his beard and plops into a chair. He's 24-years-old and has been playing country music for about 10 years. The Dixon Line has been on tour with Conway Twitty, Jr., and has played music with Conway Twitty, Sr., and Dolly Parton.

Roy's customary smile widens when he talks about country music.

"Country's about true life situations; it deals with people as they are. Either you like it or you don't. I think that if you don't you're not looking for the truth in life. You're looking for some fantasy," he says.

Even though Roy's a hardened country fan, he still plays some light rock-and-roll tunes.





Many country music clubs now feature mechanical bulls so that even the most urban of cowboys or cowgirls can experience another aspect of the country life.

"I like songs that make everybody get up and dance and yell," he says. "But don't get me wrong, I like the slow stuff, too. There's a right mood for everything."

If Roy Dixon, Jr., fits into a category of country music lovers, it would be the old-style, traditional type. He comes from a family of country music fans with roots in the hills of Tennessee. His father, Earl Dixon, grew up with Dolly Parton in Sevierville, Tenn. After a career as an enlisted man in the U.S. Army, Earl retired from Fort Belvoir and opened the Hillbilly Heaven. That was fifteen years ago. Today, Earl still counts Parton and Twitty among his close friends. He remains active in the country music business, helping to promote young talent such as his son, Roy, and Stella Parton, Dolly's sister.

Roy says, "It's a big business

now. It seems like everybody's getting into country music. I'm sure it has a lot to do with all the movies, plus the fact that a lot of country songs are big with rock listeners."

Vernon Santmyer, a musician who occasionally sits in with the Dixon Line, says, "Country was traditionally the realm of the short-haired, country boy. It's now becoming more popular. I think folks are getting tired of hard rock so they're turning to country."

Santmyer himself is a short-haired, country boy from an entire family of musicians. He has won Virginia state championships in banjo, fiddle, mandolin and yodeling. However, Santmyer complains that country songs are becoming less distinct from other types of songs.

"You can put out almost anything and call it country," he says.

Ted Stecker, a program di-

rector for country music radio station WPKX/WVKX in Alexandria, Va., says that people call the station often to say that they don't hear enough real country music. "Country, like anything else, just changes and evolves," Stecker says.

"The problem with country has always been," he says, "you can have a number one hit in country music and still not make nearly the money you would make if you had a number one rock hit. The rock audience is much larger."

In an effort to get a larger audience, Stecker says, many country artists try to cross over into the rock charts.

"People like Kenny Rogers and Dolly Parton are very successful at this," Stecker says.

Perhaps the process of crossing over, that is, trying to appeal to a new and larger audience, causes country music to change gradually.

"Even with the changes," Stecker says, "there is still a definite country sound, and it still comes from the rural, populace core. A popular song we have now is 'You're The Reason God Made Oklahoma.' It's about a girl in Los Angeles and her guy in Oklahoma driving a John Deere tractor and they're singing to each other."

Stecker says that country music is more sophisticated than some other types of music because it's more mature and it deals more with adults.

"Middle America has finally realized that there has been one form of music that has been commercially viable since the 1940s that dealt with adults," Stecker says. "The record companies continue to sell to youth. That's where the emphasis and the big money goes — to hit the younger market. Other than country, there's no real adult music anymore."

In Nashville, executives of the country music industry say that the music is becoming popular for many reasons. According to studies commissioned by the Country Music Association, the country trend is part of a nationwide back-



to-basics movement that's affecting many aspects of American life: clothes, food, recreation and entertainment.

Jo Walker, executive director of the Country Music Association, has said, "With the release of country-oriented movies such as 'Coal Miner's Daughter,' 'Urban Cowboy' and others, we look for country to continue its growth surge for the next few years. Many people, including market analysts and syndicated columnists, have predicted that country will be the music for the '80s . . . and I think we're seeing that prediction come to pass."

A strong interest in country music has already been noted in record sales. In 1979, according to statistics from the National Association of Recording Merchandisers (NARM), country moved ahead of pop to become the second-largest selling category of recorded music in the U.S. With almost \$500 million in record sales that year, country was second only to rock.

No country albums sold in such large quantities before 1977. The first to achieve platinum status by selling more than a million copies was "The Outlaws," with Waylon Jennings, Willie Nelson, Jessi Colter and Tomball Glaser.

With the big increase in record sales came a desire by the Country Music Association to learn more about the country audience. When they commissioned a survey in 1977, some surprising discoveries were made. For one thing, the typical country radio listener does not differ greatly from other radio listeners with regard to income, education, number of family members and buying habits. They found that roughly one-fourth of the listeners are in the \$20,000-40,000 income bracket, about half are in the "preferred buying age" category of 25-49, and more than one-fourth were in professional, technical or executive positions. The country music listener tends to own more property and spend more money on recreation.

Overall, the survey erased the popular conception of the country music fan as being rural, half-educated and poor. Yet, that conception didn't come about by accident. In the early days of country music, the songs expressed the sentiments of farmers, cowboys and laborers.

The singers, too, have been as important to country fans as the songs. From Jimmie Rodgers to Loretta Lynn, the country artist has always been closely tied to, or a part of, the working class.

Jimmie Rodgers is known as the "Father of Country Music." He was born in 1897 in Meridian, Miss., and grew up in freight yards, working as a callboy, flagman, brakeman and baggage-master. He played guitar and banjo and sang about the people he met and places he went to.

At about the same time, the Carter Family — Alvin Pleasant, Sara and Maybelle — was making country history. The Carter Family and Jimmie Rodgers represent what is probably the earliest break from the foot-stompin' fiddle music that was popular through the 1920s. While that music became a class by itself, country music developed into a lyrical, melodic, folksy style.

In 1927, an event took place which provided what still is THE forum for country music. Radio station WSM in Nashville had had a weekly Barn Dance, during which live music was broadcasted. In 1927, the Barn Dance was renamed the Grand Ole Opry. It has attracted the best in country music ever since.

One young man who sang at the Grand Ole Opry was Hank Williams. Perhaps no country artist has been more influential than Hank Williams. But, like many of country's best, there was a dark, melancholy side to Williams' life. He drank excessively, until his heart gave out when he was thirty. He died in the back seat of his car on the way to a concert on New Years Day, 1953.

One of country music's living legends today is Merle Haggard.

Generally, Haggard's fans are impressed by the way he lives what he sings, in the classic country tradition.

Haggard was born in 1937, in a converted boxcar, while his family was moving from Oklahoma to California during the Dust Bowl days. Haggard has said that his many scrapes with the law began with a dislike for school. He started getting into trouble when he was 14, and was in San Quentin Prison when he was 20.

In 1969 and 1970, Haggard wrote two songs that surprised his listeners by their fierce personal sentiments. They were "Okie From Muskogee" and "Fightin' Side of Me," both written in response to campus unrest and anti-Vietnam activism that were sweeping the country. "Okie From Muskogee" was described as the ultimate hippie put-down. Yet, there were some who found the songs comforting.

A Texan who is making his mark in country music today is Willie Nelson. He was born in 1933, learned to play guitar at age six, and was playing in dancehalls at age ten. The first two songs he wrote, "Family Bible" and "Night Life," have each been recorded by more

Country fans can be a feisty lot, so some nightclubs have installed mechanical punching bags that measure the punching power of potentially pugnacious patrons.





Some of the greatest moments in country music history took place at the Ryman Auditorium in Nashville, home of the Grand Ole Opry from 1941 to 1974.

than 70 performers. However, when he first went to Nashville to try and make it in country music, he found that he couldn't work with the Nashville way of doing things. He went back to Texas and played his own music, which first became known as the Austin Sound, and then Outlaw Music. Today, his music occupies a firm place in country music. Together with Waylon Jennings and others, Nelson has come to represent the robust, fun-loving cowboy, or outlaw.

The list of country greats is a long one. Most have performed at the Grand Ole Opry at one time or another, and the names of the best are permanently recorded in the Country Music Hall of Fame, also in Nashville.

Nashville, today, as in the past, is the center of the country music industry. At one time, there were only two recording studios and one music publisher there. Now there are some 50 recording studios and 350 publishers, in addition to record companies, booking agents, musicians and songwriters. The Nashville Chamber of Commerce estimates that about 4,000 people in Nashville have jobs related to the country music industry.

But while the money and the stars may be in Nashville, the fans

are everywhere, and their numbers are swelling.

Mike Hadnot, a resident of Leesville, La., says he used to own a rock-and-roll bar. About 80 percent of his customers were soldiers from nearby Fort Polk.

"Now they come to my country bar," Hadnot says. "Country music has always been big among civilians in this area, but now the GIs are really getting into it."

Hadnot's bar is called Fools Gold, and is typical of the large, new dance-halls that have become popular night spots. Although not as large as now-famous Gilley's, the Texas bar that can hold up to 4,000 people, Fools Gold is Leesville's number one country establishment.

The nightly band at Fools Gold is Kenny Boycher and Quick Change. They play a mixture of country and light rock-and-roll. The huge dance floor is usually filled with people adapting well to either a slow country ballad or an upbeat outlaw song.

Although the outlaw spirit prevails, the crowd doesn't get out of hand, says 24-year-old Cyndy Craft, who manages Fools Gold.

"Country's a quieter type music," Craft says. "I used to work in a hard rock club in Georgia. It was very noisy. At least with coun-

try you can understand what's going on. Around here (Leesville), you really don't have much choice about the type of music you listen to — there are a lot of real country people here.

"I guess Kenny Rogers is my favorite country artist," she says. "I like his songs, his voice and his looks. I saw him and Dottie West in concert. It was great. I also like Merle Haggard; I call him Merle Baby."

Gene Keller, who plays records at Fools Gold when the band isn't on stage, says, "Right after 'Urban Cowboy,' everybody around here got into the western look — cowboy hats and everything else. At one time, we had a rule here: no hats. But we had to change it because everybody wanted to wear hats."

The fad, at least in Leesville, sort of wore out after a few months, Keller says. "Now people just dress casual," he says.

Keller also plays country music at a local radio station, KVVP. He says that the new country sound is partly the result of more studio work.

"There are more violins and more orchestration behind the songs," he says. "Ronnie Milsap does it a lot. So does Eddy Arnold. I guess Willie Nelson does the least amount. Fifteen or twenty years ago, the music was folksier, twangy."

At least some members of the crowd at Fools Gold, however, still feel close to rock music.

"You just can't compare rock and country," says Patricia Dockery, 34. "I can enjoy Willie Nelson and Cream just the same in my own way. My parents grew up listening to country music. I listened to rock. But, I think country is good to dance to. It's more meaningful and it always carries a message."

Perhaps it's the message that Americans are looking for in country music. When the jeans are faded and the boots are cracked and dry, maybe the simple, straightforward wisdom of country songs will prevail. □



# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## CANDID RADAR



**FORT BRAGG, N.C.** — Motorists here are facing a new type of traffic radar. It doesn't issue speeding tickets and it isn't held by human hands. It's called a public relations radar.

SSgt. Joseph Pinion, from the post's traffic safety office, says the radar is used to get the attention of drivers and let them know how fast they're going.

"About 75 percent of the people who travel 5-10 miles per hour above the speed limit do it unconsciously," Pinion says. "We use the radar in problem areas."

The radar is mounted on a truck parked next to the roadway. The radar gun automatically tracks an approaching car and flashes its speed in bright, orange numbers.

Pinion says, "You can actually see people slow down when they realize how fast they're going."

Fort Bragg motorists have been seeing the radar in housing areas and near schools, where speeding can be especially dangerous. Besides saving motorists traffic tickets, the public relations radar relieves MP patrols for duties elsewhere. However, Pinion warns, a real MP patrol may be set up a mile past the public relations radar.

## Wanted: Young MPs

**BREMERHAVEN, West Germany** — Soldiers of the 64th Military Police Detachment have added child-rearing to their numerous duties.

According to 1st Sgt. Lawrence Wiencek, the MPs "adopted" the first grade class of the Bremerhaven American Elementary School.

"The idea for the program was conceived by the unit," Wiencek says. "We are aware of the little people of our community and we want to have a part in their development in any way we can."

The 27 first-graders went through the "1st Grade

Military Police Academy." The first part of the course was taught by Wiencek. It included safety rules, such as "never ride your bike behind cars" and "don't chase your ball into the street." The six and seven-year-olds were also taught to obey laws and care for other people's property.

Following a milk-and-cookie break, the youngsters went through the second part of their MP training. MPs from the unit explained the purpose of each item of equipment used by MPs. The children were allowed to handle hats, handcuffs and nightsticks.

Finally, the first graders were given certificates of graduation, making them honorary MPs.

Wiencek says, "We're extremely interested in showing the children that MPs are in the community to assist them. This isn't a one-time thing. We're going to do this yearly."

The students and their teacher, Beverly Wallisky, were given a "certificate of adoption" and an MP helmet liner to display in the classroom.

## LOCAL-MOTIVE POWER

Bernard W. Tate



**CAMP CARROLL, Korea** — Old trucks never die, they're just turned into rail cars — and here they're called the "Happy Valley Railroad."

Two five-ton trucks, both headed for the junkyard, were converted into locomotives for use on the reservation.

"The tires were replaced with train wheels and the bumpers with standard railroad couplers," says Hwang Ui Chon, assistant traffic manager of the transportation division.

The steering wheels were also locked in place, but the engines, transmis-

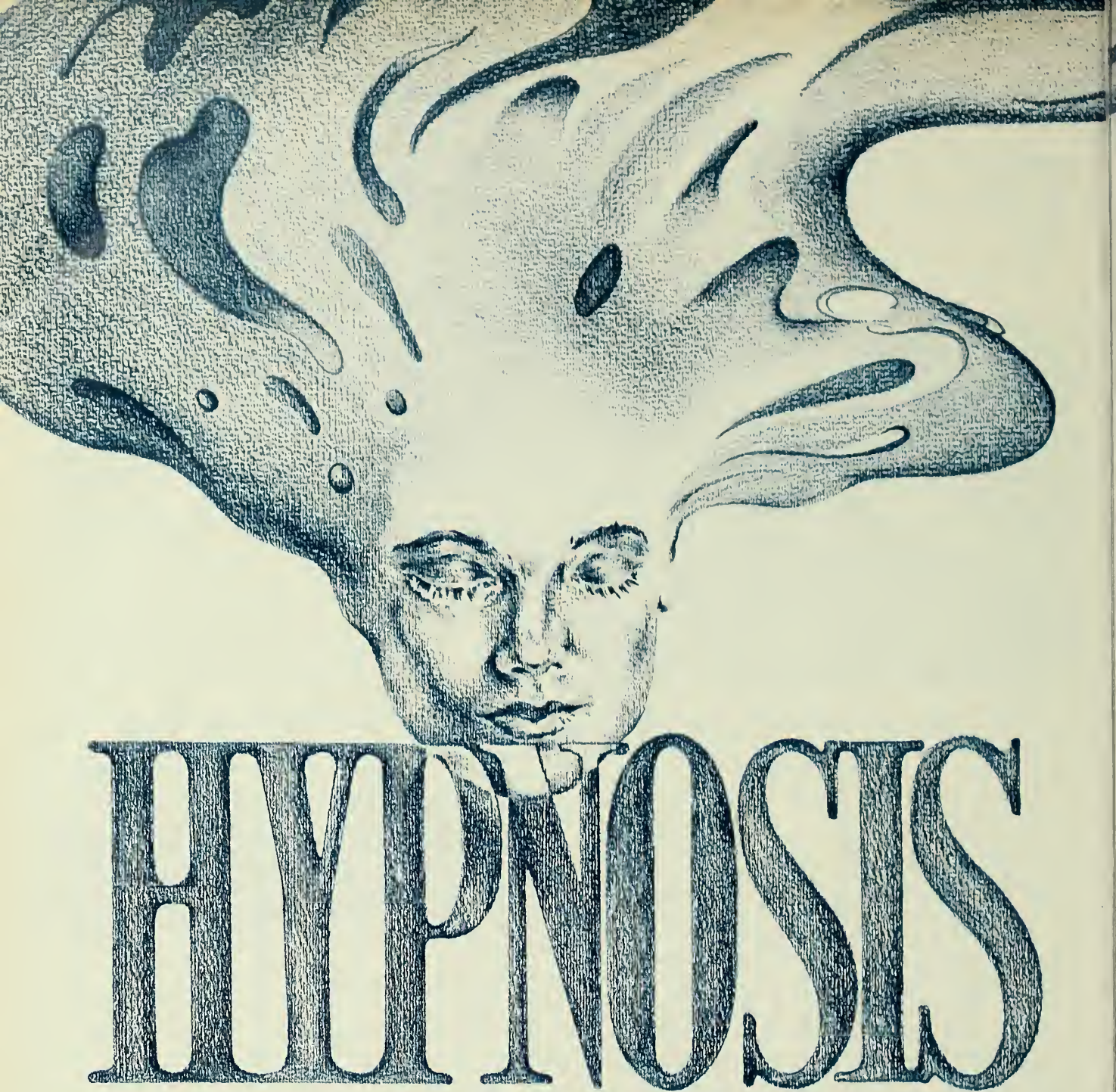
sions and accelerators remained unchanged. Each "locomotive" can pull up to 260 tons on four flatcars.

"On the road," Chon says, "both trucks together could not move one tank, but a railway car on tracks rolls much easier."

The make-shift locomotives, which are used only on post, tow up to 60 railcars of equipment per day during busy periods.

Chon says, "Using trucks costs about 20 times less than using a real locomotive. Besides, almost anyone can fix a five-ton."





Maj. Dennis M. Ross   Illustrated by Anne Genders

**H**ypnosis is no longer a carnival act in which unwitting subjects are forced to act like chickens or do things against their wills. Hypnosis is now being used by doctors, dentists and psychologists for everything from helping to cure phobias to helping people stop smoking.

We know only a little about hypnosis or hypnotism. We have yet

to realize its full potential. It affects each person differently because it deals with the mind, which is still a vast, undiscovered world.

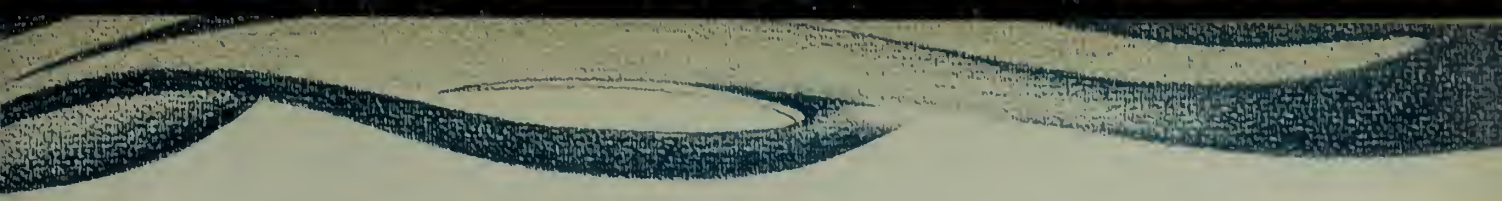
There are three forms of hypnosis — that which is induced by a hypnotist; that which the subject induces in himself; and that which is unknowingly induced in the subject.

The last, and most common form of hypnosis, can be felt in the

meter of poetry; in the images of literature; in the rhythmic, repetitive beat of music; in transcendental meditation or yoga; and when we fantasize or daydream.

Humans have used hypnosis since they first attempted to exert control over the mysteries in the world. Ancient Egyptian priests used hypnosis in their Dream Temples to induce trances for seeing





into the future. The early Greeks worshipped the god Hypnos and prayed to him in "temple sleep." The Celtic Druids called it "magical sleep." One of the oldest practices of hypnotism is exorcism.

Hypnosis was used effectively in World War II to treat soldiers suffering from shell shock. After that it was approved by various medical and psychological associations. It's now a recognized therapeutic tool of medicine.

Hypnotism became popular through the work of Frederick Franz Anton Mesmer (1733-1815), an Austrian. He called the hypnotic state "animal magnetism." He used it to help cure all manner of illness, disease, and affliction. Today, he's remembered for having given the world the words — mesmerism and mesmerize.

The word hypnosis comes from the Greek, *hypnos* — sleep. Yet, it is not sleep. Sleep is passive and unconscious. Hypnosis is awareness and subconscious. Hypnosis is a greater state of awareness in which the subject's attention focuses on a particular suggestion to cause a change in behavior.

Some researchers say that hypnosis relaxes the conscious mind, which handles everyday business, while keying into the subconscious part of the brain that controls natural functions like the heart-beat, breathing, memories, fears and drives.

The hypnotic state has been described as providing a hotline to the subconscious. Suggestions can be made more directly and powerfully, enabling you to control functions, impulses, and habits that are harder to influence with the conscious mind alone.

The hypnotic trance feels like effortless relaxation with the eyes closed. The subject hears sounds around him. He senses his body —

the blood flowing through the veins, the heart pumping, the exchange of air in the lungs, the ripple of a muscle, the twitch of a nerve. For this reason, many people deny that they were hypnotized after their first experience. They say that they did not "feel under." They say, "I always knew what was happening. I was never out of it." They claim to have only "gone along" with the hypnotist's suggestions.

In hypnosis, the body and mind become very relaxed. This allows the subconscious to rise from the depths of its passive, sleep-like state to the level of the conscious mind where it's more receptive to suggestions for a change of behavior.

The type of behavior that an individual might want to change might be a habit such as smoking, overeating, nail biting, bed wetting, or it might be any neurosis, phobia, compulsion, or obsession. A physician, using hypnotism, could help the individual with problems of stuttering, tics, headaches, hysterical illness or lack of self-confidence. The pain of cancer, arthritis, childbirth, dentistry, and surgery could be eliminated without drugs.

Not everyone can be hypnotized. A good subject must have imagination, sensibility, sensitivity, and the ability to act on suggestions without analyzing them — to sort of go with the flow. The person needs to have freedom from fear, have the desire to be hypnotized, and have confidence in the hypnotist. The mentally ill, the feeble-minded, and the very young, usually, make poor subjects.

People want to know if they will lose control or surrender their will under hypnosis. Since the primary objective of hypnosis is individual behavioral change, this must be changed by the subject. The hypnotist only assists. The ethical practitioner teaches the subject self-hypnosis. Thus, the individual remains the master of his own will.

What about the people who

one sees at parties where the hypnotist makes them act like animals? Isn't that an example of being forced to do something against one's will?

They act that way, most likely, because they want attention that they would not normally find. For them, hypnotism seems to be an excuse, a curtain that they hide behind. When opened it reveals secret desires for recognition. Afterward, they usually, conveniently "forget" what they did while in a trance. You cannot be forced to perform anti-social, immoral or foolish acts that you would not perform without hypnosis.

Hypnosis can't force you to tell the truth either. If telling the truth would be against your will, then you'll either suppress the truth or lie.

What about those who supposedly tell about former lives when regressed into the past through hypnosis? Are they telling the truth.

Although there are stories, books, movies, and even a Broadway musical about these experiences, as yet, researchers are unable to find a definite answer for this. Perhaps, it's mystical, the mysterious, and the magical that is the mind. We all have imaginations, fantasies, experiences from life, literature, and entertainment that, when taken as a whole, can influence the mind to believe anything. This might be called hallucination, that is, an apparent extra-sensory experience of something that does not exist outside the mind.

Current research in hypnosis involves practical application in the real world. Law enforcement agencies all over the world are using it as a tool to help witnesses and victims recall details about crimes and criminals. (The Los Angeles, Calif., police department has a special hypnosis section.)

Hypnotism can sharpen the ability of the mind to remember that which would have normally been lost to shock. One of the best ex-

MAJOR DENNIS M. ROSS, U.S. Army Reserve, is a mobilization designee assigned to the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, Arlington Hall Station, Va. In civilian life he's a licensed consultant in hypnosis in Miami, Florida.



# HYPNOSIS AND PAIN

**T**he Pain Clinic of Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) in Washington, D.C., is composed of specialists in surgery, psychiatry, physical medicine and anesthesia. They use a variety of strategies in the management of pain, but perhaps the use of hypnosis presents the most interesting method of treating one of nature's most destructive forces — chronic pain.

Every person perceives pain differently and describes it in his own way. At the Pain Clinic, the way a person describes his discomfort is used to devise a program that will help him control the pain. Thus, he has a higher probability for successful treatment.

Hypnotic Intervention is one of the methods used at the Pain Clinic. At WRAMC, Hypnotic Intervention is also used for chemotherapy side effects, surgery, habit control, phobias, psychotherapy, asthma, dentistry, gastrointestinal ailments, angina, hypertension, sexual

dysfunction, enuresis, forensics, and allergies.

One of the founders of the Pain Clinic is Dr. Harold J. Wain, an expert on hypnosis. He's the director of the Consultation Liaison Psychiatry Service at WRAMC. His work has received national attention in major magazines and he's appeared on many national television programs.

Wain says that nearly everyone possesses the gift of hypnosis to some degree. His job, in part, is to unwrap this gift so that the patient can use it to help manage pain without surgery or chemicals.

The possibilities for the present and future uses of hypnosis in medicine are literally unlimited. Though hypnosis is not a cure-all, it's a valuable ally in the treatment of many difficult problems.

Perhaps its greatest contribution is the realization that the mind may be powerful enough to treat certain illnesses.

amples of this was the Chowchilla California Bus Kidnapping Case in which the freed bus driver recalled the kidnappers' license plate number during hypnosis. This led to the arrest and conviction of the kidnappers.

Medical researchers are experimenting with hypnosis to treat disease. Patients are taught to imagine their bodies fighting viruses, bacteria and tumors. They "see" themselves winning back their health from toxic invaders.

An off-shoot of this is the treatment of hypertension and migraine headaches. Called biofeedback, it is a modern version of yoga used to control heartbeat, blood flow, and tension by a machine which gives visual and mechanical

response to the power of the mind. Some call acupuncture oriental biofeedback.

Hypnosis isn't dangerous but some cautions are advisable. Fun and games with hypnosis are not recommended and you should select a hypnotist with care. As hypnosis has gained in popularity, the possibility of running into a quack increases. The two organizations below are trying to legitimize the practice, provide sanctions and identify people who are trained and qualified as hypnotists. For a list of professionals in your area, write to either of these organizations. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

The Society of Clinical and  
Experimental Hypnosis  
129A Kings Park Drive

Liverpool, New York 13088

The American Society of Clinical Hypnosis  
2400 E. Devon Ave.  
Suite 218  
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018

Scientists are experimenting with unlocking more of the powers of the mind. Today's science fiction may be tomorrow's science fact. Perhaps hypnotism will unlock the key to telepathy — communicating by thought, without words; or telekinesis — moving objects by using the mind.

The mind may be man's ultimate frontier. It seems to be a limitless one. In the past, much that once was considered to be mystical, mysterious, and magical was eventually explained by discovery. Hypnosis still awaits discovery. □



# THE LITTLEST AIR FORCE

THE early morning sun was just starting to crest the mountains to the east. The OPFOR soldiers, still huddled in their sleeping bags, made no effort to rise and conceal their position. After all, they'd moved into this area of isolated desert late last night. The friendly forces probably still thought they were encamped miles away.

As the others slept, two OPFOR guards looked for a place to start a small fire to ease the chill of the desert.

Neither of the guards saw the small yellow object flying toward their position from out of the sun.

Three-hundred feet overhead, a small yellow plane began its final approach toward the OPFOR position. The unmanned, radio-controlled, plane with the eight-foot wingspan made its first pass over the target area unnoticed. The Polarvision movie camera mounted in its nose began to record the movements and positions of the enemy soldiers below.

The little plane made a few passes over the encampment, then made its way home.

"Here she comes," said SFC Robert Dillon, the man controlling the flight of the plane.

Dillon guided the plane close to his position, then put the plane into a stall. His assistant, SSgt. Hubert Hillin, reached up and grabbed the plane as it was floating toward the ground. Dillon put the control box down and pulled out the movie camera from inside the nose of the airplane.

The Polarvision playback unit was only a few steps away from the landing area. Dillon put the film pack into the machine. Within seconds, the OPFOR encampment was on the screen. Even two soldiers standing by a small fire were clearly visible.

"Three, four tanks, and it looks like a platoon of infantry. We ran the plane on a heading of 80 degrees, and the flight time was six minutes. That would put the

SFC Bob Hubbert



Tiny radio-controlled planes like this perform aerial recon and other missions.

OPFOR unit about right here." Dillon pointed to a spot on his map.

This scenario isn't part of a movie. It's actually happening at Fort Irwin's National Training Center in California's Mohave desert.

The little yellow airplane is one of a number of radio-controlled aircraft brought to Fort Irwin by RCATS (Radio-Controlled Air Targets) personnel from Fort Carson, Colo. The planes are being used to recon OPFOR encampments and battle positions as well as serve as flying targets for aerial gunnery.

The planes can fly at altitudes up to one mile, or as low as a few inches off the ground. Their range is about 21 miles, and they can stay airborne for more than an hour. With a top speed of 220 mph, the planes zoom in and out of enemy territory virtually undetected. Radar rarely picks them up, as most parts of the planes are made from non-metal components.

The planes, for the most part, are hobby shop aircraft purchased by the Army and adapted for specialized missions. They cost between \$400 and \$800 each to buy and modify. The aircraft can be used in a number of ways to train soldiers in air defense techniques.

The photo plane being used at Fort Irwin in effect does everything that a real airplane does, but

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS BOB HUBBERT was assigned to the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Combat Developments Experimentation Command, Fort Ord, Calif. He's now stationed in Korea.

it's smaller and costs much less to operate than a real photo reconnaissance airplane.

"The planes are very dependable," says SFC Robert Dillon, of the 4-61st Air Defense Artillery Battalion, Fort Carson, Colo. "As the NCOIC of this aircraft unit, I personally make sure that each aircraft is ready to fly at all times."

Dillon and SSgt. Hubert J. Hillin, are two of the five RCATS personnel in the stateside Army. Their MOS is 67G, Fixed Wing Aircraft Crewman. To be in the RCATS unit, a soldier must be able to fly and maintain all the aircraft and drones assigned to an RCATS unit. Anyone entering the field must learn by OJT.

"We've got radio-controlled aircraft and drones that look like Soviet MIG jets," Hillin says. "And we constantly practice THREAT flying techniques. When we take one of our camouflaged MIGs out to a live fire range, we try to give the gunners the 'real thing'. Soldiers really get into it. They're all trying to knock us down."

Besides photo missions and ground-to-air gunnery, Dillon's planes can fly smoke screening missions as well as CS (tear gas) raids. His planes also serve as aerial targets for Cobra Attack helicopters and U.S. Air Force jet fighters.

Known as the "Teen Weenie" air force around the Fort Irwin test site, the radio controlled aircraft have become an integral part of exercise battles.

Will there be more RCATS personnel and aircraft in the Army's future?

"You bet," says Dillon. "We're a growing field. You can look for us on ARTEPS and division exercises, as all tactical units do or will have air defense requirements."

As for getting into the RCATS field, Dillon says to get a crew chief MOS, and learn to fly while you're standing on the ground. □

# Breaking up an ins



"BILL, you've got to stay home today. Jimmy's sick."

"Look, you know I'm going to the field. I can't call in and tell them I'm not going. Besides, Jimmy's only got a cold."

"When did you become a doctor? You HAVE to take him to the clinic. Just call your boss and tell him that you can't go to the field. You can stay home for once and take care of the kids."

"Listen, I'm in the Army. We can't just call in sick or something like that. You can take Jimmy to the clinic yourself."

"You walk out that door without Jimmy and I won't be here when you get back."

"Yeah, sure, sure. Look, it's only for a couple of days. We've been through all this before. Besides, Jimmy's only got a cold. I'll be back Friday night. See ya."

"I'm not kidding. I mean it, Bill. You walk out that door and it's all over. It'll be good-bye alright, for good. Bill? Bill! DAMN YOU!"

One more marriage on the rocks; one more divorce statistic in the making.

Divorce has become commonplace in American society. In the past there was a stigma attached to anyone who was divorced. But, as the laws and society changed, and more and more people became divorced, the stigma vanished.

Today, it would be hard to find anyone who doesn't know someone who's divorced.

The divorce rate in the U.S.

# DIVORCE



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Story and photos by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

is on the rise. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, 708,000 people were divorced in 1970. In 1980, about 1.2 million people were divorced.

There are five major areas in which problems can arise to threaten a marriage, according to Dr. (Maj.) David L. Bevett, Asst. Chief of Clinical Psychology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC). They are communication, human needs, expectations, sex and parenting. Problems in one or more of these areas can result in conflicts that could lead to a divorce.

"The big thing that comes up in almost every divorce is communication, or rather the lack of it," Bevett says. "People are unable to express and label their feelings. They can't express their thoughts to their mate. There's a lack of clear verbal communication."

"This can lead to misinterpretation by the spouse and isolation and frustration by the mate who is trying to communicate."

One method of dealing with communication problems is to talk about communication itself, says Dr. (Col.) Jon A. Shaw, Chief of the Department of Psychiatry, WRAMC. "Meta-communication, talking about talking, is important to a couple. They must talk instead of react. This lets the partners know what they feel, perceive and understand or misunderstand."

"Part of our therapy is to develop assertiveness in both

spouses," Bevett says. "This helps to open the channels of communication between the two of them. They can then develop a feeling of mutual understanding and empathy, not sympathy."

"It's important for spouses to know and accept the feelings of their mates," he says. "They need to express their hurts and pains, their wants and desires, so that their spouses have a chance to understand them."

Knowing and understanding what your mate needs is important. One of the problem areas in divorce is that the human needs of one or both of the partners are not being met. However, "some people don't even know what they need," Bevett says.

Human needs go beyond understanding. They include love, respect, and companionship, Bevett says. The couple must understand each others' needs and not merely assume what they are.

"Being able to verbalize your needs is important," says Dr. (Col.) David P. Jentsch, Chief of Social Work Services, WRAMC. "A lot of people will come to us with a problem they say is breaking up their marriage. It could be money, loneliness, whatever. When in actuality, it's something entirely different. It all comes down to letting your spouse know what your needs are. Talking out your problems together," he says.

One of the major problems couples are afraid to talk about is

that their marriage is not living up to their expectations. Early in life, people develop sets of expectations of what they want from life. These dreams are molded by many factors, including environment, parents, religious upbringing, friends and other family members.

Some people are not able to recognize the difference between what they think marriage should be and the reality of what a marriage is, Shaw says. It's not always a rose garden. There are many thorns among the flowers.

"There's no Utopia," Dr. Shaw says. "No one ever gets everything that he or she wants out of a marriage, a spouse, or life. All of your life's expectations cannot be fulfilled by any one person. People today are interested in immediate gratification. They make unrealistic demands of their mate. They're unable to deal with the reality of the situation. They're often looking for something and someone that doesn't exist."

Couples must realize that failure to achieve childhood dreams does not mean that their marriage is a failure. They must work through their problems together and realistically reassess their goals and expectations of their marriage.

Another possible problem in a marriage is sex. Sex is more than the physical act. It involves companionship, warmth, romance, mutual sharing, respect, loyalty, and openness of affection, according to Dr. Bevett.

# ORCE

Today's families must be able to define the roles of each member. This requires assertiveness and communication again. Husbands and wives have to discuss their needs. Neither can assume that the other is satisfied with his or her role in the marriage without discussing it.

This is more important now than ever before as society grows apart from the traditional roles of the husband, as the breadwinner, and the wife, as the mother and homemaker.

Role definition carries over into child rearing. "Mutual decisions on child rearing are important to a successful relationship," Bevet says. "There may be sacrifices of a sort by each spouse to settle on a mutually satisfying compromise. Both mates must be flexible."

In parenting, flexibility and well-defined roles are important.

This is one area where military life may put an added burden on a marriage. Frequent separations caused by military duties may require adjustments in the role each family member plays.

"Any separation creates distress in a family," says Dr. Shaw. "Sometimes, after one spouse takes over the day-to-day responsibilities, it's hard to redefine the roles once the other spouse returns."

"It's important that there is a period of preparation before the separation occurs," Dr. Bevet says. "If you've got a family with children, what's daddy's role going to be while he's away? What's mom's role going to be while she stays behind with the kids? Will the children's roles change?"

"The family is a system," he says. "If you take one member out, there's going to be an imbalance. So an adjustment must be made to handle it. Then, when the member returns, another shift must be made to readjust the system."

The returning spouse can sometimes feel unwanted or unneeded upon returning to a family that has learned to operate smoothly without him. Here's where flexibility in a relationship comes in. As the spouse returns, adjustments must be made and roles redefined again.

"I try to let couples know that things will not be quite the same after a separation," Dr. Bevet says. "The spouse who stayed has taken on more responsibility and so have the kids. For a smooth transition, they all need to know and appreciate just what each member of the family has had to do to keep the family afloat. An understanding of, and appreciation for, what Mom or Dad has done in her or his military assignment is helpful."

"One problem that can arise is that each spouse doesn't realize

what the other has been doing during the separation. The one who stayed behind might say, 'I've been dealing with these kids all of the time that you've been gone. Now it's your turn.' There has to be more of a transition period," Bevet says.

Besides separation, many families have to deal with being constantly on the move. In today's society, one out of every four families in the U.S. moves each year. This constant mobility leads to the breakup of the extended family. Mom and Dad, Aunt Helen or Grandpa aren't around to lend a hand with the kids or offer their advice.

Each family must become more self-sufficient and pull from within for advice and strength. This makes good communication more important than ever.

Army families who live off post face yet another strain on their marriages.

"It is difficult to incorporate them into the military family," Dr. Bevet says. "The soldier and his family live on the economy among civilians who can't really identify with the problems of the Army."

"They see their neighbors' spouses coming home from their jobs and it's hard for them to rationalize when their spouses are in the field or prepping for an inspection, he says.

"Soldiers must educate their spouses and families about the Army. Help them to understand the differences and commitments involved with their careers," Bevet says.

With the many problems confronting today's couples, it is sometimes necessary to seek outside help when problems cannot otherwise be worked out. The Army offers a number of counselling and therapy services. These range from ACS family counselling to clinical psychiatrists and social workers. Army chaplains are also available to



# DIVO



lend a helping hand or a sympathetic shoulder.

Where these services are not available on post, CHAMPUS may be authorized to help pay for counselling in the civilian community. There are also self-help groups available both on and off post sponsored by religious and charitable groups.

"I am not out to force couples to stay married," Dr. Bevet explains. "Our goals are the same whether a couple decides to stay together or divorce. The one thing that I try to do is make both of the people happy together or apart. I also try to help them understand that no one person is to blame. Nobody's wrong. It's just that the relationship didn't work.

"I'll try to help themselves get back together or help them understand what happened to make it fall apart. This way, they will be able to discuss the options that are available to them and, if they do break-up, they may not make the same mistakes again," he says.

Besides individual counselling, couple therapy and divorce support groups are available. "For those couples who are thinking about a divorce or separation, we have a ten week course to help them air their problems," says Capt. Griffin Lockett, Social Work Officer, WRAMC.

"During these sessions we get into feeling out the individuals' problems and identifying what the real problem is in their relationship," he says. "After the problem has been identified, we can start working on the solutions.

"Our job is to meet the clients' needs," Lockett says. "We're here to help them cope with the situation and to promote an awareness of the situation and the problems. We hope to help them grow from their experience."

"We help a couple explore

the options they have to exercise," Dr. Shaw says. "We help them understand why they are separating and why they couldn't make it with their spouse."

Therapists and counselors may not be the answer. They are not miracle workers and they don't have all of the answers.

"One thing that couples must realize is that we are not going to tell them what to do with their lives," Dr. Bevet says. "I am here to identify and clarify problems, discuss ways to try to resolve problems, explore options and make recommendations. We can't save every marriage. But, then, that's not our job. We're here to help the individuals weather the storm in their marriage and make the best decisions for themselves."

"Many people come to us after it's already too late. Their spouse has already left or filed for divorce. What we do is help them adjust to their feelings of failure, loss and depression. We help them set new goals and pick up the pieces," Lockett says.

"When a couple decides on a separation, it's probably too late to save the marriage," Dr. Shaw says. "Most people use a separation to delay the inevitable. Separation is another word for divorce for most people. The time to get help is before somebody walks out."

The best solution to the problem of divorce is prevention. "One method of prevention that can be used is fighting," says Dr. Shaw. Not the knock-down-drag-out kind, but, "an evolved style for resolving conflicts," he says.

"It's not a matter of if they fight, but how. If one member fights and the other doesn't, there's only resentment and frustration. There's no resolution. People can't compromise if they don't air their grievances," Dr. Shaw says.

"But they have to fight fair-

ly. There must be a set of guidelines, as to what is acceptable. It's helpful to keep a sense of humor, too, especially when fighting. Humor and teasing are effective ways to defuse the hostility in fighting. But never use mockery or ridicule. Humor does help to discharge some of the resentments that come up in a fight," he says.

There are no perfect solutions to all of life's problems, and there is no perfect marriage. Every marriage has its own set of problems and solutions. In marriage, as in life, there must be compromises.

Divorce may be the answer to an unhappy marriage. But as Dr. Shaw points out, there's no Utopia. What you may be looking for may not exist, except as a childhood dream. □



# FORCE

# focus on people

Compiled by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

Maggie Flynn



Iverson: Pet Exchange

PFC Kevin Robinson



Matzke: Edinburgh Awardee

**SSgt. Larry Iverson**, Fort Bragg, N.C., and his family are animal lovers. They have three dogs and seven cats. The Iversons also breed Himalayan cats as a hobby.

But their main concern is helping unwanted

animals. They operate an animal exchange service to place animals in homes where they're wanted.

"People who were moving or who could no longer keep their pets would bring us their animals or just dump them in our yard at night," Vicki Iverson says. "Finally we had to run an ad in the paper. Within a few hours, I placed every pet that needed a home."

News of the Iverson's free service spread by word-of-mouth and through the help of a local radio station.

Vicki keeps a file of pets available and pets wanted and tries to match up the two files. "This way the pets stay in the owners' home until a new owner can be found," she says. "Also, this gives the

owner the final decision about who gets the pet."

Vicki places 20 to 30 animals with new owners each week.—*Maggie Flynn*

The chances of an American soldier shaking hands with British royalty seem pretty remote.

But **PFC Norman Matzke**, who recently completed basic training at Ft. Knox, Ky., did just that when he received the Duke of Edinburgh Award in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace in London. He earned the prize for completing three phases of a British youth competition called the "Scheme."

The 18-year-old soldier participated in the competition while living with his parents at Upper Heyford Air Base, in England. He is the only American ever to complete the gold, or most advanced, phase of the Scheme.

"The Scheme is based on three levels of achievement," Matzke says. "In each level, you must complete the tasks in the areas of expedition, service, hobby and physical activities to earn points and move up to the next level."

While participating in the Scheme, Matzke estimated that he hiked 96

Strange & Rodriguez: Carson He







Small Town Girls

miles on three separate trips. "On my last expedition, we went on a 50-mile foot march through the Breconbeacons of Wales," he says.

Working on the Scheme helped prepare Matzke for the rigors of armor training, he says. It was during his stay in Great Britain that the youth decided to enlist in the Army.

"I picked armor because I witnessed a field exercise with British and U.S. tanks and actually got a chance to ride on one," Matzke says. "Ever since then I developed an interest in them."

Matzke is now assigned to an armor unit in Germany. —PFC Kevin Robinson

Two Fort Carson, Colo., soldiers received Soldiers medals for risking their lives to save the lives of a local tailor and his wife.



SFC Fred Tolman

Specialists four **Enrique Rodriguez** and **Raul Strange** were presented the medals for rescuing Won Cho and his wife Il Sue Cho from their burning shop last year.

While driving to work, the soldiers saw flames shooting out of a window of the shop. A woman was standing in the doorway screaming for help. They stopped their car and ran to the building where they found Cho lying on the floor with his clothes on fire.

Strange and Rodriguez carried the man and his wife from the building and administered first aid.

Cho suffered burns over 37 percent of his body Il Sue Cho suffered burns over 25 percent of her body. The shop was gutted.

Rodriguez is assigned to Fort Carson's 183rd Maint. Co., and Strange is assigned to Battery C, 1st Bn., 27th Field Artillery. —SFC Jack L. Hooper

Privates **Debbie Childs** and **Tracy McDaniel** wanted out of their small town life, so they joined the Army. They got almost everything they wanted. They got guaranteed basic and AIT together, and were assigned to the same unit in Korea,

Sp4 Mark M. Dupuy



Kershaw: Quick Captain

just like they were promised.

What they didn't get was away from the small town life. Childs and McDaniel are assigned to Co. C, 304th Signal Battalion, Camp Colbern. Camp Colbern may be halfway around the world from Sierra Vista, Az., but it's still a small town.

But, both women say that the Army is what you make of it. It's your attitude that's important. Childs, an Army brat herself, says that everyone should serve in the military for a few years.

"It makes you appreciate everything you have. You learn what privileges are," she says.

Being together helps give Childs and McDaniel a positive attitude as they adjust to the small town life they thought they left behind. —1st Lt. Karen Flowers

In the spring of '78 **Capt. Charles Kershaw** was walking through a shopping center in Monterey, Calif., when a man ran by, closely pursued by store detectives. Had Kershaw been more aware, he could have tripped the thief. He vowed he would never be caught unprepared again.

Three years later, he was prepared.

Kershaw, commander of Combat Support Co., 3rd Bn. (Airborne), 325th Inf., Ft. Bragg, N.C., was getting out of his car at a shopping center in Fayetteville, N.C., when he heard a shot, and saw a man running in his direction.

"It's amazing how everything slows down in a situation once you're aware of it," Kershaw says. "I knew he had a gun, but I knew I was going to do something."

As the thief ran by Kershaw with an armful of stolen clothing, he dropped his gun. Kershaw made a dive for the gun, reaching it before the thief did. The man ran around a corner with Kershaw in pursuit.

"I was running after him, yelling that I'd catch him no matter how far he ran," he says. "He kept looking back over his shoulder until he tripped."

Kershaw told the man to lay down as the store manager and another man arrived and tied up the thief.

Kershaw says his actions were nothing out of the ordinary. "It was nothing heroic," he says. "Besides, how many other people get a second chance to catch a criminal. I HAD to get him this time." —Sp4 Mark M. Dupuy



# Brave Hearts and Rugged "SOLES"

Story and illustrations by Alan H. Archambault

*THE American soldier has been on his feet for more than 205 years. During that time he's worn a number of different types of boots and shoes into the field and into battle. Soon he'll have a new combat boot that is brown and won't require polishing because the rough side of the leather will be on the outside.*

*With this new boot making its appearance perhaps it's a good time to take a walk through history to see what soldiers of the past have worn.*



Soldiers of the Continental Army,  
1775-1781.



A Confederate cavalry officer and  
barefoot infantry private.





**D**uring the American Revolution, most foot soldiers wore a leather shoe which was secured with a strap and buckle. The shoe was made with the rough side out to create a suede effect. Early in the war, short leggings made of a heavy black linen or cotton duck material called spatterdashes were worn over the top portion of the shoe to protect the soldier's legs.

Later in the war, long trouser-type garments which extended over the top of the shoe usually replaced the spatterdashes.

The great problems of supply faced by our Continental Army forced many soldiers to use many kinds of footwear. Some soldiers wore woodland Indian moccasins while others were forced, in times "that tried men's souls," to cover their feet with rags. Others simply went barefoot. Officers and mounted troops wore boots when available. Many infantry officers may have preferred shoes.

Infantrymen during the War of 1812 and the Mexican War favored a black low-heeled laced ankle boot, again manufactured with the rough side out. During the War of 1812, spatterdashes or gaiters were often worn over the top of the shoe. In the Mexican War, larger, fuller cut, trousers which hung over the top portion of the shoe were regulation.

**D**uring the Civil War a number of different styles of boots and shoes were worn by the Union and Confederate soldiers. Although many infantrymen, both North and South, marched off to war in 1861 with fancy privately purchased boots, it was not long before most realized that simple broad bottomed laced shoes or "brogans" were the most comfortable for wear in the field.

The shoes supplied to the Northern troops were unique in that they were the first mass-produced shoes which distinguished between the right and left foot. Before the Civil War many shoes were made to be worn on either foot.

The Confederates, with leather hard to come by, wore captured Union footgear when they could get them, but often had to settle for wooden soled or painted canvas footgear. Considering that a number of Confederate troops went barefoot during the war, it's not surprising that the decisive battle of Gettysburg began when Confederate troops approached the town looking

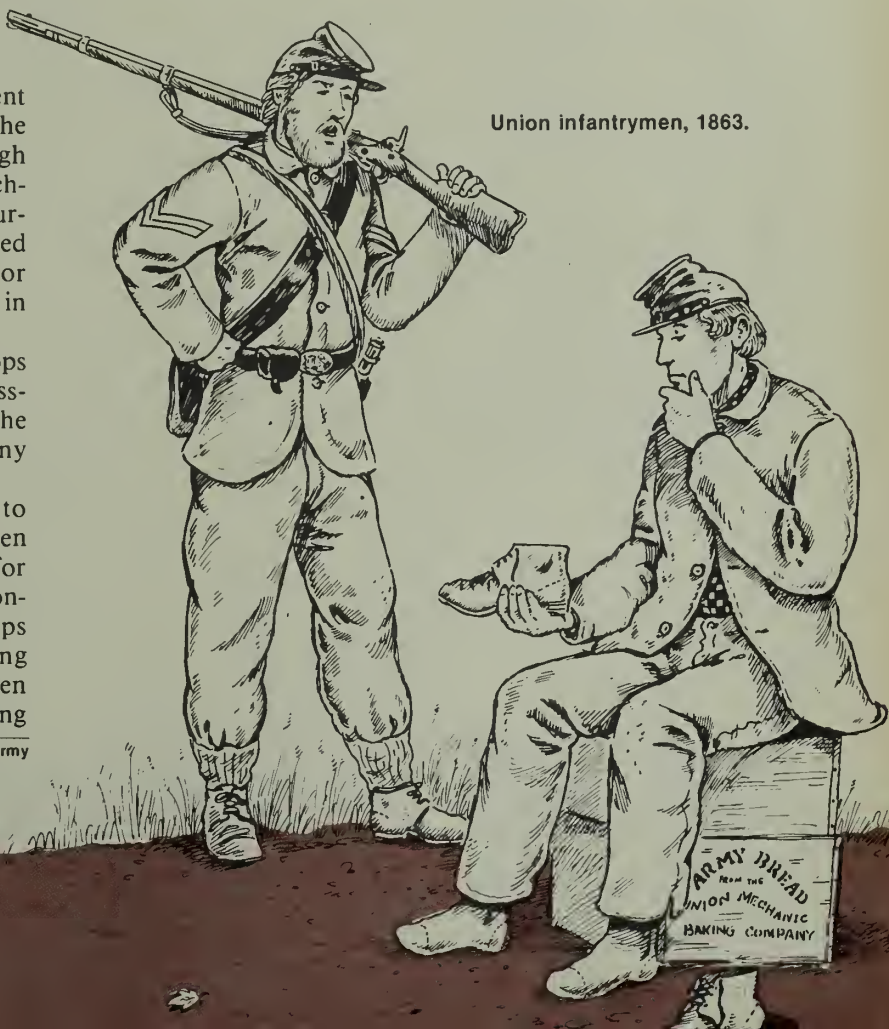
for a supply of shoes. Instead they found Union cavalrymen.

Although some soldiers, notably Zouave troops, wore gaiters during the war to protect the lower leg, most troops let their full trousers hang about the tops of their shoes or tucked their trouser legs into their socks.

Mounted troops, both North and South, usually wore black leather boots and spurs in a variety of patterns. Trousers were often rakishly tucked into the boot tops, although this practice was not regulation.

American soldiers sent to Cuba during the Spanish American War in 1898 wore ankle-high shoes of heavy leather with the finished side out. These shoes were generally of a civilian pattern, although some were specifically manufactured under Government contract. Khaki canvas leggings which laced up the side were also part of their service dress. These canvas leggings continued to be worn by U.S. troops up to World War I when they were issued to recruits in training.

Union infantrymen, 1863.



ALAN H. ARCHAMBAULT is a museum technician at the U.S. Army Museum, Fort Meade, Md.

**T**he Doughboys America sent to France during World War I wore brown hobnailed ankle boots with the rough side out. Over these boots were worn woolen olive drab puttees which were wound around the soldier's leg from the ankle to just below the knee. These spiral puttees were designed to provide inexpensive leg protection for the troops. Officers and mounted troops wore either high leather boots or leather puttees.

**I**n World War II, the American G.I. was issued a smooth ankle-high shoe which was to be worn in the field with olive drab canvas web leggings which fastened up the sides with laces, eyes, and metal hooks. The leggings often proved tiresome for the troops because of the long process of getting their boots on and off. This was remedied in 1943 with the appearance of a combat boot which was a brown, roughside-out laced boot with a leather flap attached to its top. The flap was fastened with two small buckles. A roughside-

out ankle shoe was also issued for wear with the leggings later in the war.

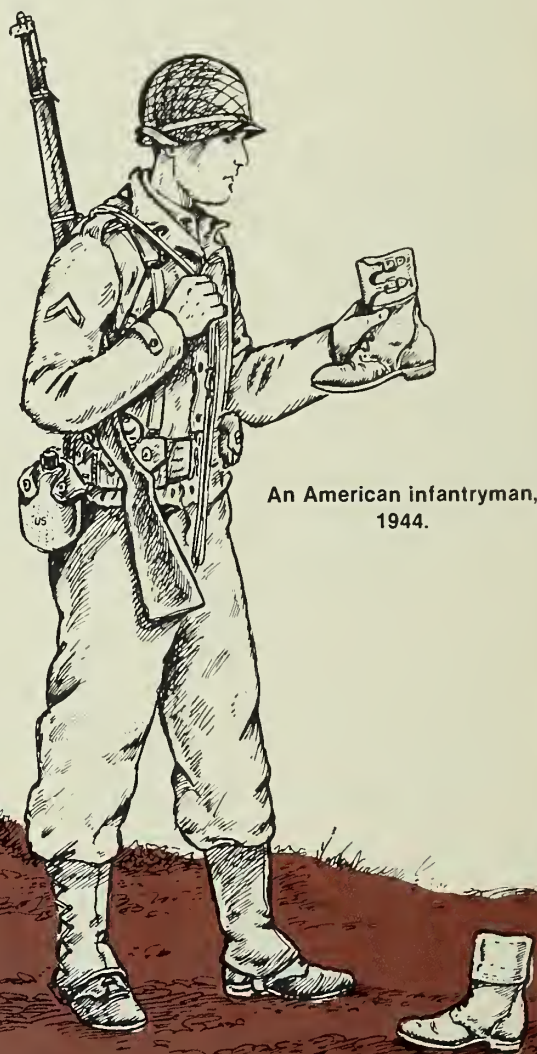
Some troops in the Pacific Theater were issued jungle boots made of canvas and rubber and which laced up high on the leg. Paratroopers were issued a special jump boot which laced all the way up the front. At first this distinctive boot was a cherished mark of the paratroopers but the style became popular with non-airborne troops. By 1945 many high laced brown boots were being worn throughout the Army.

The boots worn by the G.I. during World War II were worn again by his successors during the Korean Conflict. In 1956, the Army adopted a black leather, laced combat boot which is of the basic style of the model presently in service. Soldiers who saw service in Vietnam, however, were issued jungle boots of black leather and olive drab webbing with cleated rubber soles.

Now the Army's new boot will join the noble parade of footwear worn by the American soldier in his mission to defend our country. □



A Doughboy, 1918.



An American infantryman, 1944.



# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## SPORTS SHORTS

**THE ARMY'S** first All-Army Marathon team is off and running. The runners competed in the Marathon of the Americas in Panama in May. The Army had the only official military team entry in the event. Military personnel from the other services and runners from other countries also competed. The marathon was sponsored by the U.S. Army School of the Americas.

Members of the marathon team are: Majors Douglas E. Nichols (coach) and Jay C. Cook, Captains Michael E. Ellis and Kevin Swenie, 1st Lieutenants Brian S. Morony, Robert T. O'Brien and Louise Salassi, 2d Lieutenants David J. Malone and Charles E. Knapp, WO 1 Donald P. Crandell, Sgt. Maj. Clyde E. Downs, MSgt. Christopher S. Bogart, SSgt. Samuel Rojas, Sgts., Kraig A. Lungstrom, Johnnie H. Engelhardt, Alex M. Wright, Cpls., Christopher R. Fletcher, Joel E. Hope, Sp4 James B. Justic III and PFC Reinaldo Diaz.



SSgt. Gary Kieffer

**THE ALL-ARMY** Men's Basketball team won the Interservice Basketball Championship contest recently at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. In the championship game the Army defeated the Marines 84-83. Overall, the Marines took second place, the Navy third and the Air Force fourth. Seven members of the victorious Army squad were selected to play on the Armed Forces Team.

The All-Army Women's Basketball team finished third in the Interservice Women's Basketball Championships held recently at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill. The Army squad, with a record of 2 wins and 2 losses in the tournament, finished behind the Air Force and the Navy. The Marines finished fourth.

Four members of the Army team were selected for the Armed Forces Team.



Jon Cheigren

## The Bad Guys

A WELL-KNOWN comedian gets a lot of laughs with the line, "I don't get no respect." Well, there's a group of people who don't see that as a laughing matter. They are the sports officials of the world — the referees, umpires and judges that maintain law and order in sports.

"Most people don't know how hard it is to be a sports official. They have no fans. No matter how well they do their job, they turn out to be the bad guys," says Ray Semko, a certified U.S. Army Europe official in Vicenza, Italy.

The biggest handicap for officials is the coaches' and spectators' lack of knowledge about rules.

"Most people playing or coaching know the rules in a broad sense. But in basketball, for example, there are only 10 rules to the game, but there are 200 to 300 subdivisions clarifying those 10 rules," Semko says.

For their efforts, officials are verbally, and sometimes physically, abused by fans and players alike.

"Our job in any sport is to arbitrate a game. We don't make players cheat or foul. We just watch and penalize them for breaking the rules," Semko says.

Being a good official requires dedication, training and sacrifice.

Before a season begins, clinics are held for

prospective officials to learn the rules. They're tested, evaluated and criticized before ever calling their first game.

During the regular season, basketball officials in Vicenza meet weekly to review the previous weeks' games to look for their mistakes.

But all the training, clinics and preparation can't provide the one attribute every official must have — the ability to take the heat.



Sp4 Pat Barham

"A person can be the best referee in the world at interpreting the rules but if he or she is a hothead and lets the crowd or the players get to them, they will have a tough time," Semko says.

"Officials are not at games to intimidate the players," Semko says. "We are there to make sure everyone plays by the rules. Officials make some mistakes, but they're not always the bad guys." — Sp4 Pat Barham SETAF



# NOTHIN' TO DO?

Story and Photos by Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn

THERE'S NOTHIN' TO DO. Your friends have disappeared for the weekend, leaving you alone in the barracks. Your Saturday morning

chores are done. Room's clean. Laundry's done. Boots are shined. Now what?

You could go sit in the day-

room and watch the tube. But, the cartoons just aren't the same as when you were a kid, are they?

How about writing a letter to the folks back home? They'd probably be happy to hear from you. "Dear Mom and Dad . . ."

Well, that's a good start. But, nothing much has been happening lately. Nothing to write home about, anyway.

You're bored. You've got the whole day ahead of you but there's nothing to do. Or is there?

Chess. Ping pong. Billiards. Music. Records. Tapes. Books. Magazines. People. Talk. Laughter. Why not take a walk over to the Recreation Center?

You might discover a tour's been scheduled for someplace exciting. The people at the rec center plan economical trips you can sign up for to get away from it all. They also have brochures and pamphlets on local tourist sights. You can make next weekend your turn to disappear.

The rec center also sponsors parties, game tournaments, dances and other activities. Pick up a copy of the activity schedule. You may be surprised at what you find. There may be a Tae Kwon Do or an aerobic dance class starting soon.

The rec center isn't the only place on post offering something to do. You could go knock down a few pins at the post bowling alley. And, while you're at it, eat a few hotdogs for lunch. For some reason, bowling alleys always seem to have the best hotdogs on post.

But, if gutter balls seem to be your specialty, you could try chasing a tennis ball around the court instead. Or, follow a golf ball around the course. Some posts have both.

Checking into the post gym, you may find a pick-up volleyball or basketball game. Aquatically inclined? Some posts have indoor and outdoor pools. Or maybe the exercise equipment will attract you.

If you're not the athletic type, there are other hobbies you can try. The people at the post craft shop can get you started on any number of projects.

You can learn how to take

**SOLDIERS**



and print your own black and white, or color photographs. You can learn how to make ceramics or jewelry or do silk screening, weaving, painting or leather crafts. Instructors are there to teach you or you can sign up for classes.

Making jewelry or leather belts can be a rewarding way to spend your time. And, you can save a lot of money by making birthday and Christmas presents for your friends and relatives.

If arts and crafts like these aren't your thing, you might like to try making a cabinet for your stereo, or a shelf for your room, at the woodworking shop. The equipment's all there and lumber's for sale for projects you make in the shop.

Budding mechanics will find a haven at the Auto Crafts Shop. Tools and equipment for minor and major repairs are available. Even if you don't know a carburetor from a distributor, learning to repair and care for your car can save you money.

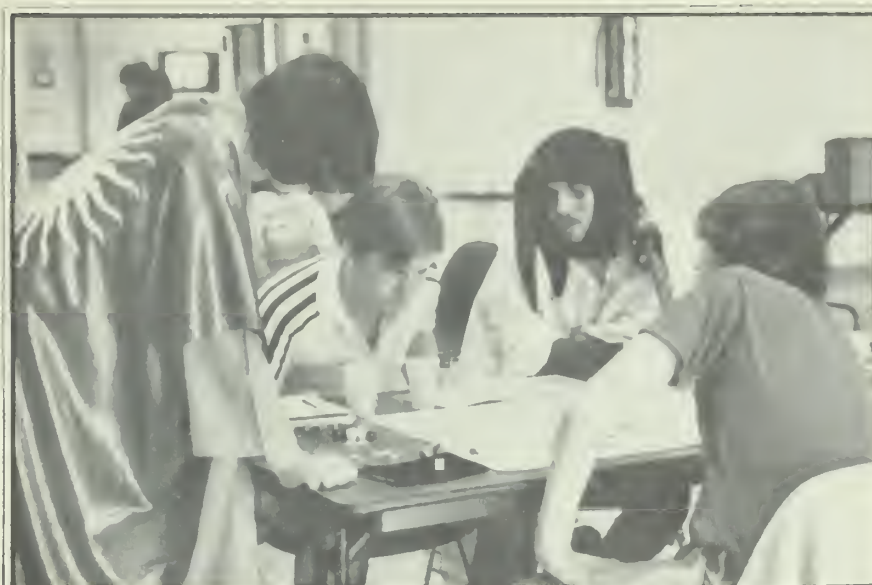
Once you get involved with a hobby, you'll have something to do in your spare time. You may also find yourself getting competitive. Contests are sponsored so you can pit your skills or talents against other soldiers throughout the Army.

An Army photography contest, hosted by Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., will be held in September. Fort Myer, Va., will host the annual Army Art Contest, also in September.

If you fancy yourself a chess champ, you can aim for competing in the Army Chess Tournament at Fort Meade, Md., Sept. 7 through 10. The Interservice Chess Tournament, sponsored by the American Legion, is held in Washington, D.C. each year. This year it's being held Sept. 15 through 23. (You have to get nominated for these tournaments by winning post and major command tournaments first.)

The people at the rec center and the craft shop are your best sources of information about these contests. They can tell you about the rules, deadlines and prizes.

Do you see yourself as an entertainer? Another pastime you



On most posts there's plenty to do. You can build things at the craft shop (opposite page), exercise your brain at the rec center (above), or your body at the post gym (below).



might get involved with is a post music and theater group. At many posts, amateur actors and actresses don costumes and greasepaint regularly to perform in musicals and plays.

When you simply want to escape the noise and activity of barracks life, you can go to the post library to read, study or just sit quietly leafing through magazines. Army libraries offer a wealth of books, newspapers, magazines, records and tapes.

After you've spent the afternoon checking out what's available on post, there's one more place you may be interested in stopping. In fact, the tempting smell of hot popcorn may lure you inside more than the ads posted outside. The post theater presents movies at reasonable rates. Pick up a schedule.

There is one common failing of all the on-post things to do. They will not come to you. It's up to you to get out of your room. You'll find that there is something to do. □

# SOLDIERS BUILDING LEADERS



## THE ARMY SUPPORTS ROTC

Story and Photos by Sp5 Bill Branley

EVERY summer, some Army posts become "campuses away from school" for many college students throughout the country. The students are Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) cadets who, before being commissioned in the U.S. Army, attend a six-week ROTC Advanced Camp.

The Army currently runs advanced camps at Forts Bragg, N.C.; Riley, Kan.; and Lewis, Wash. Last summer, the three camps graduated more than 7,200 cadets.

According to Lt. Col. Rudolph Pitcher, a professor of military science at North Carolina's Campbell University, advanced camp is an important part of a cadet's progress toward becoming an of-

ficer.

"Advanced camp gives cadets some practical experience to go with the instruction they received in the classroom," Pitcher says. "A cadet may have learned about artillery weapons at school, but, at the camp, he gets to fire them."

ROTC cadets who attend advanced camp would have a hard time getting training without support from active duty soldiers. Besides helping out with field exercises, transportation and supplies, soldiers often act as assistants and demonstrators for the ROTC instructors.

At Fort Bragg last year, roughly 5,000 soldiers helped out before, during and after advanced camp. Several hundred soldiers worked directly with cadets on small arms, artillery, armor, air defense, patrolling and other types of training. Other soldiers worked behind the scenes to get the camp started and keep it running.

"Almost every unit on post is impacted in some way," says Col. Frank Serpico, last year's camp logistics officer at Fort Bragg. "I've worked with four advanced camps here. The support these guys give us is always superb."

When advanced camp is being planned, ROTC commanders meet with unit commanders to talk about the kinds of support that will be needed. As the camp's opening date nears, soldiers start preparing firing ranges, obstacle courses and training areas. They set up bleachers and shower points. They get radios, weapons, compasses and other equipment ready to issue to cadets. Each post also runs laundry and mail service for the cadets.

When cadets arrive, they're organized into companies. Each company is sponsored by a battalion from the post. Before cadets report to their companies, soldiers from the sponsoring battalions make sure that wall lockers, bunks and supplies are in place. When the training starts, soldiers run the cadet mess halls and bring food to the field when necessary.

While advanced camp is in session, hundreds of soldiers are assigned to the camp for six to ten weeks. They're usually excused from physical training and field exercises with their own units.

Some soldiers find the experience unique.

"I worked in a personnel office where the cadets had to come for various reasons," says Sp4 Frank Nette, a Fort Bragg soldier who worked at last year's advanced camp headquarters. "When I talked to cadets, I



kept forgetting that they don't know all of the Army's terms for things. They made me feel like I've been around for years."

Second Lieutenant Michael Medenis, who was in charge of 20 soldiers who supported a cadet company at Fort Bragg last year, says he found that the job was a worthwhile learning experience.

"I acted as a liaison between my cadet company and the post to get them the things they needed," Medenis says. "I picked up some useful staff experience."

As the cadets' training advances, soldiers from the post get busier. They're usually the ones who play the "enemy" during major field exercises.

"The aggressors keep busy," says Maj. Henry Maeger, an instructor at Virginia Military Institute. "During the 24-hour exercise, there are almost 1,000 cadets in the field. Opposing them are 60 soldiers from the 82d Airborne Division."

Even when the soldiers are playing the enemy, they often make on-the-spot corrections if they see cadets making serious mistakes.

David Donahue, a Boston University cadet attending camp at Fort Bragg last year, says, "I thought those (82d Airborne) Division guys set a pretty good example. I picked up some good tips on how to manage a squad in combat."

The soldiers and NCOs who work directly with the cadets are usually top-notch in their fields. The 25 soldiers working at the Fort Bragg advanced camp Leadership Reaction Course last year as instructors were hand-picked for the assignment.

The NCOs, all from the 7th Special Forces Group, were responsible for taking squads of cadets through the LRC's 16 stations.

"At each station," says Sgt. Bryan Broadwater, one of the instructors, "the cadet who is leading must take the squad through an obstacle in 15 minutes or less. Everyone gets a turn to lead. We want to see how each cadet makes a plan and runs the group."

The instructors have a checklist of things to watch for. The leader can earn up to 50 points. However, only two points are for completing the mission. The other 48 are for leadership skills, such as problem solving, supervision and communicating with the rest of the group.

Alex Laughlin, a cadet from James Madison University in Virginia, says, "The LRC is a lot better than sitting in a classroom. That clock starts to tick and you gotta



think fast. For the most part, I think the instructors are grading pretty hard.

"One thing I'm learning about NCOs," Laughlin says, "is that they all seem to know their jobs. The sergeants run the show here and we learn a lot from them."

Advanced camp also gives cadets a chance to see more of the Army up close and personal. Members of Fort Bragg units, for example, take cadets on tours of their areas. Cadets interested in certain military fields, such as military police, finance or armor, will visit those types of units. There is also a day when soldiers set up displays of 15 military specialties. When cadets return for their senior year of school, they will have to decide which specialty they would like to enter.

ROTC cadets make up about 70 percent of new Army officers each year. In colleges and universities across the country, some 71,000 students are enrolled in ROTC programs. About 25 percent are women. Also, many are Army National Guard, U.S. Army Reserve and prior service soldiers.

The people who manage ROTC, which is a part of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, hope to see the program grow even more. In September 1980, Congress authorized an increase in ROTC scholarships from 6,500 to 12,000. It's hoped that the ROTC program can produce 10,500 new officers a year by the mid-1980s.

ROTC is only one of the ways the Army gets officers. The ROTC program is the largest producer of officers and its importance grows as more and more cadets sign up. As long as enrollments grow, the Army will keep giving ROTC cadets six-week doses of the real Army. □

**Active duty soldiers play a major role in the success of ROTC summer camps where college students get a taste of the real Army.**

# A TENNIS PRIMER

Story and photos by Steve Abbott

CHAPTER I. Once upon a time, there was a boy named Bjorn Borg who was born to bat balls over nets with boisterous abandon.

Who is Bjorn Borg? He's a young Swede generally considered to be the finest male tennis player in the world today. His counterpart in women's tennis is Chris Evert-Lloyd.

Borg and Evert-Lloyd have something in common with about 20 million Americans — they play tennis.

Tennis is enjoying tremendous popularity. The rush of new players has threatened some old tennis traditions but most remain intact.

Chapter II. Now that you

know all you need to about the sport, would you like to try it? If you have coordination, a sense of balance, good timing, good eyesight and normal reflexes you can probably learn to play tennis. Here's what's involved.

Tennis requires some basic equipment and maybe a few lessons to get started. You can go hog wild and spend your life savings outfitting yourself with designer everything, you can take the bargain basement plunge and pick up a racket at a flea market for a quarter, or you can take the more reasonable route, which is somewhere between these extremes.

No matter what your level of ability, you'll need a racket, a can of

balls, tennis shoes and tennis clothes.

First the racket. Rackets range in price from under \$10 to more than \$200. Your first decision will probably be whether to buy a wooden racket or a metal one.

According to experts quoted by Curtis Casewit in his book, "America's Tennis Book," most pros say either wood or metal is okay for beginners. In most cases, metal rackets are more expensive than wood. Be sure to feel the strings. They should be tight.

Two things you should insure are correct in a racket you select — weight and grip. Select a grip that feels right and is comfortable. Hold several rackets and shadow stroke with them before making a choice. Don't select a racket that is too light or too heavy — either extreme can cause problems on the court.

Excellent beginners' rackets are available in the \$25 to \$50 range. Really cheap rackets have a short court life and will have to be replaced sooner.

Now that you've selected a racket, you need something to hit — in this case tennis balls. Tennis balls are usually sold three at a time in vacuum-sealed cans.

When you open the can, do the bounce and squeeze test to determine if the balls are any good. (You also use this test later to determine when a ball's playing days are over).

Drop a ball from about neck level. It should bounce, but no higher than your waist. Squeeze the ball. It should resist the squeeze. If it doesn't, it's dead.

To keep your feet from losing their bounce, you need to buy some good tennis shoes. Bargain brands are available for less than



Some of the information in this article was excerpted from *America's Tennis Book* by Curtis W. Casewit. © 1975 Curtis W. Casewit (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975) Reprinted with the permission of Charles Scribner's Sons.



\$10. Famous namebrands can cost up to \$50. A good quality, rugged shoe is usually available in the \$15 to \$30 range.

A tennis shoe should have a sole tread that will grip the court and give you traction for those fast starts, sudden stops and quick changes in direction. Don't buy shoes that have slick bottoms or come up to the ankle — neither are made for tennis.

By the way, tennis shoes should always be white.

Chapter III. Now we'll turn to clothes. Proper dress is very important in tennis. If you want to at least look like a tennis player, you'll have to dress for the part.

Normal dress for a man is tennis shorts and a shirt. Keep the shirt on no matter how hot it gets. Bare chests are not welcome on tennis courts.

For a woman, a tennis dress or shorts and a shirt are appropriate. Headbands, hats and sun visors may be worn by both men and women.

Tennis clothes range in price from the very reasonable to outrageously expensive. Men and women can find good quality, attractive outfits for \$25 to \$50.

Unless you want to identify yourself as a rank beginner with no knowledge of tennis etiquette, do not appear on a tennis court (public or private) in cut-off shorts, t-shirts, halter tops, bathing suits, hotpants, blue jeans or similar attire.

Another consideration in tennis clothes is color. White has traditionally been *the* color in tennis. However, as the professional tennis circuits have blossomed and more new people take up the game, some color has crept onto the courts.

The very exclusive, traditionally-minded clubs still require whites on their courts. But most resorts and clubs today aren't quite so loyal to white.

Light pastel colors are now considered appropriate in most places. Pink, light blue, yellow and shades of green are some of the colors popping up on the nation's tennis courts.



•Above, the serve, one of the hardest strokes to learn. (Use of the tongue is optional). •  
Page 30: The basic equipment needed to play tennis.

Chapter IV. Now you look like a tennis player and you have all the equipment to get started. But more decisions lie ahead. For example, where do you play tennis? On tennis courts mostly.

When the popularity blitz hit tennis, enterprising business people began building tennis courts all over the landscape. In fact, individual, behind-the-house tennis courts have replaced the swimming pool as the ultimate status symbol in many neighborhoods.

If you don't have a court in your backyard, then you'll have to look elsewhere for a place to play. Soldiers don't have to look far. Most military installations have courts now. Usually they're free.

Most cities and towns have public courts available. They're free in the small cities and towns. In larger cities, a small fee is charged for court time. It's usually about \$5 per hour.

Most public courts also set limits on playing time. It's usually one hour for singles and one and a half hours for doubles. The time limits are necessary because there are simply more people wanting to play than there are courts to play on.

Here's some good advice. Don't try to hog a court. If there's a

time limit and people are waiting, get off when your time is up. Remember, you may be the one waiting next time.

Another good place to look for courts is college campuses. Public use of such courts varies. If it's a state-run school, chances are good that the public may use the courts. That may not be the case with private schools. Check with the college sports office to find out the rules.

Next stop is the racket clubs. Racket clubs usually offer tennis, racquetball and squash. They've sprouted like wheat in Kansas since the tennis boom hit.

There's a club to fit just about every budget and every taste. There are no-frills clubs, some-frills clubs and all-frills clubs. You will be frilled to death by what some of these clubs offer. Of course you'll pay for your frills.

Fancy locker rooms, saunas, restaurants, cocktail lounges, sports shops, indoor and outdoor courts and much, much more are available in many racket clubs.

Clubs normally charge a membership fee based on what they offer. The more you want, the more you pay for. There's also a per-hour fee for court use.



**This fashionably dressed player is sharpening her strokes and positioning on a practice wall. The wall is also great for testing reflexes.**

A typical club in the Washington, D.C., area charges about \$300 for a one year individual membership. Court use fees at the club range from \$5 an hour to \$10 an hour based on the time of day. Busier periods cost more. You have to reserve court time in advance.

Chapter V. Now that you have all the equipment and you know where you can play, it's time for the next crucial question. Should you take lessons?

According to experts cited in "America's Tennis Book," at least a few lessons are recommended if you're serious about wanting to learn the game. Self-taught tennis players are rare. Usually you end up learning more of the bad things than the good.

Another argument for lessons is the fact that lessons help you learn the proper stroking techniques. That can reduce the risk of injury such as a tennis elbow, which is an inflammation or tearing of tissue.

Lessons are available from a number of sources including private clubs, organizations such as the YMCA or YWCA, colleges, city or county recreation departments and summer camps.

You can take group lessons or private lessons. Group lessons run by a county recreation department, for example, cost about \$25 for eight lessons of 45 minutes to

one hour each. Private lessons with a tennis pro at a private club could cost \$25 or more for a single one hour lesson.

For beginners, group lessons are adequate. It usually takes six to 10 lessons to learn the tennis basics.

In addition to lessons, you have to practice. It does no good to take a lesson and then never set foot on a court again until the next lesson.

The best way to practice is against someone else. The next best thing is a practice wall — you've probably noticed such walls at tennis courts in your area.

Practice walls are usually green, about 10 to 12 feet high and they have a horizontal white line drawn on them about four feet off the ground. The line approximates the top of the net.

**The youngster's stroke looks good but he hasn't been coached on what the well-dressed player wears today.**



Another place to practice is in front of a mirror at home. Two pieces of advice — when practicing indoors don't hit balls and make sure you have room to swing. Tennis rackets can be destructive little devils in close quarters.

While tennis rackets may be destructive, the game itself usually isn't. The physical dangers of tennis are minimal. Serious injuries are rare. Most common are elbow inflammation, shoulder pains and pulled leg muscles. Most injuries can be avoided by getting yourself properly prepared for the court.

To get in shape for tennis, the experts recommend jogging (that's best), jumping rope or bicycling. The idea is to increase your stamina and running ability.

Chapter VI. Now you're dressed, equipped and in shape. You're ready. Well almost ready. As mentioned earlier, tennis is very traditional. If you want to make friends and influence people on the tennis court, there are some rules of etiquette you should be aware of.

First, dress properly. Even Bjorn Borg would be chastised for wearing cut-off jeans or shedding his shirt on the court.

Second, know the rules of the game, particularly how to score.

Third, don't be loud on the tennis court. Tennis is supposed to be dignified and basically quiet. Loud talking, smashing balls against the fence, swearing, playing music, jumping over the net, throwing your racket and similar actions will make you many enemies on the tennis court.

Finally, enter and leave the courts quietly. Watch for people who are serving or who are in the middle of a rally. Wait until they're finished before you move to your court.

Let's review for a minute. If you read carefully, you'll notice that you can buy your basic equipment, dress yourself properly and take lessons for about \$100. That's pretty reasonable considering the cost of most sports today. You may never be able to beat the antics of a boy named Bjorn, but you'll have a good time trying. □



# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott



"They do make scales like they used to. Unfortunately, they don't make people like they used to."

## Calorie Cutting Capers

A recent report by the Southern California Medical Association points out that proper weight control and physical fitness cannot be attained by dieting alone. Many people who are engaged in sedentary occupations do not realize that calories can be burned by engaging in strenuous exercises that do not require physical exertion. The following is a list of calorie-burning activities and the number of calories per hour they consume.

Beating around the bush	75
Jumping to conclusions	100
Climbing the walls	150
Swallowing your pride	50
Passing the buck	25
Throwing your weight around	50-300
(Depending upon your weight)	
Dragging your heels	100
Pushing your luck	250
Making mountains out of molehills	500
Hitting the nail on the head	50
Wading through paperwork	300
Bending over backwards	75
Jumping on the bandwagon	200
Balancing the books	23
Running around in circles	350
Eating crow	225
Tooting your own horn	25
Climbing the ladder of success	750
Pulling out the stoppers	75
Adding fuel to the fire	150
Wrapping it up at day's end	12

(From the U.S. Foreign Service Medical Bulletin)

## The Makings Of A Nation

- Here are eight of the 13 original colonies: Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, North Carolina. Name the other five: \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Continental Congress was composed of delegates from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which were the first and last states to join the Union. First: \_\_\_\_\_. Last: \_\_\_\_\_.
- On July 4, 1776, the \_\_\_\_\_ was adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.
- The words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal . . ." are in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Bill of Rights was composed of \_\_\_\_\_ original amendments.
- How many amendments are there to the Constitution now? \_\_\_\_\_
- Who was the individual who prepared the first draft of the Declaration of Independence? \_\_\_\_\_.

(For answers see page 55)



"If it's not too much trouble, Tex . . . do you suppose you might dress a little closer to regulation?"

# ANOTHER FRIDAY NIGHT DUTY

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn  
Illustration by SFC Earl Young



“HEY, Johnson! Have you checked the bulletin board today?”

"No. Why?"

"You've got CQ Friday night."

"No way, man! I just had it two weeks ago! That's the night of Smith's ETS party, too! What a bummer! I'm gonna see what I can do about this."

While heading for the orderly room you mumble to yourself, "There's gotta be a mistake. I had it on my girlfriend's birthday. I had it on Thanksgiving. Why me?"

Unfortunately, the first sergeant says it's your turn. To prove it, he shows you a funny-looking chart with numbers all over it. You can't quite figure it out but one thing is for sure — he's not going to argue about it.

You wonder why your name always seems to turn up on the roster when you have big plans. It never fails. You can go for weeks with nothing special to do, but as

soon as you have plans, BAM! Your name's on the roster.

Accepting fate for what it is, you kick your wall locker a few times, grumble at your roommate and tell Smith you won't be at his party.

By Friday night, you've settled down and are ready to do your duty. You've collected all the letters you need to answer. You've gathered all the magazines you've been meaning to read. You've stocked up on small change for the candy and soda machines in the dayroom. With shoe polish and brass polish in hand, you're ready for duty.

When you first started pulling CQ you really didn't know what you were getting into. You felt kind of important, being in charge of the barracks and all. But you learned quickly how slowly a night on duty passes. So now you come prepared.

No matter what kind of unit you're assigned to, CO is pretty

much the same. You sit in a barracks doorway at a desk or field table for hours at a time suffering chilling drafts in the winter and stifling heat in the summer.

There are certain things you're supposed to do while on duty. You're supposed to read the unit SOP, for example. The first few times you pulled duty, you actually tried to read it all the way through. You ignored the laughter of the unit's old-timers when they saw you reading it. By the time you got to page 37, you understood why they were laughing.

You're supposed to have an assistant CQ. This is usually a junior ranking troop. Unfortunately, they come in a variety of forms. They can be bright, alert, eager soldiers who help out all night long. They can also be troops who show up unshaven in fatigues they washed in a bathtub, and looking like they haven't slept in three days. This type of assistant is generally good for running errands. Getting him or her



to come back, however, is a bit of a chore.

Tonight, you're in luck. Your assistant showed up almost on time. He was only ten minutes late. He settles in with a comic book and the night begins.

The phone rings. Answering it is another of your duties.

"140th Engineer Brigade, Specialist Johnson speaking, SIR!"

"Is Charlie there?" a woman asks.

"Charlie who, Ma'am?" you politely ask.

"I don't know his last name."

"Do you know what room he's in?"

"He didn't tell me that."

"Well, Ma'am, I don't know anyone named Charlie. Are you sure he's in this unit?"

"He gave me this number."

"I'm sorry, I can't help you."

"Oh, all right."

Ten minutes later she's on the line again. You patiently explain again that you can't help her find the mysterious Charlie. You've even gone through the unit personnel roster in the CQ book. Unfortunately, it hasn't been updated. But at least you tried.

The third time she calls, you ask everyone you can find if they know Charlie. No one does. By now, you know that this woman met Charlie last weekend at Joe's Grill. She's told you what he looks like and what a nice guy he is. Again, you tell her you're sorry, but you can't help her find Charlie.

The fourth time the phone rings, you grab it and scream, "Look lady! I DON'T KNOW CHARLIE!"

Your company commander calmly asks, "Charlie WHO, Specialist Johnson?"

Tripping over your tongue, you try to explain but he interrupts with a lecture on proper military courtesy on the telephone. Then, he tells you Charlie is the new soldier who came in last weekend.

With a sigh of relief,

you hang up the phone and glance at the clock. Only an hour has gone by.

For the next few hours, you try writing letters, but you don't really have anything to say. You watch people go in and out of the barracks. Smith and his friends are "real sorry" you can't make it to the party. You start feeling guilty about not finding Charlie. The woman never did call back.

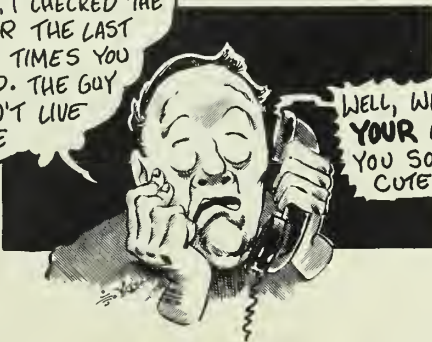
You're supposed to make a security check of the arms room every hour. Every so often, you prod your assistant awake. (He seems to read a page or so in his comic book and then nod off.) You wander through the dayroom only to discover both the candy and soft drink machines are empty. You sign off on the checklist on the arms room door and head back to your duty station.

You're starting to get bored, but by now, it's after midnight and the troops are starting to come back to the barracks. Some stop to tell you tales of their evening's adventures, others stop to tell you they have duty the next day and need to be awakened at 4 a.m. You tell them, "Buy an alarm clock!" But, you know you'll wake them up. It's part of your job.

By 2 a.m., all's quiet. You take off your boots and polish them to kill some time. It only takes 15 minutes. You're bored. You're starting to get really tired. Your eyelids start drooping so you get up and walk around.

Sitting back down, you see it's only 2:20. All night long you've been dreaming the possibility that your unit might be called on alert. Right now, you wouldn't mind the work it would mean. At least you'd have some company. Your assistant hasn't said two words all night.

LADY, I CHECKED THE ROSTER THE LAST FOUR TIMES YOU CALLED. THE GUY DOESN'T LIVE HERE



At 3 a.m. you feel like you're the only person awake on earth. You know the hands on the clock are stuck. It's been 3 a.m. for at least an hour. Check the arms room. Grab a new magazine from the dayroom. Pace. It's 3:15. Your eyeballs are feeling scratchy. You know you should wake up your assistant so you can get some sleep but you don't trust him to stay awake. The staff duty officer might come by.

At 3:30, you've memorized the chain of command that's posted in the hallway. You know what they all look like down to the mole on the brigade commander's cheek. You've read the unit SOP. You've looked at all the historical pictures hanging in the hall. You've even read the fine print on the bottom of each picture.

At 4 a.m., it's cold. You've tried shutting the stupid door a hundred times. You're pacing the hallways, slapping your arms to stay warm. It's so, so quiet. All of a sudden you remember you've got to wake somebody up. All right! It's something to do!

Banging on the door, you listen for signs of life. Finally, you hear movement inside the room. You hear a whispered "Thanks, man."

Outside you hear a bird chirp. Morning's on its way! Back at your station, you suddenly feel wide awake. Your duty's almost over. A few more hours and you'll be able to take a shower and get some sleep.

Half an hour later, you realize a few more hours is a long, long time. You hope the person replacing you shows up on time. Once again, you start drifting into sleep . . . Can't let it happen. You're up and pacing.

At 6:45, the new CQ comes in. You're off!

Later, as your head finally hits the pillow, you think of the poor guy just starting duty. You may have missed Smith's ETS party, but at least you didn't get stuck with Saturday duty . . . this time. □

# THE DIARY OF COMBAT CLIFF AND THE NGs

Edited by Maj. C.H. Bernath  
Photos by Combat Cliff

**From the tattered pages of a water-soaked notebook emerges the story of an unusual group of people on a most unusual mission. It's a story that might have been lost entirely were it not for the meticulous details recorded by an unknown participant who will be known to posterity only as Combat Cliff, a mysterious traveller who joined the group and suddenly dropped from sight.**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Not long ago, **SOLDIERS** received a very unusual package in the mail. Since we receive mail from all over the world, the return address of "Torpomoen, Norway," did not arouse anyone's curiosity. But the contents of the package did.

Inside was a still damp, very tattered notebook and a stack of photographs. The ink on many of the pages had run and parts of the writing were smeared. But enough remained to make it clear that the notebook was some sort of a diary.

The diary covered a period from Feb. 18, 1981 through Mar. 4, 1981. It tells of a National Guard exchange program between elements of the 47th Division, Minnesota Army National Guard and the Norwegian Home Guard. **SOLDIERS** checked with many members of the 47th Div. who made the trip and learned that this was the seventh such exchange. The group consisted of 85 men and women in units from Minnesota, Illinois, California, Indiana, New Mexico and Iowa. Most of these units are affiliated with the 47th Div. in their mobilization missions. All the people were volunteers and most had to compete with other members of their units for selection. A similar sized group of Norwegians

came to the U.S. for winter training at Camp Ripley, Minn.

The 47th's mission is to train for cold weather warfare. They went to Norway to learn basic survival techniques in mountain terrain under extremely cold circumstances, and to receive ski training.

The writer of the diary calls himself *Combat Cliff*, or *C.C.* There is no one by that name listed on any of the flight manifests or unit rosters, but many of the guards people do remember a strange-looking person who often showed up wearing a strange array of American web gear and fatigues. Where he came from and why he was there remains a mystery.

But the notes tell of an unusual training mission and an unusual group of people. Whoever sent **SOLDIERS** the notes must have felt the story should be told.

The notes begin with a detailed account of the flight to Norway from Minnesota on a C-130. Once we have finished interpreting that portion of the notes we will publish them. This account begins with the unit's arrival in Norway.

**Feb. 20. 5:30 a.m.** We're finally over Norway. Contorted bodies begin to move. Signs of life on the

plane. Plastic bags being passed around to put trash and uneaten box lunches in.

Is that Norway down there? It's all white. Did we somehow get turned around and end up back in Iceland? Are they really going to leave us here for two weeks?

**5:50 a.m.** We're finally on the ground. I wonder what time it is here. It's been 18 hours since we left Minnesota and nearly 24 hours since we've had any real sleep. Looks like a welcoming committee outside.

**6:30 p.m.** We're on Norwegian time now, about six hours ahead of Minnesota time. When we arrived, it was about lunch time, although all our stomachs said it was time for breakfast. After a short welcome by Norwegian officials, we were taken to a dining hall, which didn't look very different from a typical dining hall in the active's army. (Ed. Note: C.C. refers to U.S. active duty soldiers as "actives" and to National Guard soldiers as "NGs.") With plates in hand, we made our way through the serving line: cold cuts, variety of canned fish, vegetable jello salad. All this on a stomach that had just been raped by three box lunches.

We then went on a five hour bus ride to Torpomoen, which



means Camp Torpo. Torpo is a small town in the southern part of the country. Interesting ride. Wind-ing, icy roads navigated without re-gard for life or limb at 50-60 mph. Door handles have permanent grooves in them. It's really a thrill to pass someone on a curve on a hill. That's probably why the driver does it at every curve on every hill.

Arrived at Torpo about a half hour ago. It was dark but our duffle bags were neatly arranged on the ground and easy to find. Norwegian instructors were standing by to show us to our barracks. They speak extremely good English and are very organized and efficient. I'm ready to hit the sack.

**Feb. 21. 6 a.m.** Sleep was not in the cards for last night. Dinner and welcome-to-Torpomoen festivities were. Dinner — small hamburger patties in gravy, boiled potatoes, vegetable and dessert — was superb. First time my stomach's been happy in two days.

At the welcome aboard party, we were introduced to the Norwegian staff and to the national drink — aquavit. Aquavit is a liquor made from potatoes and spices. It has a slightly oily taste and a very quick warming ability as it goes down . . . a perfect drink for a cold

weather country.

We were served Linie Aqua-vit which comes from Trondheim, Norway, the home of many of the instructors. This type of aquavit is aged in oak barrels which have been used to store port wine. The aging takes place on a ship which travels from Norway to Australia and back. For some unknown reason, crossing the equator is an important part of the aging process.

According to custom, aqua-vit is served on special occasions and only among friends. Last night, we all became very good friends.

**7 a.m.** Another breakfast. Cold cuts, fish, bread, butter and jam. My stomach has declared war on me and cold cuts this morning. Coffee, bread and jam are all that it will accept. So be it.

**Noon.** After an introductory brief-ing by the camp commander, Lt. Col. Tarald Langset, we drew the equipment we'll need for the week's training. A lot of talk from the NGs about how impressive the Norwe-gians are: helpful, confident, they speak terrific English and they know what's going on.

No problems with issuing the equipment . . . it was almost a pleasure. We went in to the supply office in groups of 10 and stood be-

hind 10 piles of equipment and clothing. Capt. Jon A. Jakobsen talked us through the procedure. He held up each item, explained its use and checked it off on his list as we put it in the ruck sacks. "What if the clothes don't fit?" "Get with your buddies and trade around. It will take less time than it would if everyone comes back to make ex-changes." He was right. It only took a few minutes to find someone with arms seven inches shorter than mine.

**5 p.m.** We drew our skis today. For the first time, it hit me that I am go-ing to have to ski. I'm going to have to take these two long slats of wood, these leather straps and these curved pieces of spring and make them my main mode of transportation for a week.

This didn't seem to bother the NGs a bit. Why? Because most of them had skied before. They knew how to put the skis on, how to fit them and how to wax them. And they talk like they even know how to make them go in the snow.

Their eagerness to hit the trails offset my fears. They are ready to try anything. I can do no less.

Skiing is not easy. It's not natural to walk, or even move with seven-foot boards strapped to your feet. I tried to move but I couldn't find forward gear.

But my problem helped me learn something important about the NGs. They're trained to help out in emergencies and they take that job seriously. It only took a few minutes for them to come to my aid . . . a formidable rescue operation.

Maj. Brad Burgraff, the unit commander, was first on the scene. "Don't pick 'em up and lay 'em down," he said. "Move your feet in the bindings almost like you're walking, but don't lift your feet." Magic! I began to move forward.

From then on, whenever I fell, an NG was there to help me up. They had taken me in, a com-plete stranger, and they were look-ing out for me.

**Feb. 22. 8 a.m.** Although, I've spent many years watching the ac-tives, until this trip, I've only heard

**NGs learn how to fit and maintain their skis from Norwegian Home Guard instructors. The U.S. guardspeople wear Norwegian ski boots, leggings and other uniform items.**





**Norwegian instructor, Lt. Alstad, helps NGs with assembly and disassembly of the AG-3 rifle.**

about NGs. As soldiers, I can see no differences between the two groups. But the NGs are extremely interesting because they all lead two lives, one civilian and one military. I would expect some conflict, some confusion between these roles. But I've found none. When in uniform, they're soldiers. When not in uniform, they're civilians.

Last night I talked with Pvt. 2 Cheryl Zurn, 204th Medical Bn., Minn. She's one of 10 women on the trip. Cheryl is a 22-year-old biology major at the University of Minnesota. As an NG, she's a bio-medical equipment repair person.

"Joining the guard was one of the best things I've done," she told me. "I like the challenges, like keeping track of all the medical equipment and performing preventive maintenance. I also like the challenge of meeting different people under different circumstances. Sometimes, you have to deal with people you don't like, but being in the guard teaches me how to deal with it. Of course, I also like the \$1,500 bonus I got from my unit for joining."

I also talked with SSgt. Donald Dowd, a Minnesota NG with Co. A, 1/135. He's been a

butcher for 25 years. He was also a marine for three years and has been in the guard for eight years.

"I enjoy the guard," he said. "I'd never have been able to make this trip or meet a lot of these people otherwise. Also, if you can communicate with some of the young people who come in, it helps you communicate with your family more." Dowd has four kids, ages 14 to 21.

**Feb. 23. Noon.** Classes all morning. The training has begun and, if the rest of the training is like this morning's, we're going to get a lot out of it.

The first class was on how to dress for cold weather. It was presented by Lts. Nettet and Wiig — the Norwegian Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis. Nettet began with basic facts about keeping warm and types of clothing and how to wear them. I've seen few rivals among the active Army instructors. We thought the class was over until Wiig appeared on stage wearing an outfit that violated every teaching point Nettet had just made.

Wiig then stripped to his undershorts on the stage (an act of extreme courage to expose those legs in public) and began to dress cor-

rectly. There were few dry eyes from the laughter.

Next a class on cold weather hygiene by Lts. Viken and Alstad — equally uproariously funny, clever, well-done and last-but-not-least informative.

**5 p.m.** Back in my room for a few minutes. What an afternoon! Took a bus ride up to Syningen, a training area in one of the nearby mountains. A tip of my hat to bus drivers in this area. There's no carnival ride in the States that can thrill like the trip up the mountain road to Syningen.

It's like going up a roller coaster. Hairpin curves? Plenty. Add to those, the icy, narrow roads, two-way traffic including earth-moving equipment, sports cars and downhill skiers — none of which you can see around the curves — and speeds between 20 and 50 mph, and you have the stuff of which queezy stomachs are made.

It snowed most of the afternoon, but we hardly noticed it. We were learning to cross country ski. Can the skiing be as hard as learning the new vocabulary: snow plough, side step, herringbone, kick step, double poling, diagonal walk? Sounds like the latest in Norwegian disco.

I did learn one useful term, though. "Controlled fall." That's what you say anytime you bite the dust . . . or snow, in this case. NGs call falling "crash and burn."

I stopped skiing a few times to watch the NGs. Some NGs thought I was resting. Clever of me to fool them like that. They've become quite a group. A few days ago, these were civilians — game warden, teacher, horse shoer (believe it or not), museum director, student, doctor, brick mason, nurse, marina owner, and many others. And most were strangers. But what I see now is as cohesive a unit as I've ever seen. I see real friendships forming. I see the directives of the chain of command, only a few days old itself, being carried out almost cheerfully. No belly-aching, moaning or groaning. Not even much cussing. There is something special about this group.





**Training for the NGs included many aspects of cold weather survival, such as (clockwise from above) • map reading and orienteering over land with few terrain features; • skiing with enough equipment to insure survival; • overnight encampments which**

**include setting up squad tents or even how to spend a night in a snow cave; • and ski-jouring, which is similar to water skiing, except an entire squad can take advantage of the ride. Cold weather can be overcome and even fun.**



**The snow-filled landscape is beautiful and treacherous. Above, skiing is fun, but it's also part of basic survival. Right, the finish line of the ski shooting competition which combines sport with military skills. Far right, NGs learn about emergency transportation as Norwegians show how to turn an injured person's skis into a sled which can transport him to safety.**







**Feb. 24. 7:30 a.m.** Today we have two classes. Then we're off to the field for who knows what. We had a "Farewell to the Comforts of Home/Bon Voyage/Uppayounose-witharubberhose Party" last night to kick off our preparations for the field.

The party was a necessary part of the field preparation. According to the instructors, snow snakes and snow bears are big threats in this area and the only way to insure your safety is to drink aquavit before going to the field.

We also packed our ruck sacks for the trip. That sucker must weigh 40 pounds. My web gear weighs another 30. Are they going to make us carry all that stuff on the ski march?

**10 a.m.** Back on the bus to Syningen. This morning's classes were on snow caves and combat rations. I'm sure they must have been joking about the snow caves. Great kidders, these Norwegians. They talked about digging holes in snow drifts — big holes (two meters high, nine meters deep, a few meters wide). Everybody knows there are no snow drifts THAT big. And even if there were, no one in his or her right mind would sleep inside of one.

It's snowing. In a few minutes, we'll begin our ski march to wherever we're going to spend the night. Probably a nice warm cabin with a fireplace.

**1 p.m.** Lunch break on ski march. I should mention where lunch comes from in the field. It comes from the breakfast table. After you finish your breakfast of cold cuts, fish, bread, etc., you make your lunch from the same fixings, wrap the delicacies in waxed paper and put them in your sack. No fear of spoilage in this climate.

We do have to carry all that stuff we packed. Skiing is an entirely different experience with all that weight on your back. Just standing up was a challenge.

Many of us continue to practice our controlled falls. Unfortunately, when wearing a ruck sack, getting up again is a problem. I now have a lot more sympathy for a turtle on its back. Turtles should travel

with NGs. Every time my skis lost the ground, two NGs miraculously appeared to pick me up and brush the snow off. The aid came with a good-natured laugh and a word of encouragement.

We did some more work on going up and down hills. This is not a flat country. And, although most of the NGs are good skiers, sudden dips, trees and curves challenge even the best skiers. Lots of crashing and burning on the downhill. But they keep coming up laughing and climbing back up for another try.

**11 p.m.** They weren't kidding about sleeping in snow caves. And there ARE drifts big enough to house our group of almost 100 people, including the instructors. I'm writing now from the inside of a cave.

We began digging at about 2 p.m. and worked constantly until after nine. It was cold and grueling work. Cold, tired, hungry and physically exhausted. Still no complaining from the NGs. Just the opposite — laughing, joking, helping each other out. What makes these people tick?

Each cave holds six to eight people, so we were broken down into groups of six and eight and each group dug a cave. It was totally a participatory effort . . . no diggee, no sleepee in cavee! So we dug, and dug, and dug. Hour after hour. Tunnelling deep into the side of the drift. The sun had long since set by the time we crawled into the caves for the night.

A snow cave is the ultimate testimonial to man's adaptability to nature. It's an engineering marvel. It's a monument to creativity and ingenuity. And, after you've dug one, you don't give a damn about whether you live or die.

The inside of a cave has three basic areas: a six to ten foot long aisle which is about three feet wide. A tall person can stand comfortably in the aisle without stooping. At the end of the aisle, opposite the entrance (which is sealed except for a small crawl space once everyone is inside), is a shelf dug into the wall. The shelf resembles a niche in a church and serves as the cooking area. On both sides of the aisle, a lit-

tle higher than waist level, are the "bedrooms." The bedrooms are large shelves cut parallel to the direction of the snow drift. All ceiling areas are arched, both for strength and so, if the ceiling drips, the water rolls along the arches and down the sides, as opposed to straight down on the people below. One or two candles provide light and some warmth. The inside temperature gets as high as zero degrees centigrade.

The first task before settling in for the night was to cook a hot meal. More Norwegian ingenuity: three meals in one box about the size of a small first aid kit. Truth is, the box contains one hot meal and two high-protein, high-energy, low-taste snacks. Also included are: a tin casserole dish with cooking stand, a can of sterno, matches and an "eating utensil" — which turned out to be a wooden ice cream spoon. Our wise instructors all brought silverware from the dining hall.

The hot meal was canned corned beef (affectionately called "dead man") heated in water with soup mix. It was warm and filling. It didn't matter what it tasted like.

A quick trip outside to look for snow snakes and then it was time to get ready for bed.

Getting organized in a snow cave presents some unique challenges. The quarters are very tight. More room would require more digging, and no one was going to dig another snow flake more than necessary. And you can't just lay down and go to sleep. You have to change into dry, warm clothes or you could freeze.

The warmest, driest, coziest sleepwear is called "Anna" ("Andy" if you're a woman). Anna and Andy are rough, wool long underwear you snuggle up with in your sleeping bag.

But Anna isn't all you snuggle up with in there.

The Norwegian sleeping bag was jointly designed by Harry Houdini, the Marquis DeSade, the Joker and Louis DePalma. It's at least three inches too short for most humans (regardless of their size), form-fitting in snugness, and has in-



### **Digging snow caves was back-breaking work. But tired, cold and hungry, NG spirits remained high.**

ner and outer buttons and snaps which require seven-foot long arms that bend backwards at the elbows.

Into this cocoon, if you want dry clothes and boots in the morning, must go all of your wet clothes and your boots. You are free to occupy any space that's left.

Once buttoned and snapped inside, with wet boots under the flip side of the knees, field jacket at my feet, shirt, pants, underwear, sweater, long underwear, socks and hat strategically about my body, Anna and I could no longer move. There was no choice but to look up at the ceiling and wait for sleep to attack. The attack was immediate.

**Feb. 25. 10 a.m.** Waking up at 6 a.m. in a snow cave (which by the way, is no place for claustrophobics) is as comfortable as waking up in a tent in the dead of winter after some idiot let the stove go out. Eventually, you face the fact that you'll have to get out of the sack, part with Anna, and put on yesterday's clothes, which did dry out overnight. Everyone survived the night and emerged triumphantly from cold storage on schedule.

**9 p.m.** Today's compass course

gave me another chance to try to train my skis to obey. They're slow learners.

After a lunch consisting of the remainder of our combat meal — kakeblokk and kakeblokk med kakao (dog biscuit and chocolate dog biscuit) — we learned about emergency transportation.

Two things are apparent in all our dealings with the Norwegians. First, they're eager to be friendly and they have great senses of humor. Second, they are extremely practical. Their clothing, equipment and everything about them is functional.

The emergency transportation is only one example. Using a few pieces of rope, some hollow metal tubing and some ski poles, an injured person's skis can be turned into a litter in a matter of minutes. All this equipment can be carried by one person. Each squad carries one emergency transportation kit. The litter-sled can be pushed or pulled by one or more persons depending on the terrain and the number of people available. All possibilities are covered.

**Feb. 26. 12:30 p.m.** We began our



10-kilometer ski march about three-and-a-half hours ago. For the first time since we arrived in Norway, the sky is bright blue. Not a cloud in sight. The snow is pristine white and gently rolling as far as the eye can see.

If there's a "God's Country" this is it. It looks like what heaven must look like, except instead of clouds to walk on, there's snow. The mountains, white and ragged, erupting from the snow and piercing the sky, look like a picture of reality . . . not reality itself. And the temperature is not earthly. On earth, when the snow is 10 or more feet deep, it's cold. Here, the temperature is heavenly.

**3 p.m.** We've completed today's leg of the ski march. When we arrived at our campsite, the Norwegians had already set up all the tents. As pleasurable as the march was, our weary bodies were most thankful. For most of us, the rest of the afternoon should be fairly relaxing.

**Feb. 27. 8:30 a.m.** Well, it was kind of relaxing. The tent stove was in the middle of the tent, so the whole tent was comfortably warm throughout the night. Each tent maintained fireguards all night to keep the stove burning (and to prevent the rest of us from burning with it). But even in the Home Guard, someone always seems to let the fire go out just before it's time to crawl out of the sleeping bag. Is there some unwritten military rule that it's got to be freezing when you get out of the sack?

We're about to leave for our second and last leg of the ski march . . . about eight kilometers back to Syningen, where buses will be waiting to take us back to Torpomoen. It's snowing — almost a blizzard.

**4 p.m.** We're back at Torpomoen. Our training is just about over now. Only a class or two left. The wind and snow made the march today pretty hard, but the NGs stuck together and made the trip in excellent time.

As things wind down, there's a heavy feeling in my gut. I'm not sure why. We've come a long way together and it's about to end. The

spell is about to be broken and the magic will be gone forever. We're about to be strangers once more.

*(Ed. Note. At this point, the notes are again badly smeared and we're still working on them. C.C. apparently spent the next few days at the home of Sverre and Randi Sognen, who live in Gol, Norway. He was obviously deeply moved by the experience, as were the NGs, who all spent the weekend in the homes of Norwegian families. The notes also shed some light on life in Norway. We may be able to publish them in a later issue.)*

**Mar. 2. 3:30 p.m.** We've just completed the last training event — the ski shooting competition. This consisted of a two-mile ski run and shooting the AG-3 rifle.

All that's left now is the turning in of equipment, a farewell dinner and the departure to Oslo, the capital of Norway, for a few days of touring.

**Mar. 3. 9:30 a.m.** The NGs are boarding the buses to Oslo. It's time for me to slip away and begin a new mission. We all sense that the special feelings of "group" are about to end. There's a deafening silence as they board the buses.

But they leave here in tri-

umph. By all measures, the trip was a resounding success.

Militarily, 85 individuals had become one cohesive unit. Morale was high. Injuries were few and minor. And they earned respect and admiration from their hosts for the way they accomplished their training mission.

On a personal level, close friendships were forged on both sides of the ocean. Whatever the future brings, it can never be changed that these people came together, enjoyed each other, and influenced each other in a positive way.

But perhaps the most important effect of the trip was mentioned in the farewell speeches. The exchange program helped make the world a little smaller for those who took part. There was an exchange of cultures. Misperceptions, fears, ignorance of people who live far away were all shattered. And strong bonds between people are a large step toward strong bonds between nations.

Perhaps my travels will one day bring me back to these NGs. They've been good soldiers and good friends. I hope. . .

*(Ed. Note. C.C.'s diary abruptly ends here. It is a fitting end.)* □

## **Equally as important as the training were the friendships forged between U.S. and Norwegian soldiers.**



# Warriors in the Wind **AIRBORNE!**

Story and photos by MSgt. Matt Glasgow

IT'S an odd song, one that seems to drift out of the early morning mists of Fort Benning, Ga.

Sung with 400 voices — to the beat of double-timing combat boots — it's the sound of soldiers becoming paratroopers.

*"C-130 goin' down the strip.  
Airborne daddy gonna take a li'l trip.*

*Jump up, hook up, shuffle to the door.*

*Jump right out and count to four."*

In three weeks, most of the soldiers singing this song will make five jumps from 1,500 feet. But first they have to get into top condition, learn to use the gear their lives will depend on, and find ways to overcome natural fears.

*"If my chute don't open wide,  
I've got another one by my side.  
If that one don't open, too.  
Look out ground, I'm comin' through."*



Airborne training includes learning basics on the ground and practice jumps from a 250-foot tower, top, before doing the real thing.



Each day begins with a run led by instructors — rock-hard airborne sergeants wearing jump boots that look like black mirrors.

The airborne training begins with Ground Week, where the first day's 2.4 mile run leaves Mann Field littered by dropouts.

*"Singin' one, two, three, four.*

*Gonna run, gonna run,*

*Gonna run some mooore."*

Although they were all volunteers who had passed physical exams and rugged PT tests just to get here, about one in six doesn't last two days on Mann Field.

"The ones who stick it out through ground training desperately want to be paratroopers. Those who don't make it identify themselves within the first 48 hours," says Sgt. Maj. Joseph Cross, a 28-year airborne soldier who is the enlisted head of the Airborne Department. "The dropouts readily admit, 'I caught the wrong bus; I'm in the wrong place.'"

"Nine out of ten who get through ground training will finish airborne training. Each of them will make this country one helluva fine soldier," Cross says.

When the run ends, the sweating, winded group gathers in a loose formation near their shirts and helmets as they clap and chant, "ALL THE WAY, AIRBORNE, ALL THE WAY. ALL THE WAY AIRBORNE, ALL THE WAY. . ."

The spirited ruckus stops abruptly when the orders are given to don shirts, helmets, and web belts — then fall-in at attention. Dressing is done to the yells of black-hatted instructors.

"COME ON . . . LET'S GO, AIRBORNE . . . TOO SLOW, AIRBORNE, GET DOWN . . . MOVE IT, GO! . . . HIT IT, AIRBORNE." Push-ups are awarded generously to anyone who doesn't move fast enough. Some will win more than 200 push-ups before the day is out and everyone will double-time everywhere they go.

It's not harassment. The painful toughening process strengthens muscles that will save legs and lives when these soldiers fall from the sky. More important, they're learning how to think, move, and work in an intense environment where orders are loud, minutes are precious, and mistakes are not tolerated.

Morning PT ends with a 10-minute break. The whole class lines up to go through cold, outdoor showers with their clothes on. "It's a way to cool off," a student says. "Besides, after all that running, it feels good." When the break's over, 400 soaked students line up for the real training. In addition to the active duty soldiers, any class may contain National Guard and Reserve soldiers, West Point cadets and ROTC cadets.

One of the first lessons in ground week is the parachute landing fall, a nearly graceful tumbling maneuver that saves paratroopers from broken legs and spines. It's practiced hundreds of times on the ground, from a Lateral Drift Apparatus (LDA). The LDA con-

sists of a trolley and cable about three feet off the ground. The student hooks up to the cable and is dragged to imitate a parachute landing.

Then come lessons and practice on the correct way to get out of an airplane door.

During ground week, mistakes are caught and recorded by an unforgiving instructor. Students are told what they did wrong, are given push-ups, and are ordered to go back and try again. And again. And again.

The treatment seems harsh until you compare it with what will happen if students make the same mistakes in the sky.

"Our instructors are tough because they know it's necessary," Cross says. "But student abuse is absolutely not tolerated. Abuse is totally unnecessary because our troops want to be trained hard. They want to be challenged. We get the best soldiers in the Army, and they all volunteer to come here."

Today, the class must master the real terror of ground week — jumping from mock airplane doors at the top of a 34-foot tower. Instead of parachutes, students will jump in harnesses that are linked to a steel cable. The cable angles 200 feet from the tower to the ground to carry students to a safe landing. Jumpers are double and triple checked for safety before they reach the door. Even then, the three-story leap is frightening.

"Some of these kids get up in this tower and they're so scared they can't sound off with their names; they don't know their numbers; they don't know anything. They're scared out of their wits," says MSgt. Robert Dunlap, a senior instructor.

Most of them jump anyway. After several have made it smoothly, one soldier freezes in the door. As the instructor roars, "GO! GO! JUMP," the student clamps his hands on the door frame and stares down at the tiny people on the ground.

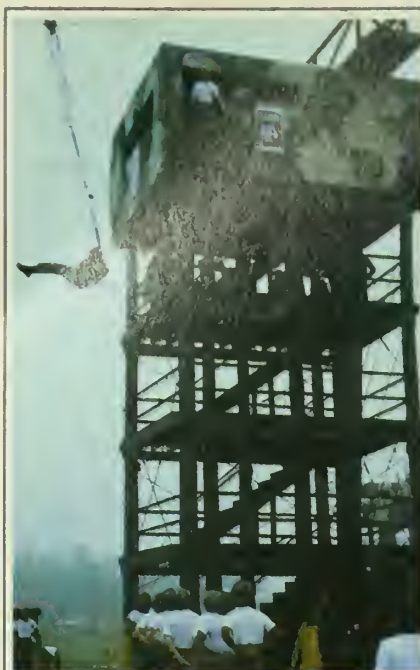
Finally, he makes a rough exit — and plunges straight down toward the ground.

When the straps jerk tight, his body snaps back up in the air. For a second he looks like a puppet on a string.

Then he skims above the ground and slides down the cable. Seconds later, he's chewed out by a black hat who tells him what mistakes he made. The soldier's next jump is better, but it's not perfect. "Go back and do it again," the sergeant yells.

Another student, 2d Lt. Dan Tweed, says, "I've always been sort of scared of heights. But the 34-foot tower didn't bother me because they do a good job of making you think about what you're doing. Hooking up, making sure you're right, that you're safe, and then jumping before you have time to think. I try not to think about the height, I just do it."

Why? "I like the excitement," he says. "I have all my life. Besides, the discipline is good for you. It makes you a better person."



•Top left, students practice on the 34-foot tower. •Left, cold, outdoor showers await students after morning PT. •Above, the jumper's view from the 34-foot tower. •Top right, a drop from the 250-foot tower simulates the real thing. •Above right, gathering up the chute after a ride from the big tower.

## AIRBORNE!

Tower week. It's more PT, learning how to steer your chute, and how to recover your chute in a high wind. But the biggest challenge is parachuting from the top of a 250-foot tower that looms above Fort Benning.

Once you're in the parachute harness, the chute is hooked to a cable and you dangle in mid-air while being hoisted 250 feet, straight up.

Six feet from the top, you disconnect your safety strap and wait. Then the cable raises you the rest of the way and releases you.

Your chute is already open, so there's nothing to do — except watch the horizon, listen to the bullhorns

on the ground, try to keep from panicking, make sure your body is in the right position, and prepare to do a good parachute landing fall, while you steer your chute to an open area. You have about seven seconds to do it all before you hit the ground.

"You just do what they tell you to, and remember what they taught you," says Pvt. 2 Robert Leffor. "You don't look at the ground because you can't judge it. Watch the ground coming at you and you're gonna crash."

"If you look out at the horizon, you can see yourself levelling. Then, all of a sudden, the balls of your feet make contact with the ground. You go into a



parachute landing fall, and you're okay," he says.

In another 10 days, most of the students will be entering Army ranger training, or going to assignments at the 82d Airborne Division. Leffor says he chose the latter for two reasons.

"My dad was in the 82d, and then there is the story I once read about the 82d," Leffor says. "It was in Europe, during World War II. A tank crew was looking for a place to conceal their tank before an upcoming attack. They saw an airborne soldier in a foxhole and asked him if he knew of a good place. He told them, 'You can pull that track right up behind me. We're the 82d Airborne and this is as far as the bastards are going to get!' "

Airborne danger and daring have made its men famous, but there's no recklessness on the training field. Every facet of training is done with safety in mind.

"Most people don't notice the intensity of the safety measures that are taken. But you'll find that very few of our soldiers get killed jumping out of airplanes. That's because safety is stressed so much," says SFC Alex Boykin, an instructor.

Safety measures and repeated exercises save lives, but they also add to the training time. "A lot of people don't understand why it takes three weeks to train airborne soldiers when a local free fall team can train in six hours," Cross says.

"It's because that local free fall team didn't train anybody to do anything but leave the airplane and get on the ground," he says.

"There are a lot of fine free-fallers, and it's a fine sport. But they're not brothers to the U.S. Army paratrooper. Being airborne is a state of mind. A paratrooper is a guy who is prepared to give his life for his country," Cross says.

## *Jump Week*

Some 300 grim faces, tight with tension or fear, line up in McCarthy Hall. The ground training, the tower week, and the punishing runs are all behind them. From now on, there will be no sawdust, no safety lines, nothing but a quarter-mile of air beneath them.

Their chutes are on, checked, and double checked. The last instructions have been given. Now there is only waiting.

Finally, the word comes to move out to the planes and load up. It's not too late to back out, but no one does. They've come too far.

Soon, airplanes full of silent soldiers taxi down the runway and lift off. Minutes later, the jumpmaster calls out, "STAND UP!"

Four rows of soon-to-be paratroopers get out of their seats and face the two doors at the rear of the plane.

"HOOK UP!"

Each soldier snaps a yellow strap to an overhead cable. When they jump, it's supposed to pull part of the

parachute out. The wind will do the rest, they've been told.

The plane straightens out at 1,250 feet over Fryer Drop Zone. A green light comes on near each door.

"STAND IN THE DOOR!"

One-by-one, the soldiers reach the door and disappear into the 120 mph winds outside.

"The wind hits you and you feel like a raggedy doll. You start wondering if your main chute will open in time. You think it never will," says Pvt. 2 Mike Swayze.

From the ground, they look like toy soldiers tied to bits of flapping silk. Then the streams of parachutes begin to mushroom, one-by-one. The sky becomes dotted with white, billowing parachutes.

Caught by a light breeze, the new paratroopers look for a place to steer their chutes toward.

"It's fantastic, the feeling. But you have to keep your mind on what you're doing. I got caught up in sight-seeing and hit the ground like a ton of bricks. I'll know better next time," Swayze says.

With thuds and grunts, soldiers land all over the drop zone — then hurry to wrestle their chutes into bags. Meanwhile, a bullhorn is blaring, "GET OFF MY DROP ZONE! LET'S GO JUMPERS!! DOUBLE TIME! YOU'VE GOT FOUR MORE JUMPS TO MAKE THIS WEEK!"

There will be two more jumps from 1,250 feet, one of them at night. Two more jumps from 1,500 feet will follow. Then, at last, comes the airborne badge of distinction — silver wings.

For most it means a special pride — and the chance to earn an extra \$55 a month in jump pay, if they're assigned to a unit where parachuting is routine duty. And it means a chance to be part of the airborne tradition.

Airborne units like the 82d, 101st, and 509th earned their fame in battles in North Africa, Italy, France, and the Philippines. Attacking 25 miles behind enemy lines, reinforcing beachheads, and spearheading invasions were just some of the actions that became routine airborne operations during World War II.

There have been few combat jumps in the last 30 years. There was one each in Korea and Vietnam. So why does the Army still train and pay soldiers to jump if they're used so seldom?

"An airborne division," Cross says, "gives the Army a long-range strategic capability that it can use on short notice. This capability is important. It can be used in a show of force or serve as a deterrent. If we have a crisis anywhere in the world, I have no doubt that the airborne will be there.

"As long as there is a United States Army, there will be airborne soldiers. They're going to be in the battle until the last shot is fired. That paratrooper is fully prepared to give his life for his country because that's what he believes in," Cross says. "That's what being airborne is all about." □

# What's new

## Modernization

- The first AH-1S attack helicopter produced specifically for the Army National Guard was accepted by the Army and turned over to the National Guard in mid-April at a ceremony at the Bell Helicopter main plant in Fort Worth, Texas. Five members of Congress and six general officers were among the many people at the presentation. Col. Donald Williamson, Cobra project manager for the Army Troop Support and Readiness Command, says that the AH-1S represents a significant step in force modernization of the Total Army. The aircraft pictured here was assigned to the 163rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, State of Utah. Under the same Army contract, Bell is making 11 more Cobras for the Army National Guard. The AH-1S is equipped with TOW missiles and the latest in fire control and tracking equipment.



## Reserve Budget

- The U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) is asking for \$1.6 billion for Fiscal Year (FY) 1982 to man, equip and train the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and USAR troop units. Additional 1981 funds are being asked for chemical defensive equipment, equipment for the rapid and early deployment units, and improved training.

## Reserve Retirement

- Army Reserve enlisted members who have completed 20 years of active federal service are now eligible to retire with the same benefits as Regular Army enlisted soldiers. Active federal service is accumulated through a combination of long tours, active duty for training and annual training. Previously, Reservists had to wait until age 60 to collect their retirement pay.

- The Training Extension Course (TEC) distribution center at Fort Eustis, Va., needs to know if your unit has had a change of address or designation, has added or deleted major items of equipment or MOSSs, or has had a change in mission. If so, call or write: Commander, U.S. Army Training Support Center, ATTN: ATIC-AET-TP, Fort Eustis, Va. 23604; autovon 927-2141 or 3728, commercial (804) 878-2141 or 3728.

- High school students who are 17 can enlist in the Army Reserve and start drawing pay at once. Training sessions are 16 hours a month and earn the new Reservist almost \$70 a month. During the first summer of enlistment, the Reservist goes to basic training and draws full Army pay. The summer following graduation from high school, the Reservist goes to Advanced Individual Training.



- Not understanding health care policies could cost on-duty Army Reservists frustration and money. To insure proper care and pay entitlements, Reservists injured in the line of duty or who get sick during active or inactive duty training should tell their unit and seek care in a military facility as soon as possible. Also, it's important that a Statement of Medical Examination and Duty Status, DA Form 2173, be filled out by the unit commander and the attending doctor or hospital registrar. Once the form is completed, it's up to the commander to insure the injured or sick soldier is placed in the proper pay status and receives whatever allowances and care apply. For more information, Reservists should check AR 135-200.

## New Terms To Understand

- With increased contact among Regular Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers, some abbreviations are used freely but not understood. The following list should help all soldiers communicate with one another.

ADT--Active Duty for Training--full-time duty for training.

ARCOM--Army Reserve Command--a two-star headquarters which supervises the training and readiness of assigned and attached Reserve units.

ARMR--Army Readiness and Mobilization Region--an active Army activity which assists Reserve units in training and planning.

AT--Annual Training--a period of full-time training usually two weeks long.

IADT--Initial Active Duty Training--Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training for non-prior service people.

IDT--Inactive Duty Training--weekend training assemblies, attendance at non-active duty schools that are not full-time.

IRR--Individual Ready Reserve--Reservists who are not assigned to a Reserve unit but who are still eligible to be called to active duty.

MOBDES--Mobilization Designee--a soldier in the IRR who is preassigned to fill a position in an active unit during mobilization.

## New Shoulder Patch For IRR

- A new shoulder patch will be available later this year for members of the Individual Ready Reserve. The 2½-inch patch is scarlet, white and blue. Its shape symbolizes the tricorne hat of colonial times. The central element is a variation of The Adjutant General Center and the U.S. Army Reserve Components Administration Center insignia. The patch will be given to soldiers being transferred to the IRR. For those now on IRR rolls, the patch will be mailed in a packet later.



## Crime Prevention Tips

- Keep doors and windows locked whether at home or away. Unlawful entries occur more often without forcible entry.
- Time is a burglar's enemy. The longer it takes to enter someone's home, the better the protection for the homeowner.
- Cash is the number one target for burglars.
- Do not leave valuable items in the open. An intruder will usually take what is in plain sight.
- If you're away from your home, don't advertise it. Don't leave notes on the door, lights out, blinds or drapes closed. Suspend mail and newspaper deliveries.

- Army Regulation 190-14 addresses the carrying of firearms. For questions and waivers concerning this regulation, such as Army personnel carrying weapons on commercial aircraft under conditions not specifically authorized by the regulation, contact the Law Enforcement Division, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, by writing: HQDA (DAPE-HRE), Washington, D.C. 20310; or calling: autovon 225-1061, or AC 202 694-1061.

## Answers to the Lighter Side (Page 34)

THE MAKINGS OF A NATION: 1. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. 2. 13 original colonies 3. Delaware, 1787; Hawaii, 1959. Alaska was also admitted in 1959. It was admitted in January and Hawaii was admitted in August. 4. Declaration of Independence 5. Declaration of Independence 6, 10 7, 26. The original 10 and 16 passed since then. 8. Thomas Jefferson.

## Sunburn

- Too much sun can be dangerous. Of the many sun creams, lotions, liquids, butters, gels and aerosols available, you should decide whether you want a sun blocking or a sun tanning product. Sun blocking products contain larger amounts of sun screening ingredients than products which promote tanning. The best advice for avoiding sunburn is not to overdo your stay in the sunlight. Start your tan gradually and use the protection best suited to you. Don't try to get a quick tan. You're more likely to get a quick burn. In spite of everything, if you do get a sunburn, see a doctor if the burn is severe. Sunburn can make you very sick. If there are blisters, medical attention is needed to prevent infection. For moderately bad burns where the skin is red and slightly swollen, apply wet dressings dipped in a solution of baking soda and cornstarch—one tablespoon of each to two quarts of water. In emergencies, use cool milk or water. Also, take aspirin. In mild cases in which the skin turns red, apply a cool compress and take aspirin for the discomfort. (Adapted from an article, "Summer Sunshine," in the Health Services Command's newspaper, Mercury.)



## New Lightweight Mortar



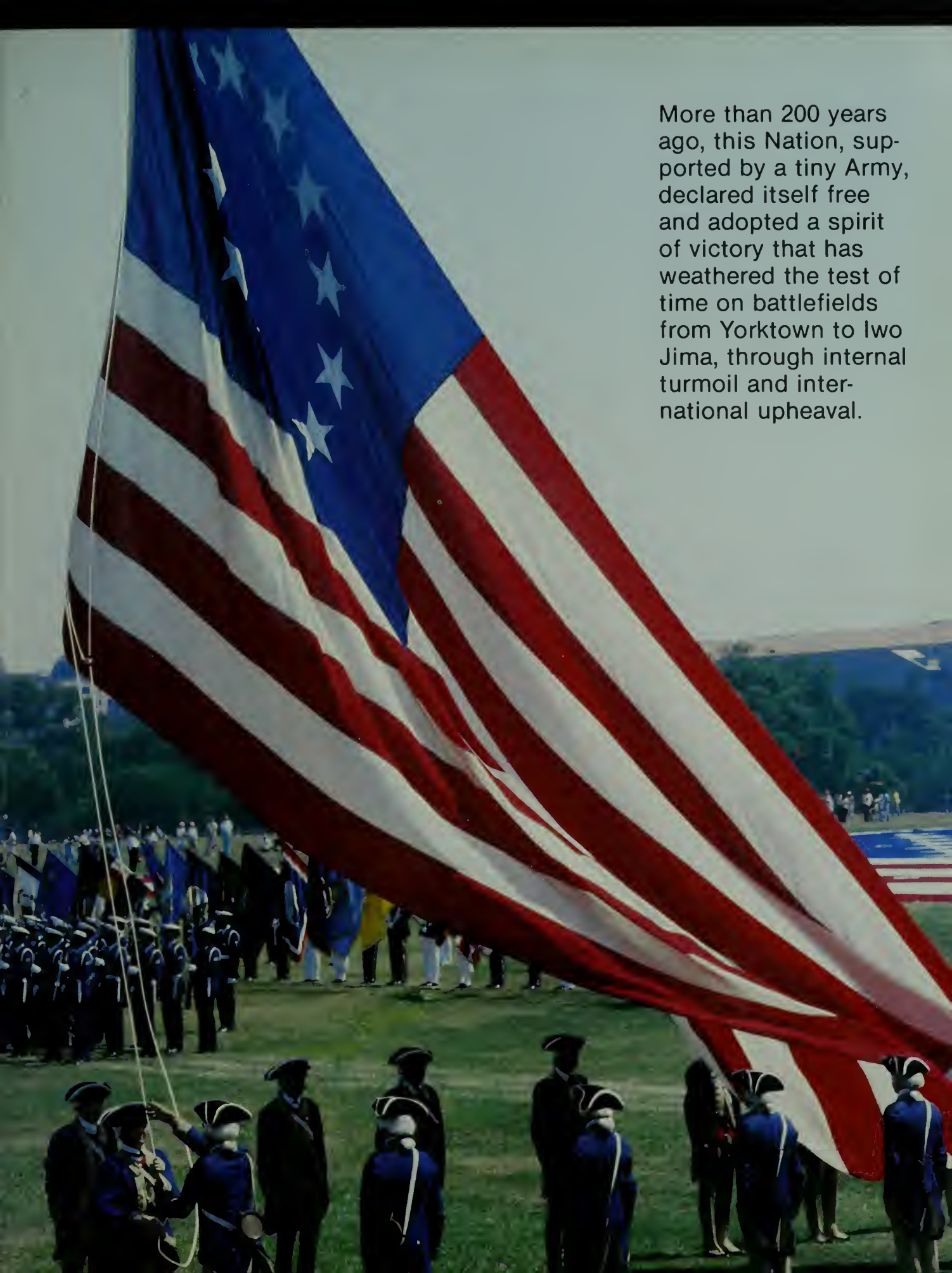
- A new 60mm, M224 Lightweight Company Mortar System, has arrived at two battalions in the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Wash. The 2d Ranger Battalion, 75th Infantry, and the 2d Battalion, 47th Infantry, have been trained in the use and maintenance of the system. The 47-pound mortar fires a high explosive cartridge with a fuze that can be set for proximity, near-surface, impact and delay bursts. Its range is 3,500 meters.

## DEERS Is Rolling

- The Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) will soon arrive at the midpoint for implementation in the continental United States (CONUS). DEERS is a new computerized system aimed at cutting down on fraud and abuse by keeping accurate information on people who are eligible to receive military medical benefits. Whenever a person seeks medical care at a military health facility, the person's eligibility will be checked immediately by a hookup to a DEERS central computer. DEERS is being implemented in phases in CONUS and overseas. Each service will automatically enter its service members and retirees into the program. However, sponsors must enroll their eligible family members when it begins in their area. Until the system is fully implemented, no one will be denied treatment at military health facilities solely because his or her name is not in the computer.



More than 200 years ago, this Nation, supported by a tiny Army, declared itself free and adopted a spirit of victory that has weathered the test of time on battlefields from Yorktown to Iwo Jima, through internal turmoil and international upheaval.



**People today are most interested in immediate gratification and in making unrealistic demands on their mate.**

**There's no Utopia. People can never expect to get everything they want out of marriage, their spouse or their life.**



# **DIVORCE DIVORCE**



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# SOLDIERS

AUGUST 1981

## SLICES OF LIFE

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A. 1981

THE ARMY AT YORKTOWN:  
SPIRIT OF  
VICTORY



# **THE DRUG SCENE YOU CAN GET HELP.. OR YOU CAN GET BUSTED**

Drug use, in and out of the military, is a reality. And, while there may be debates about whether drug use is harmful or not — whether it's dangerous or not — there is one fact that cannot be disputed. The use of certain drugs without proper prescription and the trafficking in those drugs are **ILLEGAL**. And for those caught breaking the law, there are stiff penalties.

For a look at what can happen, see page 28.





# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
AUGUST 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 8

Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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| 26   | <b>Focus</b>      | 53 | <b>The Lighter Side</b> |

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# What's new

## 120mm Abrams

- By 1984, armor soldiers may be firing a new, up-gunned version of the Army's main battle tank, the M1. The modified tank is called the M1E1 and is being tested at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. It sports a smooth-bore, 120mm main gun. Kenneth Ruff, a senior test director, says the new gun will be an improvement over the 105mm now in use. Greater accuracy and increased armor penetration are some advantages of the new gun.

Ruff says that four allied nations sent guns here for testing. The gun selected is German-made and adds about 3,000 pounds to the 60 ton M1. It was necessary to modify machine gun guards, ammunition racks, fire control systems and the tank's suspension. Officials say the new gun has potential for even more development in the coming years.



## New I Corps

- The Department of the Army has announced the formation of a new corps-level headquarters at Fort Lewis, Wash. The corps will be I (First) Corps and will command the 9th Infantry Division plus other U.S. Army Forces Command units at the post. I Corps will also supervise training and planning for other combat divisions. Formerly, I Corps was a U.S.-Korean headquarters in Korea.

## A Word to the Wise . . .

- Soldiers who have a government driver's license, SF 46, must make sure they take their Equipment Operator's Qualification Record, DA Form 348, with them when they are reassigned or join the Army Reserve or Army National Guard. Without a DA Form 348, a soldier's SF 46 is worthless, and he or she will have to be retested.

- The Hale Koa Hotel, in Honolulu, Hawaii, has recently undergone \$3.5 million in renovations. The Waikiki Beach resort offers dining, lounges, a game room, a swimming pool and water sports. It is open to active and retired members of all services, and their family members. Civilians may stay at the hotel if on official travel orders. Rates range from \$21 to \$29 for junior enlisted to \$36 to \$49 for retirees and senior officers. For information, call toll free: 800-367-6027.

- "Take stock in America" is the theme of the 1981 Savings Bond Drive. A 9 percent interest rate on the new eight year maturity period for series EE bonds makes investing in Savings Bonds a better deal than in the past. There is also the prospect for increase in interest rates. Consider buying a Savings Bond by a payroll deduction/allotment.



## Last of the Sawmills

- The 457th Engineer Detachment, an Army Reserve unit from Hurley, Wis., has a unique mission. It is the last of the Army's portable sawmill units. The 457th can produce up to 8,000 board feet of rough cut lumber per day, with 7,000 finished board feet under ideal conditions.

The lumber then can be used by units to build bridges and temporary buildings wherever needed during combat operations. At their home base, Fort McCoy, Wis., the detachment also cuts diseased elm trees and firewood as a community service.

The mill is set up on the flatbed of a semi-truck. The sawyer (saw operator) uses a log scaler to determine what size the log is to be cut. After a slab is cut, another operator, called the swamper, runs it down conveyor rollers to the edger operator who removes the bark. Boards are then counted and stacked to dry.



## Pollution Control

- Fort Riley, Kan., is serious about preventing pollution. One way they are preventing pollution is their method for collecting oil from Army vehicles and equipment. Grease racks at Fort Riley have been rigged with special oil receptacles connected to 1,000-gallon buried oil tanks. Vehicles can drive up on the racks and discharge oil without spillage. The photo (left) shows how it works. The oil is stored in the tanks until a contractor collects it. A contractor buys the used oil for refining and recycling.

## Two-year Degree Through SOCAD

- Soldiers can now earn a two-year associate degree through the Servicemember's Opportunity Colleges Associate Degree Program (SOCAD). SOCAD links major Army installations with colleges and universities offering military-oriented disciplines. Once soldiers enroll in a SOCAD college or university, it becomes their "home" school. Soldiers can then continue their associate degree program at other colleges as they are reassigned. The credits earned at other colleges may then be transferred back to the home school. Only 25 percent of the total degree credit requirements must be taken in residence at the home school. More information about SOCAD is available at your local education center.



# feedback

## SFQC QUERY

In your article on the Special Forces (Apr 81) you said most of the SF Qualification Course could be taken through correspondence course.

I would like to know where I can get the correspondence course required for this.

Sp4 David Trotter  
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

*Start with your local Education Office. It should have a complete list of all the correspondence courses offered by the Army, and there's plenty of them. The number of the sub-course you want, however, is 702.*

## ALCOHOLISM ASSESSED

Re: "Assault on Alcoholism" (May 81). The problem: alcoholics in the service. Current solution: unreliable treatment using specialized people and organizations. The real problem: access to and emphasis on alcohol as recreation.

Possible solutions: reduce accessibility to clubs; reduce consumption limits in clubs; stop 'Happy Hours;' eliminate Class VI stores or set limits on quantities (of alcohol) people can buy; take the blood-alcohol test in all emergency trauma cases and charge patients for care when they have an alcohol-related accident; do not give line of duty discharges to those disabled while intoxicated; and discharge chronic alcoholics giving them only treatment benefits.

Conclusion: commanders need to set an example. Penalties do act as deterrents when enforced. Pride and morality need to be restored! History

shows that armies have fallen due to these problems.

Sp5 John Spring  
Columbia, S.C.

## RINK RULES

Your article on roller skating (Jun 81) shows a young man doing a handstand. Unless the Roller Skating Rink Operators Association has drastically



"They say he's been that way ever since SOLDIERS Magazine took the pin-up off the back cover."

changed their suggested rules of conduct, that person would be told to leave the skating rink.

Sgt. Ivan Springer  
Arlington, Va.

## GETTING SOLDIERS

I was impressed with Sp5 Branley's article "Black, White & Red" (Jun 81).

I haven't been a reader of SOLDIERS very long, but with the inspiration I received from reading about my black ancestors in this article, SOLDIERS is well worth subscribing to.

Reginald Willis, ROTC cadet  
Cincinnati, Ohio

*Thank you, but you shouldn't have to subscribe to get SOLDIERS. All ROTC units are authorized to requisition it on DA Form 12-5 on the basis of one magazine for every six MS-III and MS-IV cadet and cadre member.*

## SVD VERSUS FPK

As an Image Interpreter and assistant OPFOR Armorer for the 517th MI Detachment here, it is my duty to inform you that the weapon you identified in "The Lighter Side" (Jun 81) as the Soviet Dragunov Sniper Rifle (SVD) is in fact the Rumanian FPK.

Among the obvious differences are: the SVD has horizontal apertures running parallel along the muzzle break but the FPK has them aligned radially; there is a detachable cheekpad on the SVD whereas the cheekpad on the FPK is permanently mounted; the FPK has a design with an 'X' on the magazine but the SVD has eight small rectangles on each side, and these magazines are not interchangeable; the gas tube on the SVD is much shorter than the one on the FPK; and, the trigger guard on the SVD is well behind the magazine but on the FPK it is flush behind the magazine well.

Pvt. 2 Jefferey L. Petersen  
Fort Knox, Ky.

*Your sharp eyes and knowledge*



Compiled by Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz

have left us standing with our rifle out. Course we don't know which one. In any case, you are right.

#### SOLDIERING and SCHOOLING

I've found out that finishing high school in the Army can be hard as well as a waste of government time and money.

I'm a First Term in the Field Artillery. I've been in Europe close to three years. During this time I've been attending high school completion classes at our Education Center.

I have one more class to complete, but my bottery commander has turned me down flat!

The reason I was given was that I argued with an NCO. But what about all the schooling and money that has gone to waste, as well as my feelings about this problem?

Sp4 Elmer Cook  
APO New York 09093

#### USAR WARRANTS WANTED

I've read many articles on Full-Time Monning, short and extended active duty tours and full-time support.

But, they're all aimed at NCO's and officers. What happened to warrant officers?

Some of us would jump out of a full-time position with the Guard and Reserve. Our store of knowledge is vast. Yet, no one seems to be asking us to join these types of programs.

CWO3 Gordon F. Eotley  
Carenco, Lo.

*None of us intend to slight warrant officers. Not only are they eligible for*

many of these programs, they are encouraged to join. For details, you should contact the Warrant Officer Branch at RCPAC; telephone (800) 325-4361 or Autovon 693-7763.



"If it's true what it says here —  
'that you are what you eat' —  
I'm a big blob of C-rations."

#### REAL EXAMPLES

Your story, "When You Break the Low" (Jun 81) was interesting, but why do you use examples that downgrade professional people? You used an example of an MP who was having drug parties off post with members of his platoon.

I am an MP and articles like this are good for people in other career fields to help them understand the difficult job an MP faces everyday. However, printing degrading facts in this article doesn't help MP's who are "straight."

It's hard enough for an MP to get any respect no matter what kind of

person he or she is.

I hope you will use a little more consideration in what you choose as examples to put in your articles.

Sp4 Russell W. Castro  
APO San Francisco 96218

#### SALUTING SLIGHTS

I found "Solute: Do I Have To?" (Jun 81) very biased toward the enlisted soldier.

After more than a decade as one of the enlisted minority in Army aviation, I have found that aviators have more tricks than enlisted troops do to avoid saluting.

Examples: switching helmet bog from left to right hand or saying 'It's not safe to solute on the flight line' just to avoid soluting.

I realize there are occasions when saluting is not safe or not appropriate, but I feel officers who avoid soluting are disrespectful toward enlisted people.

Other than the one-sided view, I found the article to be just what the doctor ordered.

SFC L.M. Phillip  
Fort Rucker, Ala.

**SOLDIERS** is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: This article cannot begin to address or fully explain all aspects of inflation. At the risk of oversimplification, this article merely attempts to define inflation, key on some of the ways it impacts on all of us and offer some simple ways to combat inflation.*

DO you eat food, wear clothes and live beneath a roof? Do you drive a car, watch television and keep some of your food in a refrigerator? If you spend money on any of these items or activities, you are a consumer. As a consumer, you probably know what it's like to have to stretch your budget when prices go up. What you're experiencing may be inflation.

Sometimes, it's normal for the price of something to go up. If the quality of a product is improved, buyers expect to pay a little more. During the last ten years, however, prices of everything from eggs to dresses to haircuts to new cars have skyrocketed. In 1971, motorists paid 37 cents for a gallon of regular gasoline that costs \$1.30 today. In the supermarket, shoppers are paying \$3.69 per pound for a roast that cost \$1.18 per pound ten years ago. These are signs of inflation.

Inflation even has a way of getting to non-moneyspenders. If you receive a paycheck, you can bury it, lock it away, send it home or put it in a bank — but your paycheck will not be safe from inflation. Your money's value erodes as inflation rises.

There is no easy way to explain inflation, but there are some facts worth noting.

Webster's Third International Dictionary defines inflation as, "an increase in the volume of money and credit relative to available goods resulting in a substantial and continuing rise in the general price level."

None of us, as consumers, will argue with the "... substantial and continuing rise in the general price level." The subject of all the dispute over inflation, however, is the first part of Webster's definition, "an increase in the volume of

# INFLATION

## WHAT GOES UP MAY NOT COME DOWN

Sp5 Bill Branley

Sp5 Linda Kozaryn



**Supermarket prices often tell the story of inflation. Prices have risen steadily over the last ten years. Military people can save a lot on groceries by using commissaries.**



money and credit relative to available goods . . . " The question that needs answering is: how did this situation occur in the first place?

The Advertising Council, a non-profit organization that helps the government inform the public on important issues, gives some of the most common causes of today's inflation in its booklet, "Dollars and Sense." Some of the causes mentioned are government spending, the high cost of energy and low productivity.

Dr. Philip Wiest, an economics professor at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va., also says that government spending, an increasing money supply and high oil prices have made inflation worse.

Ago Ambre, an economist with the U.S. Department of Commerce, says that sudden boosts in oil prices during the 1970s, coupled with low productivity, have added to inflation.

Understanding inflation means understanding two important forces that shape the U.S. economic system: supply and demand. The various segments of our society — government, business, labor and consumers — jointly determine the amount of goods and services — the supply — that are produced each year. These same segments also determine total spending, or, the amount of goods and services that are bought — demand.

"Prices start rising," Wiest says, "when people demand more of a supply than is being produced."

According to the normal rules of supply and demand, an item such as peanut butter may go up in price if there is a shortage of it. But if there is more peanut butter than people want to buy, the price may come down.

On a larger scale, if the country's Gross National Product (GNP) isn't growing as fast as peoples' desire to buy things, the prices of almost all goods and services may skyrocket. The GNP is the total value of all goods and services produced in the country in a year.

Dr. Wiest says, "Inflation is generally caused by too much money and spending combined with

too few goods being produced."

The most carefully-watched inflation indicator is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI gives the average prices of goods and services we buy. If the CPI is 150 for one month, and 151 the following month, then the average price of all goods and services has risen by 1 percent.

Economists determine the rate of inflation using the CPI. The inflation rate is a percentage figure that represents the annual increase in prices. According to government figures, inflation during the last 10 years averaged 6.5 percent per year.

Although the actual figures may vary from month to month, both government and private economists agree that the inflation we are suffering from now is double digit inflation, meaning 10 percent or higher. U.S. Department of Labor figures show that prices rose 11.3 percent in 1979 and 13.5 percent in 1980. During the first two months of 1981, prices rose at an estimated annual rate of 10.7 percent.

As the prices we pay for goods go up, the amount that one dollar can buy goes down. This trend hurts money savers as well as money spenders.

Based on CPI figures, a dollar today will buy what 34 cents would have bought in 1960. In that year, the CPI index was at 89.6. In March 1981, the CPI was 265.1. The value of the dollar is always measured in terms of a rise or fall in buying power.

The next question is: what comes first, high prices or the drop in the dollar's value, or both at the same time?

"I call that a chicken-and-egg argument," Ambre says. "It's almost impossible to say for sure."

This brings us back to the possible causes of today's high prices: government spending, consumer spending, growth in money supply, high oil prices and low productivity.

"Over the last 10-15 years," Wiest says, "the government has been spending more than it has been taking in. The government hires workers and buys things like office

supplies and weapons. When the government spends money, it puts income into the hands of people, which enables them to spend more, which increases demand."

Government spending is also a further drain on available supplies. U.S. Department of Treasury figures show that, for the years 1972-80, for example, government outlays grew from \$232 billion to \$579 billion. During the same period, government receipts rose to only \$520 billion, creating a deficit of \$59 billion.

According to the Advertising Council's information in "Dollars and Sense," the combined effect of increased government and consumer spending is to worsen the impact of inflation.

Wiest and Ambre both cite oil pricing policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) as a major inflation factor.

Ambre points out, "In 1970, we paid about \$3 billion for imported petroleum products. Last year, we paid \$82 billion."

A cost "shock" like that has a tendency to shake up the economic balance between supply and demand. For one thing, supplies can become scarce if the cost of operating a factory leaps too much. Ambre adds, "When we buy that oil, the money's going out of the country, instead of to American individuals or businesses. That's like a tax on our incomes."

Ambre also says that the Federal Reserve System, which controls the nation's money supply, will often increase the supply of money to accommodate a cost shock. When money is plentiful, it becomes easier for consumers and businesses to borrow money. As a result, spending increases and the economy is strained even further.

Once inflation sets in, economists agree that many people take actions that make it worse. In "Dollars and Sense," the Advertising Council writes, "When working people believe inflation will continue to drive prices up, they ask for bigger wage settlements. Businesses . . . expect wage demands to in-



crease, so they raise prices.”

Wages and prices then begin to chase each other in a maddening spiral. Businesses try to keep up with wages while workers try to keep up with prices.

Another problem is that our GNP has been increasing more slowly than in the past. According to the Advertising Council, which gets its information from various government agencies, our nation's productivity increased about 3 percent a year in the late 1960s. In the 1970s, however, we averaged about 1.6 percent a year.

Ambre says, “You can only have ‘real’ growth when you have more output for the same amount of input, through new technology or better machines. Increased production means either more money or cheaper products.”

When inflation is rising, however, businesses lack the confidence to invest in new plants or machinery. When a nation's economy is unstable and unpredictable, no one wants to risk millions of dollars in new ventures.

Inflation is nothing new. Nearly all of the world's economies have experienced it at one time or another. The paper money of some European nations became completely worthless after the world wars.

There is one unique aspect of today's inflation. That is the high price of necessities: food, heat, shelter and medical care. This is true, not only in the U.S., but in other countries as well.

“Inflation in the necessities is a relatively recent phenomenon,” Wiest says. “During the post-World War II period, through the early 1970s, prices of necessities actually declined compared to other goods. Studies, for example, show that people had to work a shorter portion of the year to buy a car in 1970 than they did in 1950.”

“Also,” Wiest says, “food and oil prices were declining steadily since the early part of the century. For a long time, it was becoming less costly to buy classic necessities.”

However, cost shocks and other problems in the 1970s caused prices of necessities to climb. Higher

Sp5 Bill Branley



**Although gasoline prices have begun to level off, filling the tank is still costly. Smaller, fuel efficient cars and less driving can save you dollars.**

Sp5 Bill Branley



**Priced any new houses lately? The cost of buying one has kept many young people from getting a foot anywhere near a door.**



oil prices drove up home heating costs. Several bad growing seasons, worldwide, pushed up food prices. Couple that with existing inflation, and many families, especially those on fixed incomes, could barely afford the basic necessities. Fixed incomes are those that don't automatically rise with the rate of inflation.

Sometimes, improved technology can bring down the costs of products, as is the case with clothing and electronics. Many synthetic materials now used to make clothing are less costly than natural materials. Also, huge gains in electronic technology have enabled more people to afford such things as calculators, stereos, CB radios and color TVs.

Technology, however, has done very little to lower the cost of housing.

"I think the high cost of housing is the result of two things," Wiest says. "One fundamental cause is that the house-buying population has increased dramatically over the last decade or so. All of those World War II baby boom people are getting into the house-buying age. The increased demand has pushed up prices.

"Also," Wiest continues, "housing has come to be more than just a shelter. A house is a hedge against inflation. Because of that, more people want to buy a home, or a bigger house, or a second house to rent to others. This hedging behavior has increased the demand for houses."

A house is a hedge, or safeguard, against inflation because it goes up in value as time passes. It usually goes up faster than the rate of inflation.

Figures show that each \$10,000 invested in a house in 1969 was worth about \$23,000 in 1979. Of course, those are inflated dollars, but after adjusting for inflation, the homeowner still came out ahead.

Today, real assets such as houses, land, gold, silver, art, jewels and antiques are the things that tend to keep up with inflation.

"Paper assets," according to Wiest, "such as stocks, bonds and

savings accounts, tend to fall in value compared to other assets. The return that was once possible with those investments has fallen because inflation rose faster than expected."

Let's say that a savings account pays 7 percent interest. If you deposit \$100 in July 1981, and keep it in the account, you will have \$107 in July 1982. But, if inflation remains at 10 percent during the year, that \$107 will buy what \$97 would have bought one year earlier. Your loss would be even greater if your money was not in a savings account at all.

With some types of savings accounts, such as money market certificates, the interest rate may be equal to or greater than the inflation rate. The saver then makes money or at least breaks even in terms of the buying power of his or her dollars. Money market certificates usually require a minimum investment of \$1,000.

"When workers save money," Wiest says, "those savings are made available to borrowers, mostly business firms which use those funds to increase their capacity to produce goods and services. Generally, the more saving that takes place, the more money firms will have to invest, and the greater will be their ability to produce."

Consumers, however, have been spending more and saving less of their income over the last five years. On an average, consumers saved about 8.6 percent of their earnings in 1975. In 1980, they saved from 4.5 to 4.7 percent. Businesses, then, are faced with greater demand while not having the necessary funds to borrow in order to meet the demand.

"If people expect prices to rise," Wiest says, "it is rational behavior for them to 'buy now before prices go up.' Those actions encourage inflation because they mean increased demand, more strain on supply and, ultimately, higher prices."

Economists and family budget planners point out that many families fall into the trap of buying things they don't need — just because the price may go up. This not

only aggravates inflation, but puts them in financial troubles if they can't really afford what they buy. Also, consumer goods such as TVs and stereos are not hedges against inflation, since they tend to fall in value once they're purchased.

Trouble occurs for many families when, in a rush to buy, they borrow money. When credit is cheap, people are able to borrow more to buy things they want or need. Many feel safe when they borrow because, as Wiest points out, borrowers benefit when inflation rises faster than expected.

"The interest rate that is decided on between borrowers and lenders is often based on expected inflation rates," Wiest says. "If the inflation rate is 10 percent, and people expect it to continue at 10 percent, they may decide on an interest rate of 12-13 percent for a loan."

However, should the inflation rate rise to 15 percent during the year, the borrowers would be paying back dollars that are worth much less than the ones they borrowed. In a sense, they are making money — on paper.

A common pitfall, according to consumer groups, is borrowing beyond your means, thinking that you can't lose if inflation keeps rising. You can lose if there are not enough dollars in your paycheck to pay back the loan, regardless of how low the dollar's value is.

Rising inflation and interest rates tend to help each other along.

"Three or four years ago, it was unheard of to pay 15 percent for a house loan," Wiest says. "But that was when inflation was at 6 or 7 percent. Now that inflation is over 10 percent (spring of this year), people are willing to pay those kinds of interest rates."

Ambre explains that changes in the interest rate often show up in the Consumer Price Index. The costs of many things can go up when interest rates rise rapidly.

One way to keep a lid on borrowing is to restrict the growth of the money supply. When money is tight, credit is often too expensive to attract borrowers. This situation, however, may lead to other prob-

# INFLATION

## EASING THE BURDEN



SSgt. Gary Kieffer

HERE are some money-saving tips recommended by the Consumer Federation of America and the Advertising Council:

- **Budget your income.** First, list all income you expect to receive, and then list all possible expenses. After reserving some for savings and unexpected bills, you will know what you can afford to spend on other items, such as entertainment. One way to approach this is to keep track of every nickel for a couple of months. After that period, look at your spending habits carefully to see if you are actually spending money on those things that are most important

to you. You can get help with your budget at the Army Community Service and other local family support agencies.

- **Shop with a list.** Studies show that consumers who shop with a list spend less at the grocery store than those who don't. Decide what you want to buy before leaving home. This discourages impulse buying and cuts back on money and food waste. Use coupons and watch for sales and specials, but buy only what you need.

- **Compare prices.** At the grocery store, take advantage of unit pricing, if available, to determine the best buys. Also,

it's usually cheaper and easier to compare prices by phone if you know exactly what you want. Use the Yellow Pages to call stores to find the lowest price. When you go to a dealer, especially a car lot, try to negotiate for a lower price. Hagglng is a consumer's right.

- **Buy used.** Some things like cars and appliances depreciate by as much as 50 percent during the first year you own them. When buying used, private sellers are usually cheaper than dealers, but they don't provide any guarantees. Garage and yard sales, flea markets, classified ads and bulletin boards are good places to look. You can often find good quality at much lower prices. Don't overlook your post thrift shop.

- **Use consumer guides.** The "Car Book," prepared by the National Highway Safety and Traffic Administration, is highly acclaimed as the most comprehensive guide to car buying ever put out by the government. It covers maintenance, economy, insurance, crash test results, recalls and other aspects of new and used cars. For a free copy, write: Car Book, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. Also, some magazines rate brands and tell you what to look for when shopping for major items.

- **Shop at Cooperatives.** Because they are non-profit, cooperatives can usually offer lower prices on food, housing or credit. Check the Yellow Pages for cooperatives in your area.

- **Don't let salespeople in the house.** It's easier to say no at the door than in your living room. If you do sign a contract in your home, you have three business days to cancel it if you change your mind.

- **Try non-brand-name items.** Most food stores offer generic food and drugs. Because they are not nationally advertised, they sell at lower prices. However, double check to make sure



you are getting a bargain.

- **Avoid credit cards.** They are attractive because they are so easy to use, but they can ruin a budget. Payments can become very large, very quickly. Credit cards also encourage impulse buying.

- **Weatherize your home.** A small investment can save lots later. Start by caulking and weather stripping doors and windows. This could save \$100-200 per year in heating costs. You may also want to consult an expert about installing storm windows and insulation. In some houses and in some parts of the country, however, the extra effort may not be worth it. Try to locate booklets on the subject from the Better Business Bureau or your local library.

- **Save gas.** Driving 15,000 miles in a car that gets 15 miles to the gallon will cost you more than \$1,300 in gas. You will save more than \$600 if you drive the same distance in a car that gets 30 miles to the gallon.

That tip, however, is only useful if you're planning to buy another car. With the car you now own, you can: inflate tires properly, drive slower, keep it tuned and eliminate unnecessary trips (the best way to save gas).

- **Complain when dissatisfied.** Consumers have to let businesses know when they aren't satisfied with a product. Tell the store manager or inform a consumer advocate organization.

- **Save wisely.** If you have a nest egg or you're trying to build one, seek savings accounts that provide the highest return on your money. If possible, keep pace with inflation.

Suggestions like these are simply wise consumerism, with or without inflation. They are especially important, however, when your income is losing ground to inflation. Remember, the money you save is your own.

lems. If credit becomes too expensive, spending will decrease and prices may at least stabilize. But, if spending falls off too much, firms may have to cut production. That can lead the country into a recession.

"Recession," says Wiest, "is defined as a six-month period during which the country's level of production falls. In other words, the Gross National Product falls for two successive quarters."

Economists don't always agree on which is worse: recession or inflation. Some feel that a recession is the only way to stop inflation. The government, on the other hand, sometimes puts more money into circulation to avoid a recession. One reason is that when firms cut production, they lay off workers. High unemployment is a side-effect of recession.

According to the Advertising Council, inflation hurts everyone. When prices go up, we either have to cut back on what we spend, dip into our savings or increase our income. Unfortunately, most people can't increase their incomes at will. To increase income for most people would mean seeking a better paying job or taking a part-time job. Many people elect to battle inflation by reducing their spending or using savings.

The Advertising Council says that curbing inflation will require an effort on everyone's part. Of course, the government can take many important steps, but everyone — consumers, workers and businesses — must help.

Consumers can help themselves and the economy by spending less money.

Economist Ambre says, "Consumers can avoid items rising fastest in price. They can buy different meats, cars or clothes. The only way to beat inflation without increasing your earnings is to make personal adjustments."

Many times, a change in lifestyle may be needed to cut down on things that aren't really necessary. But, it's possible to spend less money without a drastic change in lifestyle, just by making and stick-

ing to a tight budget.

The Consumer Federation of America, based in Washington, D.C., is one group that offers tips on how to spend less. One area stressed by the Consumer Federation is budgeting.

Michele Stewart, an intern with the CFA, says, "Budgeting is not penny-pinching. It's simply deciding what you really want to spend your money on."

Stewart says that many people think budgeting is being "cheap." Actually, budgeting is just a wise way to manage your money.

Have you ever looked at where your money is going? A Department of Labor study released in April estimates how four-member families with various incomes spent their money in 1980. One type of family is similar in income to an Army E5 with a non-working wife and two children, living in an area of 2,500 to 50,000 people.

According to the study, the sample family spent \$4,000 on food; \$2,400 on housing (rent, furniture, utilities, etc.); \$1,400 on transportation; \$900 for clothing and \$300 on personal care.

About \$1,000 was spent on recreation, education, tobacco, alcohol and other items. The rest went to taxes, Social Security and medical care, which is normally not a big expense for soldiers.

Large organizations, such as the U.S. Army, always budget money to make sure it gets spent in the right areas.

The Army, too, has to deal with rising inflation. If the inflation rate rises 1 percent, it means it will cost about \$470 million more to run the Army. One Army budget officer says, "When inflation rises, we have to start cutting items from the budget. Our choices are the same that any head of a household has to make."

Spending less money and spending it carefully are ways of waging your personal war against inflation. Your actions may have little effect on the nation's economy, but at least the economy will have less effect on you. □



# SKY WARRIORS

SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

THE HUNTERS STALK their prey, using the terrain for protection and concealment. They stay abreast of their quarry, gauging the distance, waiting for their chance.

As the column rounds a bend in the road, its flank is exposed to the hunters' fields of fire. Suddenly,

the Cobras strike, swiftly and deadly. The 20mm guns blaze away at the advancing armor, causing the tracks to button-up.

Volleys of 2.75-inch rockets streak from wing pods. The Cobras move about the battlefield spreading fire and confusion.

Above, OH-58 helicopters act as scouts, directing the Cobras to targets of opportunity. Their pilots keep a sharp eye out for anti-aircraft fire and incoming aircraft.

TOW missiles are unleashed from the Cobra's arsenal. As the turrets burst into flames, the Cobras





Sp5 Bert Goulait

duck behind the tree line.

A-10 Thunderbolts skim in over the treetops, barely 200 feet above the ground. The Thunderbolts' noses flash as the terror of their 30mm guns rains down on the scattering armor. The one-pound projectiles of the 30mm pepper the tanks' hulls like Swiss cheese.

Maverick missiles are launched against the tanks. With their sensors locked onto their targets, there's no escape.

As the A-10s pull off, the Cobras return. The rain of death stops only after the battlefield is aglow with the burning hulks of

enemy armor.

The enemy armor met defeat not in the classic battle of tank versus tank, but from the sky warriors, a Joint Air Attack Team (JAAT). A JAAT uses the Air Force's A-10 Thunderbolt and the Army's AH-1S Cobra helicopter in combination. Together, they kill tanks.

When working together as a JAAT, the best qualities of both aircraft are made even better. The A-10s rely on the Cobras to take out or suppress air defense weapons, identify other targets and cover approaches and breaks. The Cobras depend on the A-10s for added firepower and variety of ordnance.

The Army's OH-58 helicopter supports the work of the JAAT by scouting the battlefield, identifying targets and coordinating the attacking A-10s and Cobras.

Here is the way JAAT should work. The Cobras start the attack. They come in, mark the best targets and pin down the armor and air defense weapons. The A-10s then swoop in for the kill. Their main weapons, 30mm Gatling gun and Maverick missiles are designed for anti-armor attacks. As the A-10s break off from the attack, the Cobras return to finish the job.

"JAAT increases our effectiveness in anti-armor 100 percent," says Maj. Dave Erickson, an A-10 pilot with the 356th Tactical Fighter Squadron (TFS), Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C. "With the Cobras, we can lay more firepower into an area, with a variety of ordnance.

"It's easier for us to do our jobs when the Cobras are around. Since they're in there first, they've already marked the targets for us. We also have a better chance of survival because we can stand off (out of enemy range) more. Then we can blunt the armor, and the Cobras can move back in to finish them off," Erickson says.

"The A-10 is ideally suited for close-air support," says Lt. Col. Bruce Epperly, Operations Officer, 356th TFS. "It's the best thing that the Air Force has to support the Army's ground troops. The A-10 is the first aircraft designed specifically for the close-air-support role."

The gun on the A-10 is one of the keys to the aircraft's ability to support ground forces. It's a 30mm Gatling gun with seven rotating barrels. It fires one-pound anti-armor projectiles at nearly 4,000 feet per second. The 30mm round can destroy an APC at a distance of 6,000 feet, and stop a tank at 4,000 feet. At 2,000 feet, the gun can destroy a tank.

The A-10 is also equipped with Maverick missiles. This is a television-guided, anti-armor missile. It can kill any tank in the world today. Once the sensor is locked on to the tank and launched, the pilot can break off from the attack and the missile will stay on target.

The Thunderbolt can also be equipped with more conventional bombs. The payload of the aircraft is nearly eight tons, about twice the load of a World War II B-17.

"We can carry this type of ordnance, but we don't like to get in that close unless we have to," Erickson says. "Our main weapons are designed for stand-off use, where we can be the most effective."

The A-10 is designed to enter a battlefield, do its job, and bring the pilot home. The pilot sits in a bullet-proof titanium tub. All of the aircraft's controls are triple redundant. The turbo-fan engines are set apart from each other so that one will survive in the event that the other is destroyed in combat.

Although slow, compared to other modern jet fighter aircraft, the A-10 is extremely maneuverable. "We can fly closer to the ground and deliver our ordnance more accurately than any other aircraft," Epperly says. "Our maneuverability and slow speed allow us to stay in the area longer so we can locate and attack our targets."

"The key to the A-10's success is that it's simple to operate and fly," says Flight Lieutenant Michael Stephens, a Royal Air Force exchange officer serving with the 356th TFS. "There's no high technology involved. The pilot is concerned with his job, not the systems involved to keep him airborne.

"We're here to kill tanks, and that's what the A-10 was de-



Jorge Ramirez

**An AH-1S Cobra and an Air Force A-10 Thunderbolt operate as a Joint Air Attack Team during Operation Desert Fire.**

signed to do. She'll do one-hell-of-a-job for you if you keep her down in the weeds," Stephens says.

"The A-10 is most effective when it's working with the Cobras," he says. "Although the plane is agile and the pilot has a great field of view from the cockpit, we still need the Cobras to help locate and identify targets and air defenses. The AA guns are our first priority. Once we get rid of them our job is easier."

During a joint air attack, OH-58s are also used as scouts and attack team leaders.

The attack team leader supports the Cobras against tanks and

assumes final coordination of any incoming aircraft, such as the A-10. He coordinates the attack and assigns targets to the aircraft.

"Coordination is essential in a joint air attack," says Capt. Vince Gwiazdowski, a Cobra gun team leader with the 24th Aviation Battalion, Hunter Army Airfield, Ga. "We need to know where and when those A-10s are coming in. This way we can be down out of the way. It's effective air-space management, but it's important for our survival."

"The scouts monitor the battle and the participants," says Capt. Michael Rumpy, Attack Team

Leader, Co. A, Vipers, 24th Aviation Battalion. "Our plan of attack is basically this: the Cobras operate from treetops down; the A-10s from the treetops up. Our mission though, as an attack helicopter company, is to destroy armor."

The AH-1S Cobras used by the Vipers are equipped with TOW anti-armor missiles, a 20mm Gatling gun mounted in a nose turret and 2.75-inch rockets.

"The 2.75-inch rocket is basically an area weapon," says Gwiazdowski. "It can be used against light armor vehicles and infantry. The 20mm gun is also good against these targets."

"For our mission, destroying armor, the TOW is the most important weapon," says CWO Mike 'Spike' Boaz, Cobra pilot. "The rockets and 20mm gun are just not effective against any heavy armor. So we rely on the TOW and help from the A-10s."

"JAAT is a new concept and is not combat proven," Boaz says. "In training, we get to have face-to-face briefings. In a real combat situation, there won't be any face-to-face briefings before we go out. We'll all be operating from different bases," he says.

"We train as close to combat situations as possible," Flight Lieutenant Stephens says. "The joint exercises are the best for all of us. We get to work with the Army's ground troops and their pilots. It allows us to work out our tactics and procedures. We learn each others' capabilities and limitations and develop tactics to incorporate these."

"Although JAAT hasn't been combat tested, we know it's a good concept from the live fire exercises we've had," Rumpy says.

The anti-armor support given by JAAT could be the key in defeating the armor threat on today's battlefield. The coordinated attack concept provides mutual benefits of survivability and successful mission completion.

The goal for all of the participants is still the same. "We're dedicated to one thing," Maj. Erickson says, "and that's supporting the troops in the field." □





# PUTTING THE SUN TO WORK

## THE ARMY & SOLAR ENERGY

Story and Photos by Sp5 Bill Branley

THE sun as a source of energy? It's happening right now. Many scientists believe that the human race must eventually rely on the sun for most of its energy needs if it wants to survive.

The earth receives only a fraction of the sun's rays. But, according to the U.S. Department of Energy, the energy that reaches us from the sun is about 160 times more than we use from all other sources. Most of our other energy sources are fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and natural gas. Those fuels are found in the earth and will be gone

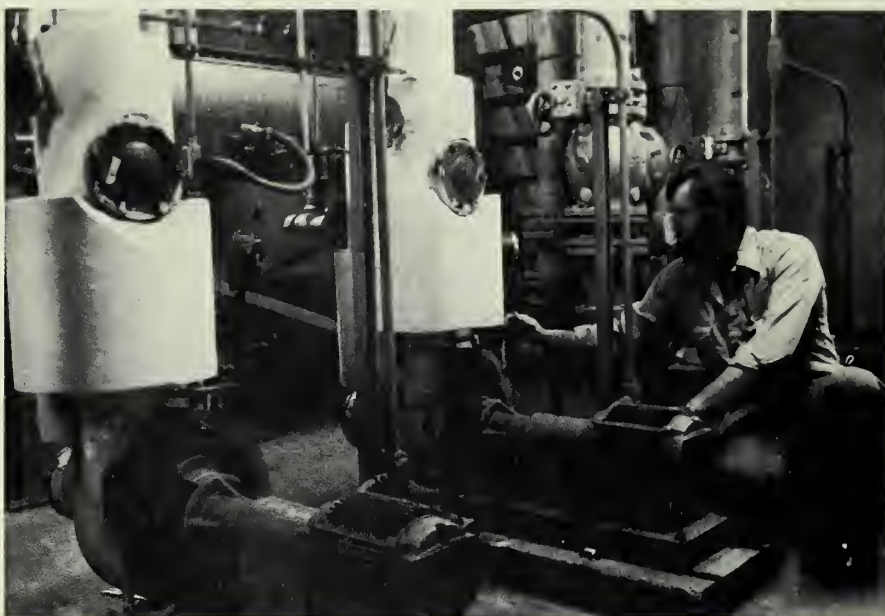
forever once they are used up. The sun, however, is expected to burn for another five billion years.

For centuries, people have known that the sun's energy can be harnessed. A simple magnifying glass concentrates the sun's rays into a tiny dot that can burn wood or paper. Some 2,000 years ago, several Greeks made huge mirror-like panels and used them to bounce sun rays onto enemy ships. The heat was great enough to burn the ships.

Today, scientists around the world are devising many uses for solar energy. Homes, office build-

ings, factories and entire communities are being powered by pollution-free solar energy.

Today the Army has more than 20 solar projects in operation. Many are joint projects with the Department of Energy. At forts such as Hood, Riley, Carson, Bragg, Meade and others, soldiers are living and working in solar-heated and cooled buildings. Barracks, family housing, Army Reserve Centers, unit headquarters and dining halls are only some of the buildings that are solar equipped. Many are using solar-heated water as well.



Engineer Capt. John Poirrier, top, points out evacuated-tube collectors on the roof of Fort Polk's main PX. The heated fluids flow to the basement, where Ronald Roberts checks equipment that keeps the solar system running.

Jim Kelly, an engineer working for the U.S. Army, believes in the sun as an energy source.

"When you build a house now," Kelly says, "you must depend on someone to build it for you, and someone to give you energy to run it. You're in their hands and, to me, that detracts from your lifestyle.

"Using the sun," Kelly says, "it's possible to have a house that is almost completely self-sufficient."

Kelly is putting the sun to

work at Fort Polk, La., where he works at the post engineer's office.

"We've been in the solar business about three or four years," Kelly says, "which is really pretty early in the game. So far, about four-and-a-half million dollars have been invested in solar projects here."

Although solar equipment is in use at many Army posts, some of the projects at Fort Polk are among the most advanced. A solar energy plant, for example, is the only one

of its kind in the Army. Funded by the Department of Energy, the demonstration model will provide all of the heating and cooling for 40 units of government housing. The plant is already operational. The housing will be completed this summer.

Other solar-powered projects, funded by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, include a consolidated dining facility and the post exchange. More projects are under construction. A new post hospital plus 260 new units of housing will use solar energy to heat water.

"The equipment is designed to pay for itself in 25 years," Kelly says. "It's expensive now, but the cost of maintaining it is controllable. The maintenance is also much less than for conventional systems.

The cost of heating a building with oil, for example, may go up whenever the price of petroleum rises. Users of solar energy, however, only have to worry about the fixed cost of paying for the equipment plus the relatively small cost of maintaining it.

**How Do We Use The Sun's Energy?** "The process is so simple it will scare you," Kelly says.

Solar systems use collectors to absorb the sun's radiation. The radiation is stored and then distributed to wherever it is used to heat or cool buildings or to heat water. Solar energy can also be used to power electric generators or to provide intense heat for industrial use. However, the least expensive and most common uses are to provide warm air, cool air and domestic hot water. These are the uses the Army is exploring.

There are two basic types of systems: active and passive. An active system uses pumps or fans to move the heat to wherever it is needed. A passive system might use the wall of a house, for example, to collect the heat and merely transfer it to the interior of the house. The solar projects at Fort Polk are all active systems.

The most visible parts of an active solar system are the collectors. They usually sit on top of or near the building for which they are



collecting energy. At Fort Polk's solar plant, the collectors are rows of panels on a hillside. The panels point skyward at a precise angle to catch the sun's rays as it moves across the sky.

A solar collector's efficiency is determined by how successfully it converts sunlight to useful heat. A collector's performance will normally vary from season to season, and even from day to day.

Kelly says, "The sun can actually be pretty predictable. We know about how much sun per day we'll get for any given period of the year.

"The sun's rising and setting are calculated to about 1/10,000th of a second," Kelly says.

The collectors change the sun's light energy into heat energy. On a clear day, solar equipment operates at peak performance. It can work well on a chilly, but clear, day.

The least expensive and most common collector is the flat-plate collector. A more advanced, and more efficient, type is the evacuated-tube collector. Both are being used at Fort Polk. A third type is a concentrating collector that catches many rays and focuses them onto a small area to produce intense heat, much like a magnifying glass.

The flat-plate and evacuated-tube collectors use the sun's rays to heat a fluid or the air. It's like leaving a hose lying on a driveway on a hot summer day and then turning the water on. The water comes out hot at first. However, much of that warmth escapes.

In flat-plate and evacuated-

tube collectors, fluid or air flows through tubes. The collectors are sealed to prevent any heat loss. The fluid or air is known as the transfer medium. An evacuated-tube collector can heat fluids to several hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

"The dining facility uses a flat-plate collector," Kelly says. "It is a medium performance, domestic hot water pre-heat."

Basically, the tubes filled with sun-heated fluids are used to pre-heat the dining hall's water supply. The water used at Fort Polk comes from underground springs at an average, year-round temperature of 65 degrees. The solar system heats the water to 140 degrees, which is the temperature needed for such things as washing hands. An electric booster heats the water to 180 degrees for washing dishes.

"The savings come from having to use less electricity to heat water," Kelly says. "The dining hall uses only about 25-35 percent of the electricity it would normally require to heat its domestic water supply."

A BTU, or British Thermal Unit, is a measure of energy. It takes one BTU to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree, fahrenheit. The advantage of a solar system is that it converts sunlight into useful (heat) energy instead of burning a fossil fuel. Electrical generators are often powered by a fossil fuel.

The main exchange at Fort Polk was the post's first solar project. The 70,000-square-foot building uses solar energy for all of its hot water needs, 85 percent of its

heating in winter and 55 percent of its cooling during summer.

"At the PX, we're using a high-performance evacuated-tube collector," Kelly says.

The evacuated-tube collectors have a vacuum created within the tube that permits almost no heat to escape. The panels consist of rows of tubes that look like fluorescent light bulbs. They are mounted on the roof of the PX.

"The system at the PX is backed up by a conventional heating and cooling system," Kelly says. "It goes on automatically if the collectors aren't getting enough sun."

On some summer days, shoppers walk into an exchange that is being entirely cooled by the sun.

"Solar air conditioning is based on the same principles as regular air conditioning," Kelly says. "The difference is that it's being powered by the sun rather than fossil fuels." The method is known as absorption cooling, which cools a building by using heat to compress the cooling fluid instead of using an electric motor-driven compressor.

Evacuated tubes are also used at the post's solar plant, where thousands of gallons of solar-heated water are stored in huge tanks. The water is heated to 90 degrees and pumped to the 40 housing units, where it is used for space heating and absorption cooling. Again, back-up systems are available. However, since solar-heated fluids can be stored, the system, like others, can continue to operate on cloudy days.

Since solar equipment is still on the expensive side, most users aren't yet experiencing savings in terms of dollars and cents. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, it may cost anywhere from \$5,000 to \$19,000 to provide solar heating and hot water for a single-family household. Providing for a large building would cost many times that amount.

"There are a lot of problems when trying to do an economic analysis," Kelly says. "You have to look at the total cost of the system and what it takes to apply it to existing buildings."







Soldiers who eat in this Fort Polk dining hall have grown used to the sight of solar collectors on the building's roof. These flat-plate collectors heat water and cut the use of electricity by 75 percent.

Fort Polk engineers have noticed, however, a big savings in the amount of other types of energy being consumed.

"Overall, we're saving millions of BTUs of natural gas and electricity," says Ronald Roberts, an engineer who works on the post's solar equipment.

Jim Stillman, an engineer at the Office of the Chief of Engineers, says, "Our active solar units are saving petroleum products and coal. There is a small increase in electricity use (because of pumps and other equipment), but there is a net savings of BTUs."

The Army's solar efforts are currently directed at becoming less dependent on other costly and dwindling energy supplies, especially petroleum. The United States, overall, is having to import between 35 and 45 percent of its oil from other countries, at prices that have risen 1,000 percent during the 1970s. The threat of embargoes and cut-offs has caused many energy users to start looking for other sources.

The Army first got involved in solar energy in 1972. The first major effort, however, was in 1975 when the Army began a solar heating and cooling project at Fort Hood, Texas.

"Solar applications actually go back a lot farther than that," Stillman says. "Many World War II soldiers were heating water with the sun in 55-gallon drums for showers."

Among the services in the Department of Defense, the Army is a "natural" for the development of solar energy. Unlike the other services, most of the Army's energy use

is in facilities rather than mobility operations.

"By mobility operations we mean training and other operations that require things that move," Stillman says. "The Army uses some fuel for vehicles, tanks and helicopters. The Navy and Air Force use most of their energy to run ships and planes."

In 1979, the Army used about 250.3 trillion BTUs of energy. Eighty-three percent was for buildings and other facilities on installations. Those are the types of energy needs the sun can help provide.

The Army depends more on petroleum fuels than any other type of energy source, according to figures from the Army Energy Office. Although a lot of petroleum is used as aviation fuel, gasoline, diesel fuel and MOGAS, more than half of the petroleum the Army uses is for heating fuels.

Solar technology can help reduce consumption of heating fuels, but it will only help the Army fight part of the battle. Stillman says that conservation is still a big fuel and money saver.

"The Army had no choice but to start conserving," Stillman says. "Commanders have only so many dollars with which to run their installations. With energy prices rising, they had to cut back on consumption or be forced to cut something else."

Some conservation measures are familiar ones: temperature controls and signs like "turn off when not in use." However, such things as better-designed buildings and small, three-wheeled administrative

vehicles have also helped reduce energy consumption.

"Although dollar amounts for energy are still going up," Stillman says, "actual consumption is levelling off. Conservation and proper command emphasis are helping a lot."

The Army is also cutting back on the use of aviation gas by using aircraft simulators whenever possible. In the area of mobility operations, such things as synthetic fuels and solar fuel cells are being studied.

"The Army is dedicated to conservation through the adoption of any alternative energy source that saves money and resources," Stillman says.

Wind, for example, is another option being explored.

"We're looking at wind potential at five sites," Stillman says. "Remote sites are ideal. Those sites would normally demand long lines for transmission of electricity, or the use of a generator, for a relatively small requirement. The Navy and Air Force are involved in it because of the locations of some of their bases."

Also being looked at is wood-gasification, which is producing a gas by heating wood without burning it. The gas that results can be used in existing gas lines with minor changes in gas burners.

At Fort Eustis, Va., engineers are experimenting with refuse-derived fuels. Heat from burning trash and garbage is used to heat water which produces steam, a source of energy.

Army engineers are also monitoring various civilian projects to pick up ideas.

"In the long run," Stillman says, "we predict a reduction in the total amounts of energy used."

Soldiers can help the Army and the country become less dependent on fossil fuels. Conserving small amounts of heat, electricity and fuel may not seem like much, but it adds up when many people get into the conservation habit. Being aware of your command's energy conservation objectives is one way to learn where energy needs to be saved the most. □



ONE by one the dukes, princes, earls, squires and courtiers left the smoke-filled 18th century castle and stumbled wearily to the nearby inn for veal cutlets, mashed potatoes, cooked carrots, soup d'jour, cake and ice cream. Only 44-year-old John Montagu remained behind. He sat steadfastly in his chair during the grueling 24 hours of card playing.

John Montagu left his gaming table for very few reasons: fires, national emergencies, bomb threats, and calls of nature. For food he did not leave. Instead, his servants brought freshly baked loaves of bread, huge blocks of cheese, platters of cold meat, sliced tomatoes, lettuce, pickles, mayonnaise and mustard. Montagu sliced the bread hurriedly with a large butcher knife, slapped cheese, meat, lettuce, tomatoes and pickles on one slice, mayon-

naise and mustard on another slice, and pressed one against the other. He grasped this portable meal in his left hand and held his cards and counted his poker chips with his right.

This culinary innovation shook the foundations of food's history. It's for this that we remember John Montagu; not for his service to the British Crown as a member of the House of Lords, as First Lord of the Admiralty during the American Revolution . . . not even for his stint as the fourth earl of (you guessed it) Sandwich.

History buffs will no doubt dispute the authenticity of this account. They'll also remind us that the earl didn't really *invent* the sandwich at all. It was the famous rabbi Hillel who probably started the whole thing during the time of Herod, they'll say.

Hillel began the still-existent Passover custom of sandwiching a

mixture of chopped nuts, apples, spices and wine between two matzohs. This is eaten with bitter herbs as a reminder of the suffering of the Jews before their deliverance from slavery in Egypt. The filling represents the mortar used by the Jews when they were forced to build structures for the Egyptians.

Then, in the Middle Ages, Europeans began eating the first open-faced sandwiches. Actually, these weren't sandwiches at all, but edible plates made of thick blocks of bread, called trenchers. The eaters piled on meat and other food and ate their way through to the plate . . . which they ate also.

The Arabs got into the act early, too, by stuffing envelope-like pita bread with tasty bits of barbecued meat. In ancient Mexico, the people made corn tortillas and stuffed them with vegetables, meats and

# SANDWICHES

## SLICES OF LIFE

Tom Kiddoo

They're manna to millions the world over. They're a miracle of our fast food philosophy. They're a tribute to culinary engineering. They're cosmopolitan, all-American. They're dainty triangles and sloppy submarines. They're brown-bag beauties. They're lunch-box lovelies. They are sandwiches.



Sp4 Frederick Sutter

fruits. And all this took place centuries before John Montagu reached the crib, let alone up to the gaming table.

Regardless of its origins, the meal we call the sandwich inherited its title from the earl in 1762 and has become the modern-day mainstay of the world's picnic baskets, lunch boxes and brown bags.

\* \* \* \* \*

**SEOUL:** Chung Hi Kim stops his work at the Hanguk Textile Company. It's time for lunch. He pours himself a cup of hot tea and munches on his noontime supply of kimpap, Korean "sandwiches" of rice, vegetables and bits of meat and egg rolled inside thin sheets of dried seaweed.

**HEIDELBERG:** Heida, German-born wife of Sp5 Ron Smith, prepares hearty sandwiches of sharp cheese and German sausage for her husband's lunch bag. Smith forgets his sandwiches as he rushes out the door to meet his car pool ride. Maybe he can hitch a ride to Wimpy's at noon for a delicious German-style double cheeseburger and American-style french fries.

**PENTAGON, U.S.A.:** SFC Bob Bonnell must decide between a Pentagon Burger, with or without cheese, and a Reuben on rye, toasted or plain. He goes for the Reuben . . . toasted.

\* \* \* \* \*

People eat sandwiches everywhere. They eat them in Japan, France, Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union, Toldeo, Brooklyn and Tennessee — anywhere there's a desire for a delicious, quick, no-dish meal.

Sandwiches are simple. That's why they're popular. You can make one as you're running through the kitchen on the way to work. You can grab one at the mess hall or the snack bar. You can eat it when you get to where you're going or nibble on it as you go.

All you need are two slices of bread (or an envelope of pita bread, or a tortilla, or a sheet of dried seaweed, or just about any edible "container") and something good to put inside, and you have yourself a meal. It's this fast-food factor that's

SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer and Robert Mehr



made sandwiches an institution in the quick-paced U.S.A. One of the largest fast-food chains in the country, for instance, boasts having sold billions of hamburgers. Each billion translates into about five burgers for every American, nursery through nursing home.

Admit it. When it comes to sandwiches, we Americans can create the best and steal the rest. Isn't the hamburger an American invention? At most, we stole the name from the Germans. And how about the hot dog? Who else would have thought of putting a frankfurter (there's the German connection, again) on a bun with mustard and naming it after a cooked dachshund?

The Europeans may lay claim to the origins of the sub, the hoagie, the hero, but it's basically our sandwich, too. We probably eat more of them per capita. We pile more on, make them gooier and make them bigger than the Europeans do.

In February 1981, Army SSgt. Ralph Shrider (now retired) made a 103-foot-long hoagie for the Co-located Officer/NCO Club at Fort

Stewart, Ga. Shrider laid on 100 pounds each of turkey, ham, salami and bologna; 100 pounds of tomatoes and Swiss cheese; 120 pounds of lettuce; 14 gallons of dill pickles, mayonnaise and ketchup; and 1,000 olives. It cost about \$3,050. How would you like to order that to go!

We've done the same upstaging act with the taco and burrito. They're no longer Mexican: they're Kansan, Californian, Washingtonian, All-American. We've taken them from the refried bean stage to the all-beef stage with self-contained salad. We sell them at booths, at look-alike fast-food shops, at fancy restaurants with Spanish names, at all-night convenience stores. And we freeze them so we can heat them up later for our own fiesta at home.

And what about peanut butter? We combine it with every type of jelly, jam and preserves you can think of. We slice bananas onto it. Some of us even eat it with mayonnaise (it tastes good and helps lubricate the sandwich so the peanut butter doesn't stick to your teeth). Some of the more exotic among us





Sandwiches are for school picnics, sunny days in the park and quick lunches at the construction site.

combine our peanut butter with chocolate chips, cinnamon, maple syrup, or marshmallows.

Sandwiches are such an institution, in fact, that another American institution — the U.S. Army — has directives for making them. Don't laugh! The principles of sandwich making are part of *Applied Cooking, Part I*, a book at the U.S. Army Quartermaster School, Subsistence and Food Service Department, Fort Lee, Va. And the principles make sense:

1. *Bread and other ingredients should be fresh.*

"A sandwich should be prepared just before it's served," says MSgt. Walter Rhea, an instructor at Fort Lee. Rhea is an award-winning member of the Army Culinary Arts Team. "Just exposure to the air can affect its appeal and nutritional value."

If you're taking your sandwich with you, of course, you lose some of the freshness, but we'll get to that problem later.

2. *Soft butter should be spread on both slices of bread to*

*prevent fillings from soaking into the bread and to improve flavor.*

We want our sandwiches to disintegrate in our stomachs, not in our hands.

3. *Filling should be spread evenly and generously.*

Eye appeal is important to a successful sandwich. "Proper garnish of a sandwich will draw a customer, soldier or civilian, to a sandwich," Rhea points out. "A person eats with his eyes before he eats with his mouth."

If you've ever sat on your sandwich bag and seen the results, you know what Rhea means. If it doesn't look so good, it doesn't taste so good.

4. *Sandwiches should be cut in half and wrapped individually in waxed paper or placed in a glassine bag.*

Now we're getting to the fix-now, eat-later sandwich. You've got to wrap them well to keep them fresh.

5. *Whenever possible, sandwiches should be kept refrigerated until ready to be issued or consumed.*

If you leave your sandwich out for too long, all kinds of microscopic critters are going to join your sandwich for lunch.

6. *If meat sandwiches are not going to be served immediately, they should be protected from microbial growth by spreading both slices of bread with a mixture containing vinegars, such as catsup, mustard, pickle relish, or chili sauce.*

Bet you thought these things only added flavor.

7. *Ground-meat fillings or egg fillings should be avoided in hot weather.*

8. *Sandwich mixes or spreads containing mayonnaise, ground meats or chopped egg should not be used for box lunches.*

We're back to the microscopic critters. The fillings mentioned here can become breeding grounds in hot weather or when exposed to air for a long time. They can bring on everything from gas to ptomaine poisoning.

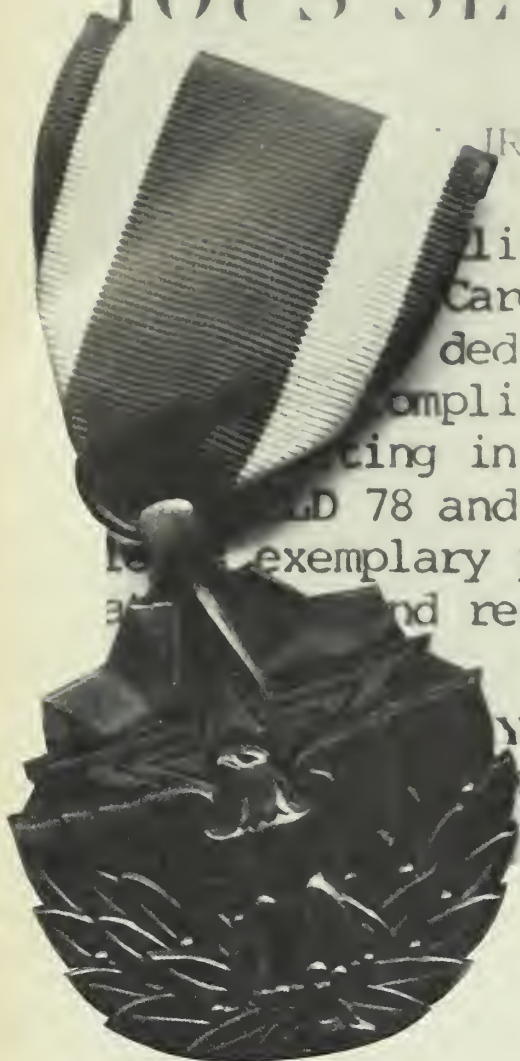
Those are the principles of sandwich making according to the Army. But there are some other things that should be added about how to make a good-tasting sandwich into a nutritious meal.

For instance, you may consider using whole-grain breads for your sandwiches, but most white breads are okay, too. "Basically, as long as the bread or bun is whole-grain or enriched white bread, you'll get the vitamins you need," advises Katherine Yeager, a registered dietician who teaches at Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale, Va. "Two slices, or its equivalent, would meet one-half of your daily needs for that food group."

Yeager warns against using high-fat meats and fillings for your sandwiches. "If you add a lot of high fats, you increase calories and not nutritional value," she says.

The bottom line is that the sandwich you make should reflect your tastes, your body's needs, and your general concern for your stomach lining. Within these constraints, your world of sandwich-making is wide open. *Bon appetite!* But beware: you're messing around with an institution. □

# JOUS SERVICE MEDAL



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## FOR SERVICES RENDERED THE ARMY AWARDS SYSTEM

Sp5 Bill Branley

MEDALS, ribbons and badges are as much a part of the Army as boots, rifles and canteens. Since 1782, when U.S. soldiers were awarded a heart-shaped cloth for military merit (which later became the Purple Heart), the list of Army military awards has grown to include 13 decorations, more than 60 badges and some 30 U.S. service ribbons.

Decorations are awards for personal achievement, such as the Purple Heart and the Medal of Honor. Service medals or ribbons are usually awarded for being in a specified area at a specified time, such as in Vietnam during the war. Badges are awarded

for combat skills, special skills or other qualifications and sometimes, for special positions. The Good Conduct Medal is in a category of its own.

This month, some soldiers may be awarded the newest of the 13 decorations — the Army Achievement Medal. In April 1981, the Secretary of the Army approved the creation of this new medal plus three new service ribbons. The Department of the Army awards branch says the new decoration should begin to be awarded this month. "This decoration, in order of precedence, will fall between the Army Commendation



Medal (ARCOM) and the Purple Heart," says Maj. Robert Roush, operations officer at the awards branch.

Roush says the purpose of the award is to provide "additional visible means for commanders in the field to recognize those achievements which are not quite of the caliber that would get an individual an ARCOM, but worthy of recognition above a certificate of achievement."

Lt. Col. James Hickman, chief of the Army awards branch, says, "The achievement medal fills a gap that existed. It's a very large step for a new soldier to come into the Army and do something that will earn him or her an ARCOM."

A soldier will still have to perform in an outstanding manner to earn the new achievement medal, but not at the level required for an ARCOM.

"This," Hickman says, "maintains the integrity of the ARCOM by not lowering standards for it. We've just expanded the awards hierarchy."

The new Army Achievement Medal will be handled just like other achievement awards. A recommendation must be made on DA Form 638, which then has to go to an approving authority. The Army Achievement Medal will be worth promotion points.

The new medal is discussed in recent changes to Army Regulation 672-5-1, which covers the Army military awards system. Some other changes include the creation of three new service ribbons: one for Army service, another for overseas service and a third to denote NCO professional development.

As of August 1, 1981 soldiers in the Active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserves are eligible for these ribbons.

The Army Service Ribbon is for personnel who have completed their initial entry training. Enlisted soldiers would get the ribbon after being awarded an MOS. Officers would receive it after completing their resident basic course.

"There is also a provision for those who earned their skills in civilian life or another service," Roush says. "Sometimes, individuals enter the service with skills that can be immediately put to use without military schooling. Those people would be able to get the ribbon after a certain period of honorable service."

Soldiers must complete a normal overseas tour to earn the new Overseas Service Ribbon. According to Roush, they must be given credit for tour completion in accordance with Army Regulation 614-30.

"This ribbon," Roush says, "is not

intended to duplicate an award a soldier may have already received for an overseas tour."

Most soldiers serving in Berlin, for example, receive the Army of Occupation Medal if they meet the requirements. Those soldiers would not get the Overseas Service Ribbon. The same is true for soldiers who received a service medal for a tour in Vietnam.

However, it is possible to receive more than one Overseas Service Ribbon.

"A soldier serving a tour in Hawaii and another in Europe, for example, would receive the basic ribbon and the numeral 1," Hickman says.

The third new service ribbon recognizes enlisted soldiers who successfully complete the various levels of the NCO education system. It was originally called the NCO Academy Ribbon, but it's now called the NCO Professional Development Ribbon.

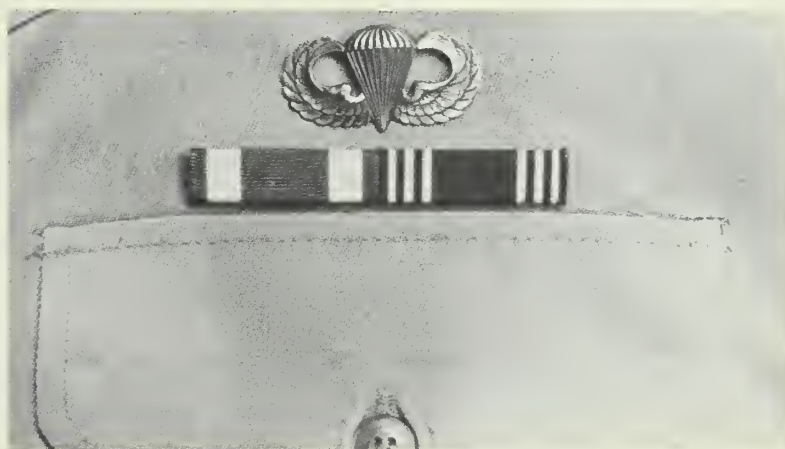
"This ribbon is to denote the overall professional development of the NCO," Hickman says.

A soldier will first get the NCO ribbon after completing a course such as Primary Leadership Course, Primary Non-Commissioned Officer Course or Primary Technical Course. The first award will show a numeral "1." After completing higher levels of the NCO educational system, the awards will show a "2," "3" or "4." A "5" will denote those who have completed the Sergeants Major Academy.

Planning for the new peacetime awards has been going on for some time, according to Roush and Hickman. Commanders and command sergeants major throughout the Army have been suggesting new peacetime awards.

"A collective review of input from all the major commands, plus many individuals, resulted in the recommendation to create awards that many felt were needed in

Regulations determine how U.S. military awards and badges should be worn on the uniform above the left pocket.



## Questions About Awards

SEVERAL months ago, SOLDIERS asked several enlisted soldiers, NCOs and officers for their opinions about the awards system. The Department of the Army awards branch then answered the questions. Here are the questions and answers:

"Is there a set of criteria for awards? I've seen people get nothing for doing the same work as somebody who got an award. A lot of times, your immediate superior knows exactly what you do and what you don't do, but nobody asks for his opinion. Instead, they listen to an officer or a sergeant major who sees you once a week." — *From Sp4 Clifford Mitchell, HHC, 82d Airborne Division.*

*With the exception of the Purple Heart, there is no set criteria for award of a military decoration. Generally, the decision to award a soldier a decoration and the decision as to which award is appropriate are both subjective decisions made by the commander having award approval authority. Award recommendations should be based on achievements which have significantly contributed to the readiness or effectiveness of a unit, or have made notable contributions to the morale or esprit de corps of a unit. Anyone who has knowledge of such achievements, particularly immediate supervisors in a peacetime environment, may recommend a soldier for award of a decoration.*

"Is a Meritorious Service Medal just an officer's ARCOM? When military people went to Guyana, the enlisted soldiers who did the work got ARCOMs while the officers who set everything up got MSMs. I know because I was one of the people who went." — *From a Fort Bragg Sp5. Name withheld by request.*

*Awards for meritorious achievement or service are not to be based upon the grade of the recipient. Rather, the award should reflect both the soldier's level of responsibility and his or her manner of performance. The MSM is not an officer's ARCOM!*

"As you move through the Army and progress in grade," says Maj. Robert Roush, operations officer in the Department of the Army awards branch, "you normally assume positions of greater responsibility. The young soldier, in the main, does not have nearly the responsibility of an NCO who's been in for 10-12 years. Achievements made by individuals with higher levels of responsibility normally should be accorded decorations that correspond with those degrees of responsibility."

"It's the commander's call," says Lt. Col. James Hickman, chief of the awards branch. "He has to evaluate. We're telling commanders, 'Don't look at the grade. Look at the person's position and responsibilities.'"

"We don't want to wed awards with rank," Hickman continues. "You could conceivably have a younger soldier who occupies a position of greater responsibility than a non-commissioned officer. The position and the deed are what determine what the award will be. Awards and position should be consistent."

"When I was a captain, I was in charge of a maintenance crew of about 70 people. Unfortunately, the command was quick to point out bad traits in a soldier, and many times overlooked the good. As much as possible, I tried to follow the policy: 'punish in private, praise in public.' That wasn't always possible. We were under a quota system. A guy might be doing a super job, but if the quotas were filled I couldn't give him an award for excellence on-duty or even for doing good work on a special project. Too many awards seemed to go at the end of tours, and not enough during a soldier's tour of duty." — *From an active duty major. Name and unit withheld by request.*

*The Military Awards Program is specifically designed to recognize achievements on a timely basis, when the impact is most significant to the individual and most beneficial to the esprit of the unit. In November 1979, the Army clarified the Army awards policy to stress prompt recognition of achievements and discourage waiting to recognize such achievements upon reassignment of the soldier. Limiting awards to specific number per unit or grade level is expressly prohibited.*

"Getting an award depends on whether or not your superiors know how to write. If the recommendation isn't worded properly, you can count on the award being disapproved. Also, the award you get depends on your rank. When I left my last unit, I was told that if I had been an E-8 I would have gotten an MSM instead of an ARCOM." — *From SFC Lou Gillette, 1st ROTC Region.*

*There is no question that a well-written recommendation which clearly documents achievements has a better chance of approval than one written with "flowery generalities." However, award approval authorities also consider the level of responsibility when reviewing award recommendations. Reputation is also a factor. Grammar is not as important as content. The recommendation should cite achievements. Additionally, awards are not to be based on the grade of the soldier. Rather an award should be based on the soldier's level of responsibility and achievements which significantly contribute to the readiness or effectiveness of a unit or notable contributions to the morale or esprit de corps of a unit.*

"The recommender should never try to second-guess the approver," Hickman says. "Describe the soldier's performance as accurately as possible. One suggestion is to set down the facts and circumstances first, and then prepare the proper forms. The recommender should use clear, concise language."

Roush says, "It's not enough for a commander to say that a squad leader is the best he's ever seen. The commander should say why."

"The boss should know what a certain guy does and what he deserves. If an officer-in-charge thinks a certain award is appropriate, the guy should get it. Why are some downgraded? — *From SSgt. O'Connor, 1st ROTC Region.*

*Because the Army's Awards Program is essentially subjective, there are innumerable reasons why an award recommendation may be downgraded by the award approval authority. We believe the most prevalent reason is that the recommended award is not justified by the intended recipient's level of responsibility nor the significance of his/her achievements to the unit's readiness/effectiveness or moral and esprit de corps. We suspect that other major reasons for downgrade include recommendations which do not detail the soldier's achievements; recommendations which are submitted for higher than intended recognition anticipating downgrade to desired level of recognition; and recommendations which indicate good duty performance but off-duty record is poor. Award approval authority has been delegated to seasoned leaders whose experience and judgment provide timely recognition of achievements which are worthy of recognition.*

"Why aren't there more unit citation awards? The Army pushes the team concept, but awards don't follow the same philosophy. There are too many attaboys for key people in situations where the group effort counted." — *From SFC Lou Gillette, 1st ROTC Region.*



a peacetime military environment," Roush says.

With the new awards, soldiers have visible proof of their accomplishments.

"Take a soldier who goes overseas," Hickman says. "There is often one type of hardship or another in overseas theaters. When the soldier comes back, you can put him next to a soldier in the states and you can't tell which one has been overseas. With the new ribbon, you can."

Foreign military badges are also covered in the change to the Army military awards regulation.

"After the Vietnam conflict," Roush says, "the Army uniform board took a look at all of the badges people were wearing on their uniforms — mainly from the Vietnam conflict.

"As a result of the review, it was determined that the Army needed to take a far more restrictive stance. Also, you had soldiers wearing all sorts of foreign badges and no U.S. badges," Roush says.

The change to the regulation states that any foreign special skill or qualification badges awarded in recognition of military activities and by the military department of the host government may be worn on a permanent basis.

"However," Roush emphasizes, "wear of the badges is governed by AR 670-1. Only one foreign badge may be worn at a time, and the soldier must also wear at least one U.S. medal or badge."

Hickman says, "In other words, if you have nothing on the left side of your uniform, then you can't wear a foreign badge on the right side" (which is where foreign badges would go).

Badges and service ribbons are usually awarded after acquiring certain skills or completing a certain tour of duty. Decorations such as the achievement medal, however, are based on just what the name indicates, "achievement."

"The military awards program is based upon recognition of meritorious achievement," Roush says, "in addition to valor and heroism in wartime. We also recognize meritorious service, but that's also based on achievement. You might say that meritorious service is a series of achievements."

The awards regulation also points out that soldiers should not be awarded more than one decoration for the same act or period of service. However, a soldier may receive an award for a specific act, and then



be recognized for the overall tour later.

"The recommendation for the service award should not refer to an act or acts previously recognized by a decoration," Roush says. "We recommend that it not be included in the recommendation at all. "But, acts for which soldiers receive letters and certificates should probably be mentioned in service award recommendations."

Army awards are often characterized by predictable terms in the narration. An ARCOM, for example, is for a "meritorious" achievement, while a Meritorious Service Medal (MSM) is for something that is "outstandingly meritorious." A Legion of Merit (LOM) is usually awarded for "exceptionally meritorious" service or achievement.

Of the 13 Army decorations soldiers can receive, 8 can be earned in peacetime. In order of precedence, they are:

- Distinguished Service Medal • Legion of Merit • Distinguished Flying Cross • Soldier's Medal • Meritorious Service Medal • Air Medal • Army Commendation Medal • Army Achievement Medal • The Good Conduct Medal (although it is not considered a decoration).

Awards are a time-honored tradition. Generations of soldiers have earned awards on the battlefield and off. Some have distinguished themselves by earning numerous Silver Stars in combat. Nineteen American servicemen have earned more than one Medal of Honor.

The awards system can work for you, the soldier in today's Army. The flexibility and subjectiveness built into the system allow younger soldiers to be recognized. They also allow for standards to be maintained. You still have to earn your awards. □

# focus on people

Compiled by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

Tom Rippee



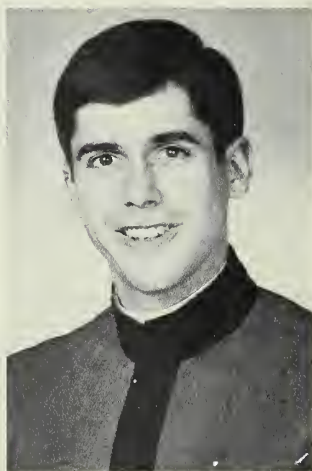
Lemak: Mountain Man

tioned at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Sp4 Anthony Lemak, of the 36th Army Band, is a black-powder enthusiast who spends his time making replicas of muzzle-loading weapons from kits. He has built a .45 caliber derringer, a .54 caliber mountain rifle and a .44 caliber Old Army cap-and-ball revolver.

Lemak stresses that his old-time guns are not just for decoration. "I take them out and practice shooting all the time," he says. "I really like the rifle. It's accurate out to 200 yards. But it's too heavy for deer, so I plan to hunt with the cap-and-ball revolver."

When he's out practice shooting, dressed in leather with a rifle over his shoulder and two pistols in his belt, Lemak looks like a ghost out of Arizona's past. — *Fort Huachuca Public Affairs Office*



Delaney: Tomb Guard to Lt.

There are still a few "Mountain Men" around, and one of them is a trombone-playing soldier sta-

At night, a light illuminates the inscription on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. "When I was on guard there, every time I'd read the words, 'Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God,' I'd feel a sense of gratitude and obligation to continue the tradition of service to others," says 2d Lt. William F. Delaney, a recent graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Six years ago, Delaney was a PFC serving with the sentinel unit at the cemetery. The son of a retired Air Force colonel, he enjoyed military life and decided he could best

serve his country as a professional soldier.

In 1976, Delaney was offered the chance to attend the U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School. He saw it as an opportunity to get the best possible training to become a military leader.

"I've learned that a leader should talk to his people, accept their input and never be afraid to admit to making a mistake," he says. "Then soldiers will feel they're a part of the leadership and they'll support their leader in accomplishing the mission."

Delaney's first assignment as a new 2d Lt. will be at Fort Hood, Texas, with the 2d Armor Div. — *Sp5 Carol Capers*

SFC Thomas Dyer's duty station is paradise. He is the only active duty soldier stationed on the Hawaiian island of Kauai. He's found a way to enjoy his little niche and still



Dyer: Paradise Recruiter





Heroes: Campbell,



Coots,

make the most of his recruiting mission. He combines recruiting with sports.

Dyer serves as coach to a local high school track team. Even on the hot and dusty track field, he keeps up the constant chatter to "come on in and take the test."

"I've enlisted the top distance runner, top football player, and the leading basketball scorer from my three area schools," Dyer says. "We have a lot to offer these young people and I make sure they know what skill training is available in the Army."

Dyer has put boots on 159 young men and women since 1977, and only eight have not had their high school diplomas. — *Richard Montgomery*

Three members of the California Army National Guard's Aviation, Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) in Fresno were awarded medals for life-saving actions.

Sp5 Lonny Coots was awarded the Medal of Valor, California's highest award, for saving the life of Dr. Johnson Prescott.

Prescott was driving his pickup at dusk when he was struck from behind by a speeding station wagon. The impact

caused the pickup to overturn and land upsidedown.

Prescott was trapped inside the vehicle with a broken skull. Coots, who happened to be driving by at the time of the accident, pulled Prescott from his vehicle before it caught fire.

SSgts. Ronny Campbell and Melvin Johnson were awarded California's second highest award, the Military Cross, for their actions in another traffic accident.

Campbell and Johnson were driving on a highway near Wells, Nev., when they saw a car slide off the icy road and flip end-over-end. They stopped their car and climbed down the embankment to the overturned car.

The guardsmen removed the two injured occupants of the car and assisted them back up the hill. They then administered first aid and sent for help. — *California Military Department Public Affairs Office.*



and Johnson

Sgt. Susan Ellis



Richard Montgomery



# THE DRUG SCENE

## YOU CAN GET HELP...

## OR YOU CAN GET BUSTED

Story and Photos by Tom Kiddoo

PRESS your face against the cold bars of a foreign prison. Share the sweat of a holding cell in a crowded county jail. Stare at the 40-foot walls of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Trudge the streets of a damp city, dishonorable discharge in hand, searching for the job that isn't there. Do these things and you share the experiences of many Army drug offenders.

The Army takes its drug problem seriously. A recent world-

wide survey revealed that about 38 percent of the soldiers questioned admitted taking some non-medical drug in 1980. The illegal drug mentioned most often was marijuana, followed by amphetamines and cocaine. Statistics for the civilian population are much the same.

The Army believes marijuana and other illegal drugs can have disastrous effects on the health, morale and readiness of soldiers. To help those soldiers who

have drug problems, the Army has the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (AD-APCP).

For those who refuse help, who are living with drugs, the Army has other avenues. . .

**The Drug Bust** If you're into drugs, you'll probably get a visit someday from special agents of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) or the military police. If you're trafficking in



drugs, Joint Drug Suppression Teams, composed of CID agents and military policemen, will probably be on your tail.

They do their jobs well. In 1980, there were about 24,500 law enforcement drug cases Armywide handled by the CID and military and civilian police.

If you stay involved in illegal drugs, here's how you may become one of those cases. A CID office or the military police will get a tip on your criminal activities. They'll check this information out before starting a full investigation.

If the information seems valid, investigators will gather evidence concerning your drug activities. Samples of your drugs may be sent to a CID crime laboratory for testing. All drugs and other evidence will be carefully handled to maintain the "chain of custody" needed if you're taken to court.

Your case may be similar to this one from Fort Hood, Texas. A 25-year-old soldier with six years of service wanted to make some extra money. He made a telephone deal to sell five pounds of marijuana. Buyer and seller met at an agreed-upon time at a quiet spot. The soldier handed over the marijuana in a large box.

"How much?" the buyer asked.

"Three-hundred dollars a pound," answered the seller.

The buyer placed the box under his arm and signalled fellow agents from the Joint Drug Suppression Team to move in for the arrest.

Or your case may be like this story from Fort Leavenworth, Kan. A medic at an Army hospital there was suspected by the CID of being a heroin seller. One day the medic was approached by the CID informant. The informant asked if he had any heroin to sell. The medic brought out a small packet from his wallet and sold it to the informant.

The informant paid with a marked \$20 bill. After the CID agents made the apprehension, the packet sold to the informant was verified as containing heroin. When

the medic was searched, the CID found the marked \$20 bill and 11 more packets of heroin.

And, of course, officers aren't immune to getting caught if they're drug offenders. Early this year, a 25-year-old first lieutenant at Fort Polk, La., was convicted for asking enlisted soldiers where he could buy marijuana and for bringing marijuana onto the post. He was arrested after he brought a female military police investigator two marijuana cigarettes from off post.

When you're arrested, investigators will fingerprint and photograph you and complete paperwork relating to your case. You'll be detained until you're returned to your unit or placed in pre-trial confinement.

Maybe you'll be arrested by civilian police in the U.S. or overseas. If there's a clear military connection in your drug offense, the civilian police may turn you over to the Army. If it seems to be a "civilian" offense, however, the civilian police may decide to handle you through their own legal system.

**Prosecution** If the Army has control over your case, a police report will be forwarded to your commander. The CO will probably al-

ready know about the incident because someone from your unit will have to go down to the police station to sign for you and get you out.

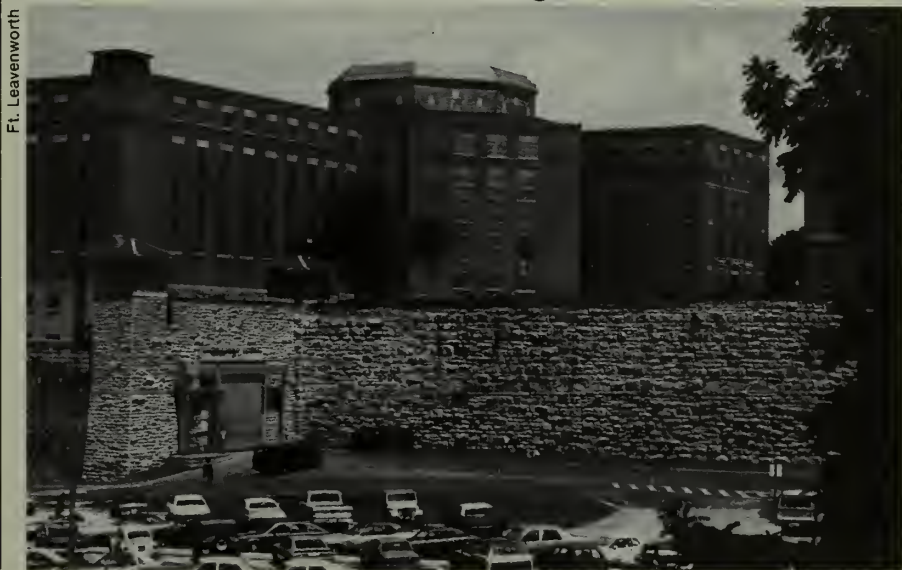
The CO will investigate the drug charges, or wait for the CID or police report. Once all the facts are in, the CO will decide what to do.

"Disciplinary actions that can be taken against a person for drug offenses range the entire spectrum of the military justice system," says Maj. Raymond Ruppert, Criminal Justice Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army. "It can go from an Article 15, which is non-judicial punishment, up to and including general court martial, and any level of trial in between."

Maybe you're a first offender. You were caught with only a small quantity of a drug, and you're only an occasional user. The commander may decide to handle your case with an Article 15.

On the other hand, maybe you were caught with a large quantity of drugs and you have a record of past drug offenses. The commander could recommend to the chain of command that you stand a general court martial. If you're found guilty, the military court will deter-

## The United States Disciplinary Barracks houses more than 100 drug-related offenders.



Ft. Leavenworth



## A run-in with the law is likely for people who use or traffic in drugs.

mine your punishment.

If you commit your drug offense at home on leave, the military court may not deal with you at all. You may be tried in civilian courts and serve your sentence in a civilian prison.

The same can be true if you're caught with drugs by civilian police overseas. Many nations have Status-of-Forces Agreements (SOFA) with the United States, which set forth the rights, privileges and responsibilities of soldiers overseas.

These countries agree to let the Army have jurisdiction over certain types of crimes committed by American soldiers. Other crimes remain under the jurisdiction of the host country.

"In Germany, we have a situation in which the German government has agreed in advance to waive back to the United States all criminal cases in which the Germans have primary jurisdiction. That includes almost all drug-related offenses," says Lt. Col. James Murphy, a judge advocate in the International Affairs Division of the Office of the Judge Advocate General.

So if your offense in Germany has to do with drugs such as marijuana and hashish, your case will probably be waived back to the

Army and tried by court martial. But if the German authorities think your case has serious implications in their own civilian community, they can try you themselves.

"They have withdrawn the waiver in various narcotics cases, especially where there's the offense of trafficking in narcotics," Murphy says. "Or where the individual may have been involved as a significant member of a drug traffic ring. Or where the individual may have been married to a German national, and the two were to be tried together in the same courtroom on the same charges."

Korea has a SOFA agreement similar to Germany's in which most offenses are waived back to the U.S. Murphy explained that several other countries, however, will probably want to try you yourselves for your drug offense.

"Drug offenses are considered quite serious by the Japanese government," he says. "A soldier caught in possession of cannabis (marijuana) can almost surely expect to be tried in Japanese courts. Our experience has been also that the Turkish government considers these significant, and they do try these offenses."

Murphy says that the Pana-

manians also arrest American soldiers for marijuana and other drug offenses and handle the cases with quick trials.

**Punishment** A minor drug offense, such as possession of a small amount of marijuana, might be handled directly by your CO with an Article 15, if you have an excellent service record. An Article 15 doesn't result in a criminal record that will stay with you the rest of your life.

A court martial is a federal trial which can result in a permanent criminal record. And the punishment can be much stiffer. The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) states that for possession, use or sale of marijuana you can receive up to five years in confinement at hard labor, a dishonorable discharge, and forfeiture of all pay and allowances. For the same offenses with habit-forming drugs, you can be confined up to 10 years.

These two real-life cases from a unit at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, are examples of what you might expect:

A female private E-2 was found guilty of possession, use and introduction of marijuana. She was sentenced to confinement at hard labor for 30 days, reduced in grade to E-1, and ordered to forfeit \$334 of her pay for one month.

A male private was found guilty of possession of drug paraphernalia and introduction of marijuana into a military installation. He was sentenced to 75 days confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of \$100 per month for four months.

And here's another example from Fort Lewis, Wash.:

A specialist four wanted to buy 100 "hits" of LSD from a source off-post. He borrowed \$100 from another specialist four and promised to pay \$100 in interest after he made his drug sales. Both were arrested. Both were convicted, reduced in grade to E-1, forced to forfeit all pay and allowances, given dishonorable discharges, and sent to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. The buyer was sentenced to confinement



at hard labor for four years. The lender received a three-year sentence.

The punishment you get for your drug offense also may have an unfortunate effect on innocent people you love. A female soldier at Fort Carson, Colo., was recently convicted for selling LSD. She sold the drug in her billets area to an undercover narcotics agent. She was reduced to the lowest enlisted grade, given a bad-conduct discharge, sentenced to 18 months confinement at hard labor, and ordered to forfeit \$300 pay per month for 18 months.

This woman is married to a service member and was seven months pregnant at the time of her court martial.

Let's say this is your first drug offense. You've had a good service record, and the court thinks you can be rehabilitated. Let's say they sentence you to four months at hard labor and \$100 a month forfeiture of pay for four months.

Because the courts didn't give you a punitive discharge and because your sentence to confinement is less than six months, you'll be sent to the retraining brigade at Fort Riley.

"The purpose of the course at USARB is to rehabilitate the soldier, motivate him to become a good soldier, and get him to complete his enlistment," Ruppert says.

You'll be among the 15 percent of the approximately 870 trainees now at USARB who were court-martialed for drug-related offenses. You'll be offered help from social workers, chaplains, staff lawyers and personnel specialists. You'll be put in touch with civilian organizations such as Drugs and Narcotics Anonymous.

When you first arrive at USARB, you'll still be a prisoner. If you're a man, you'll be confined in a barracks inside a fenced compound in the brigade area. If you're a woman, you'll stay at the Fort Riley Detention Facility. You'll remain confined until you have reached the minimum release date on your sentence or until your sentence to confinement is sus-

pended or deferred.

The retraining will then begin. You'll again have the rights, privileges and responsibilities of a duty soldier. You'll combine mental stress with tough physical exercise during the one week of pre-training and seven weeks of training.

If you finish your course at USARB, you'll be reassigned to a regular duty unit. And you'll be back to normal life.

But if you're caught for a heavier drug offense, such as selling narcotics, you probably won't have the second chance that USARB can give you — especially if your past service record is bad.

The court might consider your crime too serious to allow you to stay in the Army. They could give you a bad-conduct or dishonorable discharge and, let's say, seven months confinement at hard labor. That would be your ticket to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, where you'd join the 23 percent of the prison population convicted for drugs as their primary offense.

If you respond to the counseling and training, and rehabilitate yourself, you'll move from the cells of the USDB "castle" to barracks inside the high stone walls, and finally to the Local Parolee Unit or

Vocational Farm outside.

Discipline will be rigid, but you'll again be offered help. If you refuse to respond, you may finish your time in federal prison.

If you're arrested and convicted by civilian authorities, your punishment will vary according to location. For possession of marijuana in private, for example, you could get up to a \$100 fine in Alaska. In Arizona, the same offense could get you up to 10 years in prison and a maximum of a \$50,000 fine. Penalties for sale of marijuana are generally much harsher: up to 25 years and \$20,000 in Alaska and up to life and \$50,000 in Arizona.

If you're busted overseas, and tried by a civilian court, punishment will also vary.

"I would say that Japan and Turkey have the most stern attitudes toward drug offenses," SOFA-expert Murphy says. "In Turkey, possession of marijuana has gotten a two to two-and-a-half year sentence. In Japan, possession of marijuana is dealt with just as harshly."

In Germany, possession of marijuana and narcotics can bring you up to three years in prison and a fine. Large-scale distribution or smuggling can get you up to 10 years and a fine. All drug violations are

## **Arrest and conviction lead to a permanent record which limits opportunities.**



## Soldiers in Foreign Prisons

THE 20th Century will be gone when one soldier returns home to Alabama. In the year 2000, he will end his 33-year stay at Lad Uao Prison, Thailand. He was convicted of attempting to smuggle heroin.

By the end of 1980, 93 American soldiers were serving time in foreign prisons for drug offenses, murder, robbery and other crimes. Drug abuse ranked third among offenses by American soldiers tried in foreign courts. Traffic offenses and disorderly conduct were first and second.

A PFC from New York is listed among those soldiers convicted of aggravated assault, aggravated robbery and possession of heroin. He's scheduled for release this month from St. George Prison, Germany, after five and a half years of confinement.

A private from Tennessee should end his stay at Malmo Prison, Sweden, by Christmas 1983. He was convicted of a narcotics violation. A specialist four from Colorado was released last month from Yokosuka Prison, Japan, after a year and a half for illegal importation of marijuana.

Soldiers in many foreign prisons will be guaranteed certain rights under Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA). Basically, these are the same privileges and protections of soldiers tried by military courts and confined in U.S. military facilities.

Military superiors ensure that prisoners have items and services such as legal assistance, medical and dental care, medicine, health and comfort items, and supplemental food and clothing. The prisoner's commanding officer, or other Army representative, will visit at least every 30 days to observe and report on the prisoner's health and welfare. A military lawyer will visit once each month, and chaplains and medical officers will visit from time to time.

Even in non-SOFA countries, the Army will attempt to obtain these rights. But civilian dependents of soldiers do not share some of these protections. About 1,500 to 2,000 American civilians are held in foreign prisons, many on drug convictions.

The U.S. Department of State warns American overseas travelers that, if arrested, they will find that: few countries provide a jury trial; most countries do not accept bail; pre-trial confinement may last months; prison cells may lack minimal comforts such as beds, toilets and washbasins and diets are often inadequate.

considered felonies there.

Japan can give you up to five years of hard labor for possession of marijuana, seven years for stimulants and 10 years for heroin. The Japanese boast of a 99.6 percent conviction rate, and they never grant suspended sentences.

Turkey will allow you no bail or bond for your drug offense. You must stand trial. If convicted, there's no such thing as a parole or a suspended sentence. For possession of illegal drugs, you will get two to nine years; for importing or exporting illegal drugs, two to 15 years; for trafficking, three to 10 years. Also expect a stiff fine and long pre-trial confinement.

As in the U.S., prison conditions overseas vary.

"In Germany, I've found the prisons to be excellent as far as sanitation, job-related opportunities to learn skills, recreational activities, suitability of the cell for light, heat and air, and generally excellent administration of the prison by the prison staff and personnel," Murphy says. He has visited foreign

prisons as a judge advocate.

He said that soldiers confined in Korea and Japan also have excellent facilities.

"In Turkey, we find our military people who are confined complaining more often and more loudly than those confined elsewhere," Murphy says. "But the prison conditions for our military personnel have been found satisfactory and adequate by visiting judge advocates."

You'll experience two common discomforts during your confinement in most foreign prisons: (1) You won't understand what the guards and other prisoners are saying, and (2) you may not be happy with the food.

"Whenever you have Americans in a foreign country, you're going to have some of them complaining about food," Murphy says. "You have one individual who just loves eating foreign food and another who has no stomach for it. When you're in a prison, you have no choice. You're fed exactly what the menu is for the day."

Your punishment may not end with your confinement in a civilian jail by the way. You may find that when you get out of prison, you no longer have your job in the Army.

"If a person is convicted of a felony, whether it's for drugs or any other offense, he's automatically subject to administrative review by his command," Ruppert says. "A determination is made whether or not the person is fit for retention in the service. If not, he can be administratively discharged from the service while still in prison."

Overseas, however, your separation from the service can be put into effect only after you're released from the foreign prison, returned to the Army and transported back to the United States.

**The Alternative . . .** Don't want to end up in a cell? Want help for your drug problem? The Army's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program was established in 1971 to assist in preventing alcohol and drug abuse and to identify abusers.

During ADAPCP's rehabilitation and follow-up, you'll receive a thorough social and psychological evaluation by a staff member, a medical evaluation and treatment (if you need it), personal counseling and close monitoring. And everything will be done in a confidential manner, much as between a doctor and patient.

About 21 percent of the participants in ADAPCP for drugs (other than alcohol) volunteer for the program. Commanders and supervisors identify about 32 percent. Twenty-seven percent are identified by urinalysis, and the remainder are referred as the results of investigations or medical problems.

Approximately 17,200 soldiers with alcohol and drug problems are treated each year in ADAPCP and returned to duty. About 4,000 each year are considered rehabilitation failures and are discharged from the Army.

The group you fit into is up to you. □



# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

Photo by Rick Malack



## THE COMPETITION

**GRAFENWOEHR**, West Germany — For the second year in a row, the squadron of the 1st Armored Division won the U.S. Army Europe Cavalry Cup competition, held here in the spring.

The 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, from Schwabach, completed nine events that tested individual and team skills involving armored vehicles. One of the precision driving events called for the soldiers to judge the height of an overhead obstacle. From 10 meters back, soldiers told scorers where to place the obstacle. The most points were earned when a crew barely missed the obstacle while driving beneath it.

1st Lt. Emmet Perry, a team leader from the 1st Squadron, said, "We knew what to expect and how to train. Everybody was determined."

The Cavalry Cup, conducted at the Grafenwoehr Training Area by the 7th Army Training Command, serves as preparation for an annual West German cavalry competition, the Boeselager Cup.

The USAREUR Cavalry Cup lasted three days. The 3d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment came in second place.

## Wild Kingdom

**FORT CARSON**, Colo. — At least some inhabitants of the Mountain Post may become famous this fall, but it won't be the soldiers or their families. Instead, the post's bobcat population will be featured on a television program.

Marlin Perkins, host of the award-winning show, "Wild Kingdom," visited Fort Carson recently to film a segment on the bobcats living there. The program tries to promote conservation and appreciation of wildlife. The film crew spent a month looking at how bobcats and mechanized infantry get along.

"What is really a blessing," Perkins said, "is that military operations and training don't seem to bother the wildlife much at all."

Other "wildlife" assigned to the 4th Infantry Division provided the producers and film crew with all the support they needed.

## Think Before Dialing

**FORT LEWIS**, Wash. — Sgt. Judy Wyatt may not be the most popular person at Fort Lewis, but she is becoming well-known to people who abuse government telephones.

Wyatt, who works for the Army Communications Command here, tracks down unofficial calls that are billed to the government. Her boss, MSgt. Al Putz, says Wyatt in one recent month collected between \$1,300 and \$1,500 from Fort Lewis people who made unauthorized phone calls.

"The majority of the calls are collect, WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service) and third-party calls," Putz says.

Putz added that the money collected represented half of the command's phone bill for that month.

Throughout the Army, most telephone calls are authorized, but ACC finds that some aren't.

"In all instances," Putz says, "the offender is required to pay for the call if it is unofficial. Many don't realize that they are also subject to disciplinary action."

## Speedball

### 2D INFANTRY DIVISION

— Soldiers in this division who are stationed at various small camps along the nearby DMZ never know when a shrill siren will blast through their compound. When it does, Speedball begins.

Speedball is the name of a short, no-notice exercise that mortar and

howitzer crews have to go through while assigned along the DMZ. When the siren goes off, soldiers have to get an artillery round downrange as quickly as possible.

To do this, they must drop whatever they're doing. At firebase 4-PAPA-1, for example, soldiers were showering,

sleeping, typing reports and cleaning weapons when a call was recently sounded. The battery, from the 1st Battalion, 15th Field Artillery, was in place and ready to fire 40 seconds after the signal. Fifty seconds after that, the first 105mm round was fired. The drill lasts until the firing crews get the

command to "terminate exercise."

The soldiers never know if a Speedball exercise will be the beginning of a wartime mission or not. They only know that their lives and perhaps the rest of the Republic of Korea may depend on how fast they can "fire 'em up."



# British Lads Are Something Else

Story and photo by Sp5 Lee DeWitt

**T**he British soldier looked curiously at the 2d Armored Division soldier's unit patch. "Hell on Wheels?" he asked.

"Yeah, and we're hell on foot, too," answered the smiling

soldier sporting the armored division triangular patch.

This was a typical exchange as 25 members of Battery D, 2d Battalion, 5th Air Defense Artillery, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, spent a few days with British

allies after Exercise "Spearpoint '80" a few months ago. The four days of interoperability training were hosted by the 22d Air Defense Regiment Royal Artillery at Napier

SPECIALIST FIVE LEE DEWITT is a photojournalist assigned to the public affairs office, Fort Hood, Texas.



Barracks, Dortmund, West Germany.

The purpose of the training was to let the American soldiers see how the British live and work. Napier Barracks served as a German air base and the headquarters of Hermann Goering during World War II.

The training began with a tour of the facilities. The tourguide was Battery Sergeant Major Robert R. J. Warner, 42d Alma Hanza Battery. His rank is equivalent to a U.S. Army first sergeant. First place on the tour was the stockade.

"If a soldier looks at me the wrong way," Warner said, "I can lock him up, put him in the stockade for a day. We don't conscript (draft) our soldiers into the Army. No one is brought here under duress; but once here, they may feel that way."

The next stop was the Officers' Mess, the same building where Goering once dined. It was filled with art objects, paintings, antiques and ornate furniture. One wall was adorned with a huge tiger skin.

The Sergeants' Mess was equally striking. Warner said it was the most exclusive club in the world. He explained that sergeants were allowed to visit the Officers' Mess but officers were never allowed in the Sergeants' Mess.

The cook house — the dining facility for corporals and below — offered a stark contrast. It was similar to a U.S. Army dining facility, except that here the soldiers cooked their own eggs.

The sergeants discovered that tea was served daily at 4:30 p.m. in the Sergeants' Mess. It became the highlight of each day as British and American soldiers chatted on subjects ranging from tactics to cars. The sharing brought many insights.

One such insight was on British priorities. In the lounge, 16-by-20-inch autographed portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip were mounted on the wall. "If we go to war," Warner said, "the first thing we would do is pack up the photos and send them back to England. The silver can stay, but

not the photographs."

The Fort Hood soldiers spent almost a day at the base's Regimental Training Center. They attended classes in the Signals Wing, the Driving and Maintenance Wing and the Rapier Wing.

At the Signals Wing, the soldiers discovered the versatility of the Clansman radio used by the British. They were astonished to learn that the lightweight radio, used for normal battery communications, could transmit Morse Code over a dipole antenna from England to Belize, a British Central American colony.

The soldiers browsed in the equipment display room of the Driving and Maintenance Wing. Displays of vehicle electrical systems and miniature working models of engines and chassis caught their attention until they moved on to the Rapier Wing.

The Rapier is a low-level, air-defense system similar to the 2-5th's Chaparral system. The wing housed three radar optical-target tracking trainers. With glee, the soldiers tracked and fired upon simulated aircraft they could see in the viewfinder.

Others hovered close by as if mesmerized by the multicolored indicator lights on the trainer. It seemed to have all the appeal of a video game. When someone else wanted his turn at the trainer, PFC Larry Levier tore his eyes away from the viewer and exclaimed, "I could stay here and play this all day."

Later they were given a Rapier system demonstration. The system consists of a launcher, an optical tracker and a radar tracker, providing the missiles either optical or radar tracking. The Chaparral system uses optical only.

An outdoor dry-fire demonstration was followed by a lecture on the British air-defense systems that included films and slides on the Rapier and the Blowpipe, a shoulder-fired air-defense weapon system similar to the Redeye missile used by the U.S. Army.

The highlight of the tour for two soldiers came when they were allowed to drive the Spartan track vehicle, which is the Blowpipe crew

vehicle. The Spartan is smaller than the U.S. armored personnel carrier, is powered by a Jaguar engine and reportedly can reach 60 mph.

The British driver first took the two for a test ride. A few quick, zig-zagging turns demonstrated its handling ability and its lack of suspension.

"Now you can drive it around and do whatever you want," the British driver told the Americans. They looked at one another and smiled. After a few unintentional abrupt starts and stops, they were handling the track like seasoned veterans and with the same zest shown by their British instructor.

"It drives like a car — it's got a gas pedal and a brake pedal," one said after getting out of the Spartan. "It's kind of scary at first. I didn't know how to stop it, and the power it has is something else. When you shift, the whole vehicle jumps in the air. But after I took it down and brought it back, it was pretty much like driving any ordinary track. If I remember nothing else about this trip, I'll remember that Spartan."

The 2-5th's interoperability training also included a tour of a Nike-Hercules missile site. The missile is a high-altitude, long-range air-defense weapon.

After some shopping in Dortmund, the visit was complete. There was hardly enough time to get used to British cars, with their steering column on the right side. Many of the soldiers wanted to stay a few more days to enjoy more of the British hospitality.

"They like to entertain. They like to host," said Capt. Steven Garner, 42d Alma Hanza Btry. commander. Garner is one of two U.S. officers assigned from the U.S. Embassy in London to command a British battery.

His comment was illustrated by one final act of courtesy. As the 2-5th soldiers picked up their M-16s on the way to the bus, they discovered to their delight that the British had cleaned them. One soldier peered down the barrel of his M-16 and exclaimed, "Those British lads are something else!" □



# RASA

Steve Abbott Photos by Mi Seitelman

**I**t's unlikely that there are many 40-year-old specialist five generator mechanics in the Army who are the children of Lithuanian refugees; spent nine years in refugee camps; are accomplished pianists; left jobs as college administrators to join the Army and are world-class kayakers.

There is one, however. She's Sp5 Rasa D'Entremont, now stationed in Korea.

In 1980, at the age of 38, D'Entremont was pursuing a dream normally reserved for much younger people. She was toiling six hours or more every day, driving her body to the limits of endurance, in an at-

tempt to make the U.S. Olympic Team in flatwater kayaking.

Before her Olympic effort, her specialty had been whitewater kayaking. There's a big difference between muscling a tiny boat through raging torrents of whitewater and powering one across a mirror smooth lake or river.

But Rasa was determined, even if her age and the change to the flatwater event stacked the odds against her. Her efforts almost paid off. She finished first in the eastern trials for the Olympics but she slipped to fourth in the semifinals of the Olympic Trials. Only the top three competitors advanced to the finals.





• Opposite page, Rasa in the midst of a workout • Above, competitors demonstrate the grace and power of the kayaking stroke • Below, preparing her craft for a race.

While she didn't make the Olympic team, Rasa's kayaking history is impressive. She was once rated among the top 10 U.S. women whitewater kayakers. She won a silver medal in the two-man canoe class in the 1975 World Championships held in Yugoslavia. In 1978, she went to West Point to coach a new cadet kayak club. At the 1980 National Championship, she won one event and finished no lower than sixth in any of the other eight events she entered.

Rasa has been in the Army five years. She is the only woman the Army has supported in kayak competition.

In her drive to excel in her sport, Rasa has explored every avenue to develop her talent. For example, realizing that an assignment in Korea might not afford many training opportunities, she began experimenting with hypnosis as a training tool. Working with a psychologist, Rasa was given tape recorded hypnotic suggestions designed to help her maintain her body condition and improve her stroking technique.

In flatwater kayaking, stroking technique is critical. "Every fine detail can make a difference of two to three feet per stroke," D'Entre-

mont says. "The ideal racing speed is about two paddle strokes per second. That will achieve a speed of about 10 mph."

The correct placement of the paddle in the water is so important that a racer can be matching a competitor stroke for stroke and still be losing because the other person has a better technique.

When in training, Rasa's daily routine lasts about six hours and includes running three to five miles, calisthenics, weight training and hours of practice in her boat.

She trains on a "starvation" diet of 2,500 calories per day. Her vegetarian diet includes a lot of dairy products.

During her ten years of canoeing and kayaking, Rasa has achieved an impressive record, but her background gives no hint of her potential for athletic success.

She wasn't an athlete as a child. Her parents didn't think people should be involved in sports. She didn't learn to ride a bicycle until she was 18 and didn't get seriously into sports until her 20s.

The first nine years of her life were spent in refugee camps after her family fled Soviet-occupied Lithuania. She and her family arrived in the United States in 1954. They settled in Massachusetts where her father was a concert violinist and her mother a teacher and writer.

Rasa was an honor student



throughout high school. She was selected salutatorian of her high school class and received a full scholarship to college.

After finishing college, she became a college benefits administrator. But when she took time off to train for the 1975 World Championships, she decided to abandon the life of a college administrator forever. After the World Championships, Rasa joined the Army. She's been on the move ever since.

She shows no signs of slowing down. It's a good bet that no matter where she goes in kayaking from here, her drive to succeed will insure her success in the future. □



# HOME ON THE WHITE S



## JUNKMEN OF THE DESERT

Story and photos by MSgt. Matt Glasgow

**A** voice, amplified by a steel speaker, booms across the desert "... FOUR ... THREE ... TWO ... ONE ..." The last word gets lost in the roar

and fury of a rocket-like drone lifting off the pad and streaking into the sky. When it's out of sight, a HAWK missile is fired in the same direction.

High in the sky, there's a flash, a cloud of smoke, and an explosion. Then the drone flies back in to sight. The HAWK has gotten close enough to score a simulated



# NDS' RANGE

kill without actually colliding with the drone.

After the mid-air encounter, a parachute pops open from the drone and it floats gently to earth.

As it's coming down, SFC Jessie Bandy and a wrecker operator head out to pick up the big orange bird. Somewhere, far down range, another recovery team is searching for the spot where the HAWK missile came down.

"If the Hawk had hit that drone, we'd be picking up pieces all over the range," Bandy says.

It's a scene that's repeated, with some variations, a couple of thousand times a year during scientific tests at White Sands Missile Range, N.M. After each firing, a small group of soldiers has the job of finding and recovering the missile, drone or rocket.

Missiles, drones and rockets recovered by the team can often be used again if they come back in one piece. Pieces from those that break-up can be extremely important in helping technicians and scientists find out what happened in flight.

Finding a missile at White Sands isn't one of the Army's easiest jobs. The range is 4,000 square miles of sand and sagebrush, rattlesnakes and scorpions, bordered by mountain ridges. Almost any missile or rocket can come down just about anywhere in the 100-mile-by-40-mile range.

"Sometimes it's like looking for a needle in a haystack," says SFC Ted Abson, NCO in charge of White Sands' Recovery Team. "Some missiles hit the ground point-first and disappear into the earth. When you're looking at the ground, and you're looking for a hole, you need a pretty good eye. There are 10,000 rabbit holes out there and only one of them is made by a missile."

When a missile breaks up in flight, the job becomes even harder. "When they take a Patriot missile and shoot down one of our biggest drones, for example, it can scatter over five miles of desert," says Sgt. Gary Desrochers. When that happens, the entire 25-soldier team lines up and starts what may be the world's biggest police call.

"We just comb the whole area once we find some pieces. You have to do it on foot, but trucks come along to carry the stuff we pick up," Desrochers says.

"You have to know what you can touch and what you can't. Some of it, like a warhead, can blow up on you. Whenever we aren't sure, we call the Explosive Ordnance guys to take care of it," he says.

Exploding parts and disappearing missiles aren't the only problems the recovery team faces. The desert is alive with tarantula spiders, poisonous snakes, wild game, and two breeds of scorpions.

"I was raised on the desert, so tarantulas, scorpions and snakes don't bother me much. Rattlesnakes were pretty thick the first year I was here, but it's been better lately," Bandy says. "The only snake I'm really afraid of is the one I can hear and can't see."

What worries many of the recovery specialists more than the risk of bites is working out on the malpais — a lava bed on the east side of the range. The malpais, jagged, glass-like rock, slashes boots and skin with equal ease. In many spots, the lava has formed a thin bubbly-like covering over hollow spots. It can look solid, but a man's weight can burst the bubble and send him falling deep into the earth.

"If a missile lands on the malpais, you can't walk or drive out to it. They fly us into the malpais in

Hueys. The chopper has to land to let us out with our equipment. So the pilot tests the ground before he lets us out. If it gives way, we just take off and find another spot. There are a lot of places that have already caved in," Desrochers says. "When we get the stuff, we put it into a net and the chopper slings it out to a road where it can be picked up."

Being a missile recovery specialist is a job that the Army has no MOS for. "Most of our guys are tank retrievers," Abson says. "But there's really no training that can prepare you for this job. It's something you have to learn after you get here. You learn it by going out on our missions."

Computer tracking, plotting boards, and a complex communications system have enabled Abson's troops to chalk up a high recovery rate for the 2,000 or so missiles and rockets fired here each year. Even then, it's not foolproof.

"Sometimes we just can't find it, even though we go back three times. We keep a file on each one so that we can identify it when we come across it while we're on another mission. We just found one that was fired in 1975," Desrochers says.

"We haul it all back to the people in charge of that missile project. What they don't need, or what they're finished with, we take out to the dump. Contractors bid to get the stuff we put in the scrap pile," Desrochers says.

Whether the missiles, rockets and drones end up being recycled for further use or going to the highest bidder, the Recovery Team at White Sands has done its job. It has kept the range clear of scrap metal, which in some cases may be dangerous, and it has saved the government considerable money. □

# HOME ON THE WHITE SANDS



## GAME WARDEN

MSgt. Matt Glasgow and Sp5 Linda Kozaryn

**W**hite Sands Missile Range. It's 4,000 square miles of missiles and desert. It's an important research center and the spawning ground for almost every missile the Army has.

Nearly 8,000 civilians and soldiers work at White Sands, but they occupy less than one square mile of the range. The rest belongs to the snakes, tarantulas, coyotes and other wild creatures.

"We've got antelope, mule deer, squirrels, skunks, quail, ducks and desert bighorn sheep," says Sp4 Jose Archuletta, one of two Military Police (MP) game wardens who patrol the range at White Sands. "There are also some mustangs, buzzards and even eagles that live out here."

The range is like a zoo with no fences, Archuletta says. "I like to see the different kinds of animals along the side of the road. I'm on friendly terms with them, like Grizzly Adams or something."

Caring for the animals means hours of driving for Archuletta. "A few days ago, we got a call that there was an injured eagle way up-range. We drove 100 miles to rescue it. When we got there, it flew away."

One of the more unusual residents of the range is the African Oryx, a breed of large antelope with straight horns. About 25 Oryx were brought to the range as an experiment in 1969. Today, there are about 350 to 400 on the range.

Archuletta patrols the area to keep the animals off the roads. "I remember one Oryx we had to chase down the road for about 10 miles. He kept getting tired, so I turned off my siren and stopped for about 10 minutes to let him rest. People driving down the road weren't stopping for him and I didn't want to see him get killed. Finally, he ran back onto the range. He looked back at me like he knew I wasn't trying to hurt him. I felt real good about that," he says.

"They make me laugh sometimes because they do some nutsy things," Archuletta says. "They look at you like they're getting mad, and then they run off. My partner threw a rock at an Oryx we were trying to get off the road one day. The animal started to charge and my partner started running. The Oryx then ran the other way as if he was thinking, 'Ha! Mess with me, will you?' I couldn't stop laughing."

Archuletta knows the animals can also be dangerous. "I've heard they can put their heads down and run those horns right through a truck door," he says. "The horns run up to 48 inches long and the animal weighs up to six or seven hundred pounds."

Along with protecting the animals from themselves, the White Sands game wardens are also responsible for protecting them from man. The range is only open to hunters at various times of the year. Limited hunting of the Oryx is



# NDS' RANGE

allowed in December.

"Whenever there's a hunt," Archuletta says, "we go out and help the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. We check to make sure the hunters are licensed. We also check for people with liquor. You're not allowed to have liquor out here," he says.

"If we find a hunter out there poaching, we'll apprehend him and call the Department of Game and Fish. They'll come out and take care of him," he says.

Archuletta and his partner work with the Department of Game and Fish in disposing of animals killed accidentally. The meat is given to needy families in the area.

Of all the animals on the range, Archuletta likes the antelope the best. "They're my favorites because they're so graceful and pretty. I like the Oryx because they're unusual.

Archuletta doesn't like snakes and coyotes. "Snakes, especially rattlers, are like the devil," he says. "They do whatever they want to do. Coyotes are ornery. I don't mind looking at them with my windows rolled up, but you won't get me out there with them."

Archuletta was born and raised in New Mexico. He used to be a hunter. "I used to hunt rabbits with a .22. It seems kind of senseless now. You see things differently as a game warden. You see the animals running around and they're so pretty. Then they get shot and they don't look the same at all. I don't like to see them that way. I like the meat, but I don't know if I'll ever go hunting again," he says.

"You learn a lot about the animals' habits out here," Archuletta says. "What times they come out, where they like to hide and how they react. I'm not here to hurt them, and they know it." □





# Like a BIRD...

Photos by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

TIME stands still as you guide your craft through the air. The countryside rolls gently away beneath you. You're in the company of billowing white clouds and an occasional fleeting bird. The wind whistling through the cockpit provides the music for your dance in the heavens.

You're following the thermals . . . the high-ways of the skies. You're a creature of the air. You

belong. You're soaring.

If you've ever flown in a glider, you know the feeling. You know what it's like to break the bonds of gravity . . . to climb, dive and glide to the natural rhythms of the atmosphere. You know the quiet and the excitement.

Gliders are among man's early attempts at flight. A glider is any nonpowered, heavier-than-air craft that is capable of sustained flight. Although dreams of flight, and even some sophisticated plans go back hundreds of years, Otto Lilienthal (1848-96) became the first person to achieve predictable and controlled glider flight in the 1890s. Lilienthal was also an early casualty. He was killed when his craft crashed in flight.

Another soaring pioneer was Octave Chanute, a French-born American engineer who began making flights in 1896. He improved on Lilienthal's designs and made gliders which were so reliable that they made 2,000 flights without an accident.

Wilbur and Orville Wright also experimented with gliders. They built their most successful glider in





MSG Don Sutherland, USAF

1902. They also used gliders to test theories which eventually led to their first successful powered flight.

It didn't take long for sportsters to discover gliding. Sport soaring began in Germany around 1910 on the Wasserkuppe, a hill in the Rhon Mountains. International soaring competition began in the 1920s and the first world championship was held on the Wasserkuppe in 1937. Today, the Federation Aeronautique Internationale is the world governing body for the sport. The highest international soaring award is the Lilienthal Medal.

You can fly great distances if you're skilled at finding the updrafts which keep you aloft — hundreds of miles if you know what you're doing. It's a science. Updrafts can be found along the windward slopes of hills and mountains, beneath and within cumulus clouds, along cold-fronts and under other conditions. Just follow the invisible roadway. □

*For more information on soaring, you can write to: The Soaring Society of America, Box 66071, Los Angeles, Calif., 90066.*



# COINS

## A Pocketful Of History

Story and Photos by Sp5 Bill Branley

COINS ARE as "old as the hills," and may be older than that. Even collecting coins is an old pastime. The Roman emperor Augustus, who ruled from 27 B.C. to 14 A.D., reportedly had an extensive coin collection. Many wealthy Romans of that period had coins that were already 200-300 years old.

Those ancient bits of metal, as well as the more modern ones, still fascinate coin lovers today. Numismatists, or coin collectors, often gather at coin shows and conventions around the world to trade, buy and sell coins from just about every era of human history.

Coins are tiny masterpieces of art. Throughout history, people, scenes of nature, buildings, mythical heroes and mottos have been stamped on the faces of coins. In the early days of coinage, these detailed images had to be carved by hand in-

to the metal dies that were used to strike the coins. The mission of most numismatists is to preserve these coins for future generations.

In fact, the motto of the American Numismatic Society is "parve ne pereant," which is Latin for "let small things not perish." A leading numismatist in New York once said that collectors are not the owners of coins, but the custodians of them, since the coins will outlast the collectors.

In addition to a coin's beauty, many collectors are attracted to the stories behind coins. Others simply feel the urge to have complete collections of coins of a particular type or from a certain period.

Charles J. Klein, who has been collecting coins for about 25 years, says, "As a kid, I noticed varieties among pennies, and I started

to save different years and types. Before I knew it, I had a good-sized collection of coins that were in circulation at the time."

Klein says that he soon started collecting rarer coins in the best possible condition he could find them. About eight years ago, he opened a coin shop near Washington, D.C., so he could work with coins full time.

"The problem I ran into," Klein says, "is that every time I ran across a nice coin, I wanted to keep it. I eventually merged my personal collection with the items I had for sale, and I've been in business ever since."

Although coins can be extremely valuable, true numismatists differ greatly from those who invest in coins to make money.

"Collectors enjoy the beauty of the coin," Klein says, "and may not be too concerned about what price the coin may bring now or in the future. Sometimes, they're not even too concerned about what they pay for a coin that they really want. But, of course, they'll want to pay a fair price."

"Investors, on the other hand, are looking for a way to preserve the value of their money. They're looking for those coins that may rise in value."

Klein adds that investors and collectors actually help each other.

"The investor will almost always have someone to sell to," Klein says, "and collectors can always find investors who are ready to sell rare coins or buy a collector's excess coins."

Both types of coin fanciers are interested in the market value of coins. New collectors just venturing into coins become immediately aware that the small pieces of metal can have amazing price tags attached to them. To many dealers, collectors and investors, the money behind the money is as exciting as the coins themselves. Certain coins, like other works of art, are often in great demand by the estimated five to 10 million coin collectors in the U.S. alone.

Several factors help determine the value of a coin. The most



important ones are scarcity, the coin's condition, the demand for it and its age.

Many who are unfamiliar with coins usually think that the older the coin, the more valuable it is. However, the scarcity of the coin is often a much more important factor.

Take the Lincoln cent (those in-the-know never call it a penny) minted in 1909, for example. At the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, more than 27 million copies of the coin were struck with the letters V.D.B. The letters are the initials of the designer of the Lincoln cent, Victor David Brenner. The coin was minted that year in honor of the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

At the U.S. Mint in San Francisco, only 484,000 cents with the letters V.D.B. were produced in that year. In addition to having Brenner's initials, the coins bore the letter "S" to show where they were minted.

Today, a 1909 cent minted in San Francisco and having the letters V.D.B. sells for more than \$400 in a coin shop, if the coin is in Fine condition. The same cent in the same condition, but minted in Philadelphia (no mint mark) sells for about five dollars — even though they are both "old" coins.

The term Fine is one of many established by the American Numismatic Association to indicate the condition of a coin. To be graded Fine, the wheat lines on the reverse of the cent may be worn, but must be clearly visible.

By comparison with the 1909 cent, many one-cent and half-cent coins dated one hundred years earlier would not sell for as much in a coin shop. The 1909S, VDB cent, by the way, is still not the highest priced Lincoln cent, even though it is the scarcest. In Denver in 1922, many cents were mistakenly minted without the mint's mark, the letter "D". Today, those coins sell for several thousand dollars in Mint State (no trace of wear) condition. The coin's price drops to about one hundred dollars if it is in Good (some detail missing) condition.

"A coin's value is decided largely by the market," Klein says. "It's normally whatever people will pay for a coin, based on condition and other factors."

A handy reference for determining the value of a coin is "A Guide Book of United States Coins," by R.S. Yeoman. Often called the "Redbook" by the many people who use it, the guide is published annually.

"The guide book should be just that, a guide," Klein says. "A new collector who wants to buy or sell coins should compare prices at several dealers in addition to checking the Redbook. For one thing, a coin's value may have risen since the book was published."

Also, price books often do not take in to account a dealer's profit and overhead, which are reflected in his prices. Numismatists say that practice is normal, and necessary to stay in business. However, the new collector should try early on to learn the fair market price of a coin. The beginner should also beware of coins that may be overgraded by a dealer, either intentionally or through error.

Reading one or two of the many coin books found in libraries is a must before spending any money on coins. One book, also by R.S. Yeoman, is called "A Handbook of United States Coins." In it, the author writes about how coins are produced, how to start a collection, the histories of various U.S. coins and other topics.

Yeoman points out, for example, that a collection can be started just by taking coins out of circulation. Many dates and types of Lincoln cents and Jefferson nickels are now in circulation. After gathering a variety of these coins, Yeoman says that you would then know if you are really interested in taking up coin collecting.

There are many coins in circulation that may bring a premium, or, more than face value. Many "wheat cents" from the 1940s and 1950s occasionally turn up which may be worth 10 or 15 cents.

Most coin shops sell holders that have spaces for all the coins of

a particular year or type. This makes it easy to keep track of what you have and need. According to Yeoman, after getting a particular set of cents or nickels, the next step might be to replace the ones you have with those that are in "uncirculated" condition.

Although uncirculated means that the coin was not used in stores and vending machines, the term also describes coins that show no sign of wear and have a lustre peculiar to new coins. This term is often used interchangeably with Mint State.

Many collectors start out with basic coins but soon become interested in specialized areas, such as certain denominations, coins with errors, or even foreign or ancient coins. The 1922 cent without the "D" is a famous error coin. Another is the 1955 "doubled die" Lincoln cent. The letters and numbers on the obverse (front) of the coin are all doubled due to an error in striking the coin. One in Mint State sells for several hundred dollars.

To the serious numismatist, coin collecting isn't just a hobby. It's a science that's closely related to such fields as archeology, art and economics. Coins provide interesting insight into the people who used them.

The ancient Chinese used to barter with such things as spades, knives and chisels. When these became impractical to carry around, they created small tokens in the shape of a knife or spade. Some of these still exist today.

The Chinese started making this type of money around 700 B.C., roughly the same time that the first coins used by Western civilization were produced. The country of Lydia, in Asia Minor, is normally credited with producing the first coins. These were lumps of metal with the design of an animal stamped on one side.

Since these early ingots weren't uniform in size or weight, they had to be weighed each time they were used. Finally, a later king of Lydia put his official seal on coins to guarantee their value. These were probably the first government-issue coins.

Amazingly, certain trends in the designs used on coins can be traced from early Roman times right up to an American dollar of this century. The silver Peace dollar, issued from 1921-1935, shows a woman's head with a radiant crown that looks like sunshine. That figure is almost identical to a figure used

were simple metal discs with the letters "NE" for New England and a numeral to indicate value. Only a few of these coins are known to be in existence today.

Since these early coins were so easy to duplicate, the minters started putting designs of oak, pine and willow trees on coins. Later, the

Putting together complete collections of coins of a certain period or type can take years. What motivates collectors is a desire to learn while they collect.

Approaching coins as a collector may be one way to get to know coins, even if your ultimate interest is investing. Numismatists point out that coin collections often turn into excellent investments over a long period of time. However, a person interested only in investing should look for those key coins that are expected to rise in value.

"It's very similar to gambling," Klein says, "or playing the stock market. You have to be well-informed and know what you are doing. I have to say, and this is only my opinion, that I would put my money into coins before raw metals like gold and silver."

Economists also say that such things as coins, stamps, art and antiques are good, safe investments because they almost always rise in value as time passes.

Other collectors and investors offer varying advice to those wanting to invest in coins. Ed Cloutier, a retired serviceman living in Germany, said in a *Stars and Stripes* article that investing can bring profits of 25 to 50 percent in a year if the right coins are bought and sold. One way to start, he said, is to invest a fixed amount of money each month by buying dimes, quarters and half-dollars made before 1965. He emphasizes that it's very important to study and be well-informed about coins.

Whatever your motives are, arming yourself with knowledge and reliable advice is a must before starting into coins. Overall, you can expect fair treatment from members of professional numismatic organizations, although non-members can be just as fair and honest.

Coins can entertain many types of people having many different tastes. They can please the eye as art objects, satisfy the mind's thirst for knowledge or fatten the bank roll of a wise investor. Sometimes, coins can bring you more if you keep them than you could get by spending them. □



Lincoln cents have grown popular among collectors of U.S. coins, but the would-be collector must be wary of condition. Cents shown in the second row are graded extra fine, good and brilliant-uncirculated. Note the prices. The coin marked 'proof' was minted especially for collectors.

on some Roman coins minted 2,000 years ago. The woman represents the Roman goddesses Roma and Libertas and is meant to symbolize immortality. The reverse of that coin shows an eagle with its wings folded, something also found on many coins of early Greece and Rome.

In many ways, the story of American coinage parallels the history of the country. The spirit of revolution extended to the making of the first coins minted in the U.S. — without the king of England's permission. The coins were made in a mint opened in Boston in 1652. Until then, colonists had been using beads, tobacco, gunpowder and animal pelts for trading. Few coins were arriving in the colonies from Europe, so the settlers made their own coins.

These Boston-minted coins

other colonies started to make coins and, soon, various coins were being minted up and down the East Coast and as far west as Kentucky.

Finally, in 1787, the federal government got into the act when it issued the first official U.S. coin. It is known as the Fugio cent. On the obverse is the word "fugio," which means "time flies." The obverse also contains the words "mind your own business." On the reverse are 13 circles and the words "we are one." The design was suggested by Benjamin Franklin and approved by Congress.

The first official U.S. mint was opened in 1792 in Philadelphia and was followed by many branch mints in other cities. Some of the lesser known U.S. coins that have been minted and used are the three-cent piece, half-dime and twenty-cent piece.



# sports stop

Compiled by Steve Abbott



## PRECISION FLYING



HERE'S a little different sport. To participate you need a helicopter and great piloting skills.

This month, helicopter crews from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Great Britain and the United States will meet in Poland for the Fourth Helicopter World Championships.

The United States will be represented by five teams — four of those teams will be composed of Army aviators from units at Forts Campbell, Hood and Rucker. The fifth team is civilian. Three other Army teams will go as alternates to the primary teams.

The Army teams were selected during a fly-off held recently at Fort Rucker. (In the photo, crews compete in a fly-off event).

The competition identifies the world champion helicopter team, fosters friendly relations among helicopter pilots of various countries, promotes the exchange of flying knowledge and furthers the idea of using helicopters for the benefit of people.

DAN ENRIGHT, a two-year letterman, has been named the captain of the 1981 Army football team at West Point.

Enright started all 11 games at center last year for the Black Knights of the Hudson. He logged

## The Captain Is An Ump

JIM EVANS is a captain in the Texas Army National Guard. The respect he gets while in his Army uniform is usually in sharp contrast to the way he's treated on his full-time job.

Evans is a baseball umpire in the American League. As such he's often the center of attention and the object of the anger of players, coaches, managers and fans. He's been a major league umpire for 10 years.

He joined the ARNG in July 1980. Prior to that he spent six years in the Air National Guard; however, he was forced to quit when his baseball schedule conflicted with his Guard obligations.

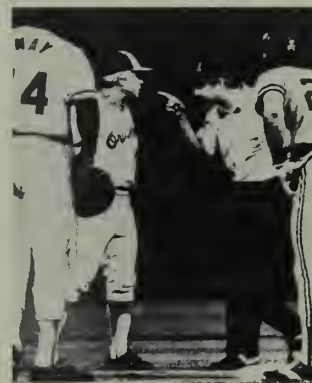
The schedule conflicts have been resolved, so now Evans is back in the Guard.

He began his baseball career as a player in college. He went on to umpire school in Florida where he graduated first in his class of 200 people. He then spent four years working his way through the minor league ranks until he hit the big time. In his major league service, he's seen some of the great moments in baseball.

"One of the biggest thrills, and something every umpire looks forward to, is umpiring in a World Series," Evans says. "I worked the 1977 World Series between the Yankees and Dodgers. I was on the field when Reggie Jackson hit his three home runs to set a World Series record."

During the off-season, Evans gives speeches about baseball, but he also talks about the Guard.

Evans says, "I might as well throw the Guard into my talks and show that you can have a unique job, be in the Guard, and help your country at the same time..." Donna Robey  
*National Guard Bureau*



## Sports Brief

more playing time than any other member of the offensive team.

The 6'2", 233-pounder was selected Army's outstanding offensive lineman last year when the cadets compiled a 3-7-1 record under first-year coach

Ed Cavanaugh. The coach describes Enright as "a great competitor who sets the intensity of the offense. He's particularly good at pass protection and at making calls at the line of scrimmage to adjust to blocking schemes."



# COMBAT ZONE

Maj. Clifford H. Bernath

AS we clean our weapons, pull maintenance on our vehicles, sit at our desks and perform our daily duties, it's easy to forget that our ultimate duty, as soldiers, is combat . . . to fight in defense of our nation.

Although 1.6 million men and women served in the Army in Vietnam during the course of that conflict, most of those veterans are no longer on active duty. For many of today's soldiers, war is only a





Hollywood production.

But war is a stark reality — not a film creation. The cast is real people — the infantry, Armor and Artillery and support soldiers upon whose skills and dedication the outcome of battle depends.

Combat is every soldier's ultimate mission and challenge. It's the application of every skill the soldier is taught and every principle in which he or she believes.









Vietnam was such a challenge. It required the commitment of all of our country's resources. During the course of about 13 years of continuous combat, more than 30,000 soldiers were killed and more than 200,000 were wounded.

It was a total Army effort, as well. Men and women from all branches of the Army served in Vietnam. The combat arms soldier received the best support of any soldier in the world.

Part of that support was provided by Army engineers who built bridges, roads, airfields, base camps, barriers and fire bases.

Medical support was second to none. Medical evacuation helicopters quickly retrieved wounded soldiers from the thick of battle and flew them to safety and expert medical care.

Also, Department of the Army civilians and civilian volunteers like those from the Red Cross supported soldiers every day. In June 1969, more than 1,000 civilians were in Vietnam.

No one unit, element or branch can survive alone in combat. The combat soldier is our fighting edge; but like an arrow without a bow, he cannot be totally effective without proper support.

That support includes everything needed for survival . . . supplies, clothing, food, mail, pay and recreational activities. It also includes management support such as promotions, awards, assignments and reassignments. The quality of support and the skill and concern of those providing it are critical to success in combat.





But life in a combat zone involves much more than fighting. There is a very human element which is often overlooked in combat stories.

In Vietnam, there was destruction. But there was also construction. GIs built untold numbers of schools, hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country. Books, medical supplies and related items were purchased through official funds and through private, unsolicited donations from U.S. soldiers.

And accompanying the money were GI muscle and sweat as American soldiers pitched in on the efforts.

Soldiers were also in the people business. There were many formal and informal opportunities for local people to receive medical attention when no other medical care was available.

Life in a combat zone is a test of a soldier's mental and moral fiber. It's a life of extremes and contradictions. It's a life of fear, joy, doubt and faith.

No one wants another war, but it's our job to be prepared. As we go about our daily jobs, it might be wise to remember that every man and woman in the Army, regardless of rank or MOS, must be ready, willing and able to do those jobs if we're going to win in the next combat zone. □



# the lighter side

Compiled by Steve Abbott



"You should have seen the Sarge's jaw drop when I told him I had a Master's in fine arts!"

## WHAT DOES DADDY DO?

Judging from the following, it's clear that youngsters have their own perceptions of what an Army daddy does. The responses are from second graders at an elementary school at a CONUS Army post.

- He learns a lot of good jokes.
- He carries papers to people.
- He's half boss and half colonel.
- He spends a lot of time rolling up his sleeping bag.
- My dad's the rank of bachelor.
- I don't know what he does all the time, but my mom gets mad because he talks to his secretary a lot.
- He plays football, basketball and volleyball.
- He keeps trying to get more money.
- My dad salutes the flag and bets on baseball games.
- He has to listen to generals talk all the time.
- He does a lot of erasing.
- My dad wins the wars.

## DID YOU KNOW . . .

- . . . that cleanliness is strictly enforced in the former British colony of Singapore? For discarding a cigarette, a litterer may be fined as much as \$250.
- . . . that the misnamed horseshoe crab is not a true crab but more closely related to spiders, scorpions, and ticks? The American species ranges in waters from Maine to Yucatan.
- . . . that more than a quarter of the world's uranium underlies the western United States? It's primarily located in New Mexico and Wyoming.
- . . . that coffee, the world's most popular beverage component, ranks second only to petroleum in dollar value among natural commodities in international trade? Worldwide, about 25 million people depend on coffee for their livelihoods.
- . . . that as water and wind eat at the terrain of South Dakota's Badlands National Park, fossils are constantly emerging? Hunting for them is a big sport, but only a paleontologist with a collector's permit can lawfully remove a fossil from the park.
- . . . that Capuchins, the small monkeys that once collected coins for organ grinders, are now being trained to help handicapped people? The monkeys learn such tasks as locking doors, turning on lights, and pushing elevator control buttons.
- . . . that oceans may turn out to be as complex as the atmosphere? Fronts have been found moving through the ocean depths. Great internal waves have been detected sweeping across the continental shelves.

From the National Geographic Society News Service



"Why don't you come up to my pace?"

# What's new

## Celebration

- The 296th U.S. Army Band, Japan, led by SSgt. Warren Abraham, recently marched in a parade celebrating Yokohama's Minato Matsuri, or Port Festival. The annual event commemorates the opening of Yokohama's port in 1859.

## Shortage

- If you are on orders to Fort Irwin, Calif., and you are a married sergeant/specialist five or below, your orders may be revoked. A shortage of on-post housing and economically suitable housing within a reasonable commuting distance of Fort Irwin are the reasons. The housing shortage is expected to be corrected as new quarters are built in Fiscal Year 1982.



## AAFES Is a Service Benefit

- Understanding the exchange service may help you stretch your dollar. The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) is in the business of giving soldiers and their families goods they want at prices below those of most civilian stores. For example, a recent survey showed that AAFES exchanges sell automotive parts and supplies at prices averaging about 23 percent below the same items in the civilian marketplace.

AAFES can't stock every brand of every item, so, like other retail stores, they use methods such as market research and merchandise selection committees to select items to put in their outlets. This system provides hundreds of items of clothing, appliances, dinnerware, luggage and other merchandise of tested quality. AAFES puts these products into three price and quality categories which they call low, medium and better. The least expensive items are called Budget Specials and are identified with green and white labels. Exchange cafeterias also have Budget Special items in the serving line.

Some savings at AAFES outlets are in addition to low prices. For instance, you can save money by taking advantage of exchange sewing centers to buy patterns, yard goods and accessories. People who make and alter their own clothes can save as much as 50 percent on clothing costs.

- Auto insurance rates in Germany increased July 1, 1981. The German government increased the minimum liability insurance car operators must have. The increase boosts insurance cost about 5 percent. The law almost doubles the liability protection needed, and requires insurance companies to automatically increase the minimum coverage. You need not change liability coverage unless you want to carry more than the minimum insurance.

- Cost-of-living and station housing allowances (COLA and SHA) paid to troops in Germany, has dropped because the dollar-Deutsch Mark exchange rate improved for Americans. If the dollar drops in value later, COLA and SHA will be reinstated or increased.



(More What's New on pages 2, 56)

## Education Codes

• Your military education is important, especially when you're being considered for promotion, reassignment or a special job or school. But, your education accomplishments won't do you any good unless they are properly recorded and coded on your Qualification Record (DA Form 2). It's the records clerk's job to make sure your personnel records are correct, but it's your career that will suffer if they're wrong.

Check item 42 of your DA Form 2. This block indicates your highest military education level with a code letter. The code should be one of the following:

Course completed	Code
SMA Course Grad	D
Advanced NCO Grad (ANOC Grad)	S
Basic Technical Course	W
Basic NCO Grad (BNCOC Grad)	W
Primary Technical Course	Y
Primary NCO Grad (PNCOC Grad)	Y

## The Future in Food

• In the not too distant future, soldiers can look forward to eating new T-rations. T-rations are flat trays of food items enough for 15 to 30 portions, depending on the item. They can be prepared in 30 to 40 minutes in hot water or over an open flame, compared to the three or four hours it takes to prepare a B-ration meal.

A squad could easily carry packs of lasagna, stuffed peppers, corn, chocolate cake and fruit cocktail for a day's rations. This would give them a change from two or three meals of C-rations everyday if they couldn't get to a field kitchen.

## Crime Prevention Tips

- Keep doors and windows locked whether at home or away.

- Do not leave an extra key hidden outside. Instead, leave a key with a trusted neighbor or friend.

- If you are out for the evening, leave a light and radio on. Make your home look and sound occupied.

- When you are away from your home for an extended period of time, have mail, newspaper and other services discontinued.

## TALKIN' ABOUT YOU

Very often, soldiers don't have the opportunity to hear what the Army's senior leaders are saying about important issues concerning soldiers and their families. Here's what Secretary of Defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, and Army Chief of Staff, Gen. E. C. Meyer, have said about two important issues.

**Secretary of Defense, Caspar W. Weinberger:** "I am determined that no soldier, sailor, airman or marine will be forced to pay tuition for the public school education of his or her dependents." Weinberger said this in response to plans by some states to impose tuition fees on the children of military personnel if the Federal government drops its Impact Aid funds to the states. The Impact Aid Program provides Federal funds to public school districts in the continental United States to help states defray the cost of education for children of service members.

A proposal now before Congress would end Impact Aid payments to school districts when less than 20 percent of the total district enrollment is made up of children of military members who live on-post. It would also eliminate Federal funds to school districts where the military sponsor of the student lives off-post.

"I want to make clear my view that such action by the states, counties or school districts is completely unwarranted and that the Department of Defense will take every possible measure to prevent it," Weinberger said.

On the subject of eliminating or reducing fraud, waste and abuse in the Federal government, Weinberger said, "Every effort must be made by all to search for and destroy any waste or fraud that may be found in this department. From the highest to the lowest echelon, individuals should be encouraged to prevent waste, fraud and abuse. We will combat the economic-inherited disease by working together to secure the most efficient operation possible."

**Army Chief of Staff, Gen. E. C. Meyer:** "The Army is now being given additional resources for mission accomplishment at a time when other elements of our society are being asked to make sacrifices. . . . Although we have made steady progress in recent years in the efficient use of our resources. Our inspections continue to uncover examples of fraud and waste. I would like to initiate an all out effort throughout the Army to seek out and eliminate this fraud and waste which adversely impacts on our efforts to increase our readiness.

" . . . All soldiers (Active and Reserve Component) and all civilian employees must participate. Family members, too, can make significant contributions. Throughout the Army we must develop a state of mind which makes us all sensitive to wasteful practices and encourages everyone to constantly seek more efficient use of the resources given us.

" . . . The efficient use of resources must become a way of life which permeates everything we do in the Army. It's in the every day, common sense area where we can make the most progress — using our soldier's time more efficiently, better use of training aids and training ammunition, energy conservation, better maintenance, eliminating the need for excess repair parts — these are the sorts of things which should make up the bulk of this program.

" . . . I am confident that the concerted efforts of the entire Army can whip this problem and result in improved efficiency. If we do, it can only lead to the enhanced readiness to which we all aspire."

## New Detector

- The Army will soon modify AN/PRS-7 portable mine detectors to improve their ability to detect nonmetallic mines in desert soils. The system's poor performance in desert soils was first noticed during a mine-clearing operation in the Suez Canal region in the mid-1970s.

The improved version of the detector was recently tested at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., an area with soils similar to those of the deserts of the Middle East. It detected 82 percent of the nonmetallic mines during testing, compared with a less than 8 percent rate for the unmodified detector.

The heart of the improved mine detector is a special micro-computer, a new battery and other electronic improvements. The entire inventory of AN/PRS-7 mine detectors is scheduled for modification this year.



## M-16 Best

- No other combat rifle in the world offers the across-the-board advantages of the M-16, the U.S. Joint Service Small Arms Program Management Committee (JSSAPMC) has concluded. The group, however, has determined that there is a need to develop a better rifle, perhaps by improving the ruggedness and effective range of the M-16. Improvements would include a heavier barrel, more rugged handguard and butt stock, and a better sight. The JSSAPMC also will look at the M-16's performance with the SS109, 5.56mm Belgian bullet. The SS109 won a recent NATO small arms trial and will be the basis for the standard NATO 5.56mm bullet.

## Pro Pay for Combat NCOs

- Proficiency pay to keep the most qualified combat arms NCOs in leadership positions could be a reality as early as October. Under the proposed pro pay plan, combat squad and section leaders will get an added \$90 per month, and platoon sergeants will receive \$125 more per month. Those in first sergeant slots will get an additional \$150 per month. The proficiency pay will go only to NCOs in armor, artillery, infantry, combat engineer and air defense units at company, battery and troop level.

## Don't Write Bad Checks

- A quick way to ruin a promising Army career is to write a bad check at any Army and Air Force Exchange Service outlet. There's a \$10 processing fee for each check returned to a customer. And customers writing bad checks can be prosecuted in a civilian court or by military court martial, as well as have their PX privileges permanently taken away.

In 1980 more than 377,800 bad checks totaling almost \$17 million were returned to AAFES. The more than \$1.2 million worth of bad checks AAFES couldn't collect on means higher prices.

## Second Duffle Bag Coming

- Within a year and a half, soldiers may have a second duffle bag for storing organization clothing and individual equipment (OCIE). The second duffle bag will be in addition to the personal duffle bag soldiers receive when they enter the Army. However, the second bag will be issued only by stateside and overseas units requiring soldiers to carry or store OCIE. Officials expect the second duffle bag to begin reaching the field after January 1983. Not enough duffle bags are being stocked and produced now to meet the added needs of organizations at this time. Current stock is used for supplying new soldiers with a personal bag.





# 'NAM

More than eight years have passed since most American soldiers left Vietnam. Many of today's troops were barely in their teens back then. And the number of veterans of that conflict still on active duty continues to dwindle. It's important to look back and recall the lessons of combat and the sacrifices and heroism of those veterans.



# INFLATION HOW HEAVY A BURDEN?

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# SOLDIERS

SEPTEMBER 1981

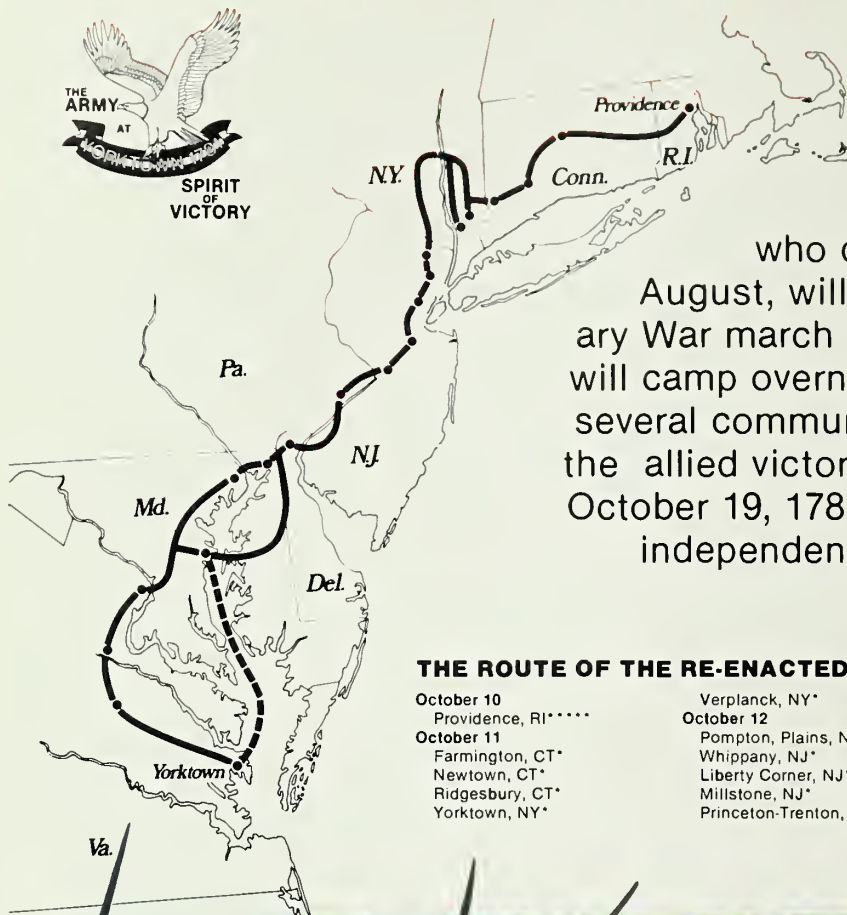


THE AP

BASIC



# MARCHING TO YORKTOWN



The combined French-American army will march again in October. Some 1,000 troops representing the five French regiments that marched from Providence, R.I., in April 1781, to New York, and the American soldiers who departed there with the French in August, will re-enact this historic Revolutionary War march to Yorktown. Along the way, they will camp overnight and conduct mock battles in several communities. The march commemorates the allied victory over the British at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. That victory secured America's independence from England and sparked the U.S. Army's "Spirit of Victory."

## THE ROUTE OF THE RE-ENACTED MARCH TO YORKTOWN:

October 10  
Providence, RI\*\*\*\*\*

October 11  
Farmington, CT\*  
Newtown, CT\*  
Ridgesbury, CT\*  
Yorktown, NY\*

Verplanck, NY\*  
October 12  
Pompton, Plains, NJ\*  
Whippany, NJ\*  
Liberty Corner, NJ\*  
Millstone, NJ\*  
Princeton-Trenton, NJ\*

October 13  
Philadelphia, PA\*\*\*\*\*

October 14  
Wilmington, DE\*  
Elkton, MD\*  
Harve de Grace, MD\*  
Annapolis, MD\*\*\*

October 15  
Alexandria, VA\*\*  
Fredericksburg, VA\*  
Richmond, VA\*  
Yorktown, VA\*  
October 16  
Mount Vernon, VA\*

Asterisks indicate number of regiments at each location. All five regiments will be at Yorktown from October 16 to 19.

Photo courtesy of the Yorktown Victory Center, Yorktown, Va.







# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
SEPTEMBER 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 9

Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Sullivan  
Chief of Public Affairs

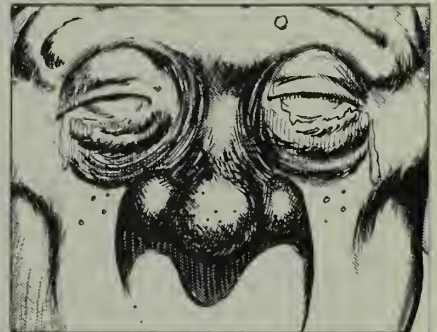
Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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# What's new



## Laser Designator

- Pictured here is a Ground/Vehicular Laser Locator Designator (G/VLLD) which will help Fire Support Teams pinpoint targets for laser homing and conventional weapons. The combination laser designator and rangefinder shoots an invisible beam of coded laser pulses at targets the operator can see. Pulses are reflected from the target and are easily detected and locked on to by special sensors inside laser-homing missiles, bombs and artillery projectiles. The sensors help guide the "smart" munitions to the target for a sure hit. For more conventional weapons, the G/VLLD serves as an accurate rangefinder. The first production model was received by the Army this summer. G/VLLD will be mounted on Fire Support Team armored vehicles and can be used with a ground tripod as shown in the photo (left).

A smaller, lighter Laser Target Designator (LTD), resembling a short-barrelled rifle is also being fielded. This hand-held device represents a version of laser designators produced before the G/VLLD. The LTD enables ground troops to identify targets for laser-guided weapons.

Both the G/VLLD and LTD have proven to be rugged and reliable. Both are compatible with all of the services' laser-homing weapons. Laser-guided and homing weapons make any battlefield of the future a much more deadly place.

## Food Service Awards Announced

- Results of the Connelly Awards competition for excellence in food service were recently announced. They are:

Small Dining Facility: Winner - Consolidated Enlisted Dining Facility, U.S. Army Garrison, Honshu, Camp Zama, Japan; Runner-up - Co. B, 123rd Mn. Bn., 1st Arm. Div., Fuerth, Germany.

Large Dining Facility: Winner - Svc. Btry., 1st Bn., 11th FA Regt., 9th Inf. Div., Fort Lewis, Wash. Runner-up - HHD, Seventh Army Combined Arms Training Center, Hohenfels, Germany.

Field Kitchen: Winner - HHC, 1st Bn., 7th Inf., 3rd Inf. Div., Aschaffenburg, Germany; Runner-up - HHC, 1st Bn., 58th Inf., 197th Inf. Bde., Fort Benning, Ga.

National Guard Field Kitchen: Winner - Co. C, 120th Engr. Bn., Oklahoma Army National Guard, Okemah, Okla.

U.S. Army Reserve Field Kitchen: Winner - 261st Ord. Co., 99th ARCOM, Charleston, W. Va.

- The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) is finding a way to reduce the price of gasoline by at least three cents per gallon at many installations in the continental United States. By going to many local suppliers instead of just a few major suppliers, and by eliminating credit card service, AAFES service stations are able to provide cheaper gasoline to customers. Only about 32 percent of Exchange service station customers use gasoline credit cards, AAFES officials say. They hope cheaper prices of "gas for cash" will offset inconvenience to credit card users.



- Believe it or not, haircuts are one of the best values the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) offers. Prices for haircuts in AAFES barber shops are 40 percent cheaper than the price of the average haircut in the local community. Most other items and services provided by AAFES offer a 20 to 25 percent savings over local prices.

- A new Federal Parental Kidnapping Prevention Law states that parents may not seize and conceal a child in violation of state custody orders. In some cases, children are taken from one state to another either in an attempt to achieve a change of custody or to hide the child from the other parent. The new federal law applies to soldiers who are stateside and overseas. Violators are subject to confinement up to five years, a fine of up to \$5,000, or both. Anyone with questions about the law should seek legal assistance.

## Car Rental Discounts

- Active and retired Department of Defense employees, to include soldiers, civilians, and members of the National Guard and Reserves, are eligible for discounts from several car rental companies. The discount rates are good for personal as well as official use. Even with a discount for DOD travelers, rates vary from company to company; therefore, customers should shop around for the best deal. A flat daily rate with unlimited mileage applies when the car is returned to the place from which it was rented. For one-way rentals, a mileage rate is usually also charged. Participating companies are American International, Avis, Budget, Dollar, Hertz, Holiday, National and Thrifty. Thrifty's discounts can be used only for official use.

## DOPMA Provision Revised

- Congress recently revised a provision of the Defense Officer Personnel Management Act (DOPMA). The revision allows reserve officers who hold a higher reserve rank than the rank in which they are now serving to retire at the higher grade. Had the change not been made, some officers would have been forced to retire at a lower grade after DOPMA goes into effect Sept. 15 or to retire before the 15th. Now, that won't happen provided the reserve officer has 20 years of service. Those members with less than 20 years of service on August 31, 1981, will be grandfathered in the reserve grade held on Sept. 14, 1981. Questions about this revision should be directed to the Retirements Branch, MILPERCEN, autovon 221-8751 or (202) 325-8751.

## New Sensor System

- A new ground sensor system is currently being fielded. Weighing only 22 pounds, the Platoon Early Warning System (PEWS) consists of 10 seismic-magnetic sensors, two radio receivers, two wire links, two headsets and two carrying cases. The system can distinguish among vehicles, men and animals. It can even count footsteps. The small detectors (pictured here) can sense movement within a radius of 10 meters. PEWS is so easy to use that soldiers only require eight hours of training--four hours in the classroom and four hours in the field. Primarily designed for use by the Infantry, it is intended for platoon, squad and patrol-sized tactical units. PEWS will also go to Artillery and Armor units. About 4,000 systems will be produced and fielded during the next two years.



# feedback

## EPMS Q's

I just read your EPMS article (Jun 81) and I have two questions.

First, is the Basic Technical Course open to E5s in MOS 76C and what is the procedure for applying?

Second, I have an identifier on my MOS as a German linguist and I would like to attend the Defense Language Institute. How do I apply?

Sp5 Perry B. Broxton  
APO New York

A Basic Technical Course is available to soldiers in grades E6 and E5(P) with MOS 76C. Those in lower grades attend a Primary Technical Course.

Information on eligibility and how to apply is in AR 351-1, paragraph 6-3B(7). This AR will also answer your question about the Defense Language Institute.

Questions about the NCO Education System should be directed to Commander, MILPERCEN, Specialized Training Branch, ATTN: DAPC-EPT-F, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22331 or call auto/von 221-9561, 2,3 or 4, or commercial (202) 325-9561, 2,3 or 4.

## EYE SAFETY

Re: "Army Bikers: Daring Young Men on Flying Machines" (Jun 81). I am very enthused that the Army has adopted motorcycles for combat use.

However, your article overlooked safety. Not only is it a law, but common sense would tell you to wear some kind of eye protection. You only have two eyes. Take care of them.

Sp4 Francisco G. Jordon  
Sp4 Samuel D. Campbell  
Fort Sill, Okla.

## PHOTO PHACTS

Would it be possible to run pictures of the general chain of command on the back cover of your magazine so that unit bulletin boards could display the current pictures, since requisition channels are less than responsive to fulfilling this IG (Inspector General)

requirement?

SFC John Wikelius  
APO New York

Department of the Army does not require chain of command photographs to be displayed on bulletin boards. However, your local commander may require you to do so. If that is the case, chain of command photos should be available from the local command. See AR 108-2 for details.

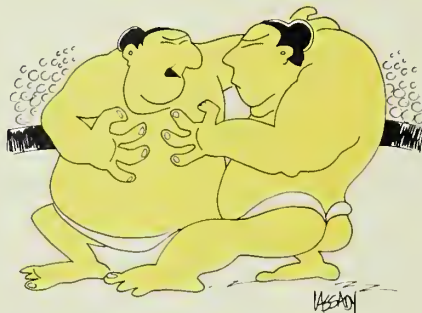
## CC AND THE GUARD

Re: The Diary of Combat Cliff and the NGs" (Jul 81).

That was a novel approach to cover this event and I greatly appreciate the thorough job that Maj. Bernoth did. His photography was top flight and the article was very informative and, I thought, constructive.

We in the Minnesota National Guard appreciated the opportunity we had to work with Maj. Bernoth on this project. Please express my thanks and those of the Guard for a job well done.

Maj. Gen. James G. Sieben  
St. Paul, Minn.



"It would be less embarrassing if we wore pantyhose."

## MARATHON MISTAKE

As the commander of one member of the Army Marathon Team, I would appreciate a clarification of the

"Sports Shorts" item in your July "Sports Stop" department.

The individual pictured with his tresses flowing in the breeze was not a member of the team. To depict good soldiers in such a manner is a disservice to a superb team which represented both the Army and our nation in an outstanding manner in Ponomo.

Additionally, Sp4 Christopher R. Fletcher of the 1st Cavalry Division was not mentioned for coming in 1st place and breaking the record by 13 minutes.

Lt. Col. William P. Walters  
Fort Hood, Texas

We apologize for failing to recognize the superior performance of Specialist Fletcher. Our oversight was not intentional. The photo you refer to is not of a soldier. It illustrates a marathon runner.

## RESERVE RETIREMENT

The item, "Reserve Retirement," page 54 of the July issue describes retirement benefits for Army Reserve soldiers who complete 20 years of active federal service or the same as those earned by Active soldiers.

The key phrase is "active federal service" and it is causing some confusion. Would you give your Army Reserve readers more information on this subject?

SSgt. David J. Tucker  
Owings Mills, Md.

You are correct in your assessment that the key phrase is "active federal service." It is a combination of long tours, annual training and active duty training credit. It does not include inactive duty training such as monthly assemblies or duty performed as a member of the Army or Air National Guard under state control.

To see if you are eligible for retirement, add all points earned throughout your career and divide by 360. If the total is 20 or more, you have 20 years or more of active federal service and can qualify to retire.



*Interim Change 4 to AR 635-200 is the reference. The expert on Army Reserve retirement is Sgt. Maj. Cornelius Boykin, Personnel Division, Office, Chief of Army Reserve, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310. You can call him at autovon 225-0877 or (202) 695-0877.*

#### PIC POWER?

While I salute **SOLDIERS** as a quality publication, I call your attention to the subtle (and, perhaps unconscious) promotion of alcoholic beverages in the July issue, page 49.

There appears a picture of U.S. and Norwegian soldiers getting to know each other over drinks.

Alcohol has lubricated many friendships. It has also destroyed many soldiers. The hidden reinforcements are often the most powerful. I trust that **SOLDIERS** will, in the future, lead the way in sensitivity to alcoholism.

Capt. James A. DeCamp  
Beverly Farms, Mass.

#### SISTERS IN ARMS

One of the most devastating events in my life occurred on a Saturday as I was on my way to a drill. On the bus, people were making an obvious and conscious effort not to sit next to the "weirdo" in an Army uniform.

Situations like this arise often to a female in the Army. Unfortunately, it costs Uncle Sam some highly qualified and professional soldiers.

I have been in the military four years, combining active and reserve time. I was proud when I joined to do my part, even though my family all but disowned me.

I can take the insults from fellow soldiers who make remarks about their wives, daughters, sisters and mothers being "too feminine" or "too much of a woman" to be in the service.

I am a soldier, a mother and a woman, and to me it takes a special type of woman to be in the Army.

I read articles all the time about women in the ranks, but rarely from

the viewpoint of a woman in the ranks. It is nearly always from those who are "thinking" about it or who "would die first."

While I like to bake cookies, take my kids to the park, get sexy for my husband, sew my own clothes, etc., I also like firing a rifle, running an obstacle course and fixing generators.

So, sisters in arms take heart! We may be considered the lowest of the low, but I feel we are a very, very special part of this country, and I am hereby letting you know that someone appreciates you.

Sp4 Linda Joyce Reed  
Los Angeles, Calif.



"No ladder? I guess we'll be the first airborne troops."

#### AIRBORNE REMEMBERED

The article, "Warriors in the Wind: Airborne," (Jul 81) incorrectly states there was one combat jump made by American paratroopers in Korea during that "police action."

The 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team, "The Rakkasans," made two combat jumps: one at Sukchon-Sunchon in late 1950, and a second combat jump at Munsan-Ni on or about the 23rd of March 1951.

Otherwise, the story caught much of the "Airborne Spirit."

Sgt. Maj. Wm. Lawrence, Jr.  
Fort Lewis, Wash.

Seldom do I read an article that

motivates me to respond. After reading MSgt. Glasgow's "Warriors In The Wind" (Jul 81), I felt compelled to express my feelings of exhilaration and gratification.

In September 1973, I received my jump wings, not realizing that the memories of jump school would linger for many years to come. It was as if I was slowly turning the pages of an old scrapbook as I read Glasgow's account of the thrills of each week of training. Reliving the physical and mental discipline, the excitement (and admitted apprehension during jump week) and the profound respect I developed for the cadre, I decided at the completion of the article that I would do it all over again if my wife would let me!

My thanks to MSgt. Glasgow for rekindling a spirit which only an airborne qualified soldier can identify with.

1st Lt. Philip P. Rapp  
Camden, S.C.

#### SOLDIERS TO IRR

I just received my first copy of **SOLDIERS** in over one year. (I think someone in the postal department enjoys your magazine also!)

Your July issue was excellent. Congratulations on the fine job.

Here's hoping I'll be able to read **SOLDIERS** each month from now on.

Ron Ehas  
Saxonburg, Pa.

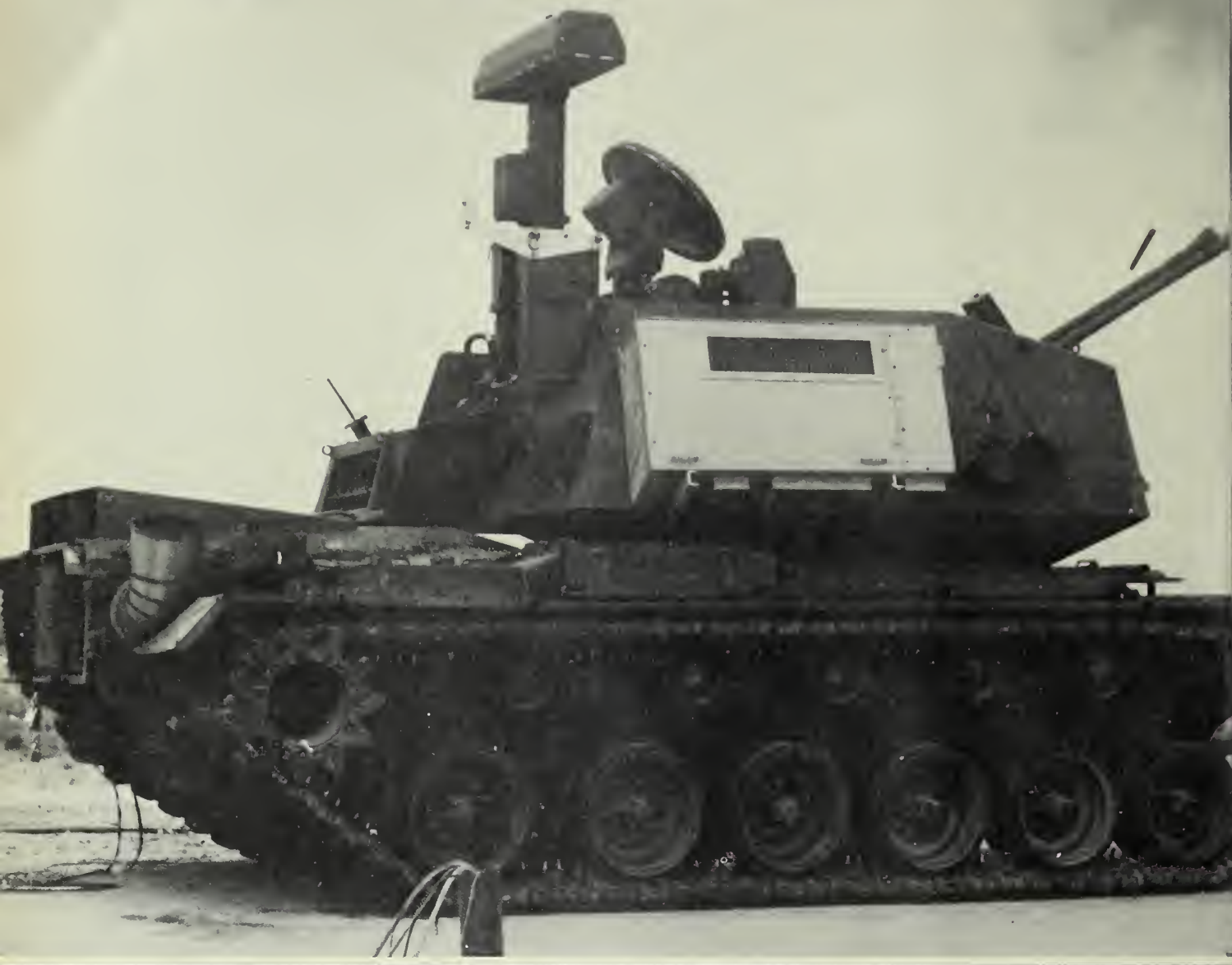
*We take it you are in the Individual Ready Reserve. If so, you will receive the January, April, July and October issues of **SOLDIERS**, providing you keep your mailing address current at RCPAC; 9700 Page Blvd., ATTN: AGUZ-RCM; St. Louis, Mo. 63132.*

**SOLDIERS** is for soldiers and we invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, **SOLDIERS**, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

# DIVAD

## A New Air Defense Weapon System

Maj. Gardner M. Nason



**T**HE ARMY is undergoing a revolution. It's a technological revolution. "Modernization" is what the brass calls it. The new Abrams tank and the Infantry Fighting Vehicle are examples of the Army's modernization effort. Another newcomer in the '80s will be DIVAD, the Division Air Defense Gun.

The DIVAD Gun is a short-range, low altitude gun system which has two 40mm guns in a single mount.

The gun barrels fire alternately at a rate of 310 rounds per minute per barrel.

The gun also has an on-board fire control and radar computer which can search for and track targets. It even tells the gunner when to fire.

The twin barrels, radar and computer ride on the chassis of an M48A5 tank.

"DIVAD will replace the Vulcan," says Maj. Bill





Gardepe, a DIVAD coordinator in the Pentagon. "Vulcan is inadequate to meet the future threat.

"DIVAD has a search and track radar with all-weather capability," Gardepe says. "It also has a manual optical backup and a laser range finder.

"Both the radar and optical backup feed a fire control computer which solves the gunnery problem to give the gunner lead angle, super elevation, and other

necessary information."

Another improvement of the DIVAD Gun is mobility. Vulcan is mounted on an armored personnel carrier. DIVAD is mounted on a tank chassis which makes it faster, more mobile and better able to survive.

"The DIVAD is designed to accompany the Armor and Infantry or Cavalry wherever they go," Gardepe says. "It has the capability of full operation while on the move. That doesn't mean it will always shoot on the move but it has that capability. Also, the option of providing air defense protection from over-watch positions on key terrain still exists.

"The added capability means that DIVAD Guns can actually maneuver with the combat arms," he says. "The commander of the maneuver brigade or battalion may want to have DIVAD move with them at a fixed distance to the left or right flank.

"It also has a secondary capability of engaging the enemy personnel and light armor," Gardepe says.

Will maneuver unit commanders be tempted to use the gun more in its secondary role than its primary role because of its firepower?

"I think commanders will realize if they do only that, they'll be losing the main purpose of the gun," Gardepe says. DIVAD's primary mission in the battlefield will be to protect maneuver elements from enemy attack helicopters and high speed, fixed-wing aircraft.

Another improvement of the DIVAD over the Vulcan is increased firepower. DIVAD's range is greater than Vulcan's. The exact range is classified. Also, DIVAD's twin 40mm guns pack a much bigger wallop than the 20mm guns of the Vulcan.

"DIVAD is to be fielded during the first quarter of calendar year '85," Gardepe says. "Two batteries in the United States will be equipped with DIVAD first. Which division they will be in has not yet been determined.

"Then, two batteries in each of the divisions in Europe will be equipped with DIVAD. Later, air defense battalions will get a third DIVAD battery. DIVAD is scheduled to be fully deployed by 1989."

A crew of four mans a DIVAD Gun. The crew chief, gunner and driver ride with the gun. A fourth crew member rides in an ammo resupply vehicle (currently, plans call for it to be the M548). More than one DIVAD Gun will be supplied by each M548.

"The gunner and crew chief have dual capabilities," Gardepe says. "They sit side-by-side and both have a set of controls. If need be, one person could operate the system."

During tests, Vulcan-trained troops from the 55th ADA Battalion, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Bliss, Texas, were trained by competing DIVAD contractors. The troops fired each contractor's prototypes.

"The troops said that the DIVAD was far superior to the Vulcan," Gardepe says. "They also seemed to enjoy operating the system."

MOSs for DIVAD Gun system crews are currently being developed by Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and the Air Defense Center and School at Fort Bliss, Texas.

"Tentatively, 16L will be the MOS for a DIVAD crew member," says Maj. Tom Vereb, from the office of the TRADOC Systems Manager for the DIVAD Gun at Fort Bliss. "Initially, 16Ls will be drawn from 16Ps and 16Rs. Later, 16Ls will be trained in One Station Unit Training (OSUT)."

According to Vereb, Organizational mechanics will be 24Ws, Direct Support and General Support mechanics will be 27Ps, test specialists will be 27Qs, and organizational maintenance warrant officers will have a specialty of 224D.

"A DIVAD battery will have 12 guns — three platoons, four guns each," Gardepe says. "A division short-range air defense battalion will have three batteries of DIVAD Guns and two batteries of Chaparral missiles.

"Under the present set-up, division air defense battalions have two batteries of Vulcan and two batteries of Chaparral," he says. "When DIVAD replaces Vulcan, we'll be gaining another battery with 12 guns."

"In Europe, ADA battalions will be filled out with five batteries — three DIVAD and two Chaparral," Vereb says. "ADA battalions in the United States will have the same three DIVAD batteries."

Although the Army knew it needed to improve its short-range air defense capabilities, it wasn't until 1978 that it signed contracts with Ford Aerospace and Communications Cor-

"This philosophy probably saved three or more years in the development of the DIVAD," Gardepe says.

In May, the Army awarded the contract to produce the gun to Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp.

According to Gardepe, many things went into the selection of the contractor — not just the results of tests and who shot down the most targets. Cost, performance, and the ability to produce, support and operate with NATO allies were some of the other things the Army considered.

Even though a contract has been awarded, refinements, improvements and tests are still being made on the DIVAD.

"This fall and winter, we'll be doing check tests," Gardepe says. "Six to nine months after the contract is awarded, the Army checks to see if deficiencies noted during developmental and operational testing are corrected. That will take place at Fort Bliss."

In addition, durability and mobility testing will take place next spring at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Other tests will be conducted later to insure the Army gets exactly what it's paying for and needs.

Beginning in 1984, crew members and organizational mechanics for DIVAD will be trained at Fort Bliss. There will also be new and transition courses for NCOs and officers, according to Vereb. Other TRADOC schools, such as the Missile and Munitions Center and School at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., and the Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., will also conduct maintenance courses for Direct Support and General Support personnel who will help maintain the DIVAD system once it's fielded.

DIVAD is one of four new air defense weapons designed to meet the enemy air threat of the 1980s and '90s. The other new weapons are Stinger, Roland and Patriot. How does DIVAD fit in?

"It provides the gun-missile mix that we feel is important," Gardepe says. "If we become too specialized in any one particular area, say missiles, we end up allowing the enemy to concentrate exclusively on developing tactics to defeat our capability.

"If we have short-range missiles like Stinger and short-range guns like DIVAD, that makes the enemy's problem much, much more difficult," Gardepe concludes, "What are good tactics against one weapon system are not necessarily good for the other."

So, DIVAD will be another newcomer to the battlefield of the '80s and beyond. The Abrams tank and the Infantry Fighting Vehicle will welcome DIVAD as a partner. DIVAD will be able to keep up and largely free them from worrying about the air threat. When needed, DIVAD will lower its guns and bring extra firepower onto the battlefield. Both air and ground threat forces will discover DIVAD to be a formidable foe.

"DIVAD is a quantum improvement in short-range air defense," Vereb says. "Its mobility, range, reaction time, firepower, lethality and survivability are vast improvements over what it replaces." □

## DIVAD



poration and General Dynamics Corporation to develop two prototypes each.

A big difference between the development of the DIVAD and other weapons is that the contractors used existing hardware, technology and engineering to speed up the usually slow process of development. For example, the radar on the DIVAD Gun is similar to the radar already made for the Air Force's F-16.



# BRIM FROST '81

Sp5 Bill Branley

Photos by MSgt. Bob Wickley, USAF

WHEN thousands of military personnel arrived in Alaska for an arctic exercise last January, they were prepared for bitter cold. Instead, Eskimos greeted some of them with "Welcome to the sunbelt!" Sponsored by U.S. Readiness Command,





Brim Frost '81 was a joint service exercise designed to test day and night military operations in an arctic environment. The environment, however, was unusually non-arctic. Temperatures were above zero much of the time, but that didn't keep troops from the "lower 48" United States from getting in some winter training. Green Berets from the 7th Special Forces Group, Fort Bragg, N.C., were able to practice rappelling, patrolling and stream









TSGT. Rick Diaz, USAF

crossings in a cold-weather environment. But all the action wasn't outdoors. An extensive winter war scenario was played out in full at the exercise's various nerve centers. Air Force personnel monitored almost continuous "combat" and logistical fights. The ac-

tion consisted of simulated airborne and air-mobile assaults as well as air/ground combat operations involving Air Force planes and Army troops. Most of the exercise was conducted on Fort Wainwright's 630,000 acre training area. Forts Richardson and Greely, Elmendorf AFB and Eielson AFB were also used for staging and training. Represented were the Army, Navy and Air Force, Army and Air National Guards, and Army and Air Force Reserves.

Although the weather wasn't cold by Alaskan standards, it was cold enough for the lower 48ers who wrapped themselves in parkas and mittens to keep warm. All were given extensive cold-weather classes. In the end, battles were won and lost by "friendly" and "enemy" troops. In spite of the sometimes uncomfortable conditions, successful assaults were always accompanied by cheers of approval. When the exercise was over, the winter war machine was dismantled and everyone returned to their former duty stations. □



# THE INDIANS

Tom Kiddoo  
Photos by SSgt. Gary Kieffer



**American Indians are still fighting to preserve their land, water and way of life. Like the Navajos demonstrating in Phoenix, Ariz., above, most Indians now use the peaceful weapons of law, social action and economic muscle to fight their battles.**

THE Indian of the John Wayne movies is no more. As a matter of fact, as with most movie fantasies, that type of Indian probably never really roamed the prairie. He no more existed than did the U.S. Cavalry trooper with polished bugle, dry-cleaned blue uniform, salon-styled hair and well-scrubbed face.

What did exist, and what still does, are many distinct American Indians with different cultures, languages, religions, customs and dreams for the future. There are

now more than 800,000 American Indians living in the United States. They belong to about 500 tribes or groups and speak 250 languages, besides English. For all their differences, they share a common heritage. They were here first.

More than 10,000 years ago, people came to North America, probably from northeastern Asia. These early ancestors to the American Indian crossed the frozen Bering Straits of Alaska during the last great Ice Age, anthropologists say,

or hiked across a land bridge that later broke up into the Aleutian Islands.

For thousands of years, the Indians owned America. The story of how they came from occupying a vast continent to living on pockets of land called reservations has filled many books. To put it simply, people came from Europe. They wanted the land in America. As they continued to come, they filled the East and forced the Indians west . . . until one day there was no more West



for the Indians.

There were years of bitter fighting in the 1700s and 1800s, but in the end the Indian was simply outnumbered and outgunned. He was weary and wanted a place to rest. He wanted a few acres of land . . . and peace.

The last Indian wars were nearly 100 years ago. But, even today, American Indians still fight for many of the same reasons they fought in those days. Today, the majority of Indians use the peaceful weapons of law, social action and economic muscle. But their goals are the same: to preserve their land, water and way of life.

The best way to understand this continuing battle is to speak to modern American Indians. Ask them what they see as the most important problems of their people today. Ask them to describe the Indian battle plan to overcome these obstacles. Their comments give insight into the Indian way of thinking, the Indian spirit and the Indian dream.

**The Judge.** Judge Donald Dupuis was born and raised on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana until he joined the Navy at age 18. He's now project director for the National American Indian Court Judges Association.

Dupuis said leaving the reservation was a shock for him. Before that time he had seldom left the reservation and had little contact with the world of the non-Indian.

He found the world outside the reservation confusing, frightening, and sometimes cruel. That was about 30 years ago.

"In the Navy, I was sent down to Norfolk, Va., for a temporary assignment of about six weeks," he remembers. "It was the first time I'd ever seen a white man's toilet and a colored man's toilet. I didn't know which one to go in. Because I was from a reservation, I knew how people felt about Indians. I really wasn't white (his father was half French and half Indian and his mother was one-fourth Indian), and I really wasn't colored. I stood there for a long time. I didn't know which way to go."

Now, many of the more visible forms of discrimination are gone, but Dupuis says more subtle prejudice is still around. And prejudice and misunderstanding by non-Indians are the first things Indians must battle.

"You can just see it," Dupuis says. "You see the change in the face. I've had people come into my businesses on the reservation and talk about the world situation, if you will. But I'll see them in public off the reservation, say standing in line at a local bank, and they won't even talk to me. That's what hurts me. I wish they would treat me the same."

After service in the Navy, Dupuis entered the University of Montana on the GI Bill and a football scholarship. In 1959, he graduated with a degree in physical education. He wanted to return to the reservation, but there were no jobs there. So he worked for a large pharmaceutical company in Vermont and Washington for 14 years before returning home.

"I returned to the reservation to start some small businesses, and the tribe appointed me their chief judge. At first, I didn't think of it as much of a challenge," he notes. "But then I realized that I was just scratching the surface."

As a tribal judge, Dupuis presides over one of more than 100 tribal courts in the United States. He now also "rides the circuit" to preside over other tribal courts and teach new tribal judges.

Indian judges are appointed by the tribal council or elected by tribal members. They handle violations of tribal, civil and criminal codes committed by Indians on the reservations.

Indians are subject not only to tribal law, but to most state and federal laws as well. This sometimes causes confusion as to what level of government has legal jurisdiction in certain cases. The U.S. Supreme Court makes the final rulings in disputes over jurisdiction, and its decisions sometimes lead to ill feelings between Indians and non-Indians.

"The way the Supreme Court handles Indian matters tends

to reduce our jurisdiction," Dupuis says. "An example is the water case of the Crow."

In the Crow case, the Supreme Court ruled that the state of Montana owns the Big Horn River as it flows through the Crow tribe's reservation. It also ruled that the tribe has no power to regulate hunting and fishing on reservation land owned by non-members of the tribe.

This is an irony of the reservation system. Indians don't own their reservations. The U.S. government does. Indians merely have the right to occupy the land by the grace of Congress, even if the Indian tribe claims original title to the land. The reservation is held in "trust" for the Indians by the government as the result of treaties made in the 1800s. But, through the years, non-Indians have gained control and ownership of some parcels of land inside reservations.

Tribal governments define the conditions of tribal membership, regulate domestic relations of members, set rules of inheritance for property not in a trust status, levy taxes, regulate property under tribal jurisdiction, control conduct of members by municipal legislation, and administer justice for tribal members. They have little control over non-members or land no longer possessed by the tribe — even if it's within the boundaries of the reservation.

The Crow tribe, however, believed it should have the jurisdiction over its entire reservation, including the Big Horn River, under treaties with the federal government signed in 1851 and 1868. The Supreme Court ruled that the riverbed wasn't given to the tribe by the treaties establishing the reservation. It said Montana gained control over the riverbed and banks of the river when it achieved statehood.

Dupuis says conflicts such as the Crow case are caused not only by the tangled legal jurisdiction associated with American Indian affairs, but by a scramble for valuable resources.

"When they (Congress) formed the reservations years and years ago, in the 1800s, they never





**American Indians live in a world of contrasts. They must balance such needs as better education, economic development and improved housing against their desire to hold on to the old ways of tribal life. The trade-offs can be painful.**



**Indians feel deep respect for their land and natural resources. The land is the foundation for the future of their people and culture. Yet, every year their land-base dwindles.**





thought about what this lake would be, or this stream would be, or that this worthless pile of sand might have uranium under it, or coal," he says. "Now, everybody wants to get onto the reservations again to find out what they may do with those natural resources."

Much of the Indian land is rich with resources. One million barrels of oil are pumped from oil wells on Indian lands each day. That's 12 percent of the amount of oil the U.S. imports daily from OPEC nations. Indian lands also contain nearly one-third of the stripable, low-sulphur coal west of the Mississippi and about one-half of the country's privately held uranium. The problem is that some tribes are locked into long-term contracts made before the energy crunch of the '70s and '80s. Dupuis says that they're not getting the current market price for the resources.

To help combat this, 25 western tribes which own energy resources have banded together to form the Council of Energy Resource Tribes. CERT lobbies for better energy legislation and government assistance and helps tribes with energy development.

**The Lobbyist.** Ron Andrade, a Luiseno-Diegueno Indian from California, agrees that the protection of Indian resources and of Indian rights to control their land, are of highest importance. But he identifies other serious problems for Indians, too.

"Unemployment is exceedingly high, too high," he says. Unemployment on many reservations is 50 percent or higher. Many of those who do have a job work for the government or for a government-sponsored program. Those jobs are endangered by cuts in the federal budget.

Andrade said the education level of the average Indian is also too low. In the past, education was rejected by most Indians as a threat to the old ways, their culture. Book learning was foreign to Indian tradition, since most Indians didn't have a written language until recently. And the school system for Indians has been inadequate.

Much of this has been changing in recent years. Education is becoming more acceptable, even welcome, to most Indians. And school systems have improved by introducing more courses related to Indian culture, bilingual education and special education, and alternative programs.

The improvement is reflected on the college level. About seven times as many Indian students are in college today compared to the decade of the 1950s.

"Of course, if you talk to a nurse or a doctor, they'll explain to you that our death rate is still extremely high," says Andrade about other problems his people face. "We still have the highest death rate among newborns. Also we have terrible problems with housing. It all fits together somehow, though, because it's an overall economic condition. We have the worst economic conditions there are."

While some reservations have healthy economies based on tourism, crafts, timber, energy and other resources, others have almost no economy at all. Money comes from government programs, and, because there are few Indian-owned stores and services on many reservations, the money is spent outside in non-Indian communities.

Andrade heads up the National Congress of American Indians, based in Washington, D.C. The organization lobbies for American Indians in Congress, government agencies and private groups and companies. It works to ensure rights and benefits for American Indians, educate the public about Indians and promote the welfare of Indians. Its functions are similar to the Association on American Indian Affairs, headquartered in New York City, and other organizations representing Indian interests.

One of the main agencies the NCAI works with, and sometimes butts heads with, is the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Organized in 1834, the modern BIA is responsible for managing and protecting the natural resources of the Indian "trust lands," or reservations, colonies, and communities; helping

develop the economies of the reservations; and providing services to Indians for education, employment counseling and other social needs.

"The BIA is supposed to take care of everything. They can't. They just really can't," Andrade says. "Even as much as we fault them, though, we still protect them at the same time. We've got a weird relationship with the Bureau."

Indians often seem to view the BIA with a sort of "can't live with 'em — can't live without 'em" attitude. Indians resent what they see as too much interference in tribal affairs, but they appreciate the fact that the BIA is the main evidence of the U.S. government's responsibility toward the Indian people. And as more and more Indians themselves enter the ranks of BIA, the agency is increasingly seen as an important bridge to the non-Indian world and an important tool to address Indian needs.

Andrade believes, however, the best way to meet the needs of Indians and start solving many problems on reservations is to continue to give tribes more control over programs and policies.

"Give them the authority to manage their communities, their resources, their people, the language and the culture," he says. "And then we think things will work out better. But, it's been 200 years now of us trying to get that done. We're still a long way from that."

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Act was passed in 1975 to do just that. It is designed to expand tribal control over reservation programs by giving the tribes the option of operating these programs for themselves under contract with the government. In many areas, the tribes are gaining more control of programs. But many Indians complain that the law is not being put into effect as quickly as it should be. They say they are being strangled in bureaucratic "white tape."

Also, Andrade says, many Indians suffer because they don't live on reservations. For example, in Southern California, about 75,000 Indians live in urban centers and

aren't eligible for BIA and many other government services. They leave reservations to find jobs, but often find only hard times.

Andrade says they usually end up with janitorial and other menial jobs. Lack of education is often a roadblock to better jobs. Another obstacle is discrimination. For example, a large corporation was recently ordered by a federal court to hire more women and minorities. When the court specified minorities, it failed to list American Indians. When Andrade's organization went to the company to ask that it hire more urban Indians, company officials said, "Sorry, you're not on the list." The NCAI was forced to go to court to get equal job opportunities.

"And there's a cultural shock in a lot of cases, because they don't really understand what they're dealing with," he says. It's not uncommon to find people who have never seen non-Indians, or who have seen very few non-Indians almost their entire life. And, suddenly, they're thrust into the city!"

Some of this cultural shock could be lessened, Andrade says, if non-Indians were better educated about Indians.

"One of the problems with (non-Indian) American people is that they have no frame of reference," he explains. "They say that every other immigrant came to this country and was absorbed. Why can't you? Of course, we're the original Americans, and they should have been absorbed into us. But they just didn't want to do that."

**The Architect.** Dennis Numkena lived on the Hopi reservation in northern Arizona until he was in the seventh grade. He was then sent to the Indian Boarding School in Phoenix. Soon after he got there, he ran away.

"At the time I was going to school, there was really no sense of motivation at all," Numkena says. "And if you're not motivated, you just don't know what's going on. And you can't even begin to define for yourself what it is that you're going to do. You need to have some sense of where you're going."

After running away from the boarding school, he found people who helped give him the direction he needed. A family took him in and sponsored his way through Scottsdale, Ariz., High School.

After graduating from high school, he got an appointment to the Naval Academy and left Arizona for a preparatory school in Maryland for one year. But he soon decided against a naval career and returned to Arizona. He studied at the University of Arizona and Arizona State University and received a degree in architecture. He wanted to design homes and buildings for Indian tribes.

"When I graduated, I found out my biggest competitor was the federal government," he says. He explains that the BIA hands out the contracts for work on reservations. The agency seemed slow to learn that more and more Indians were becoming qualified to do the work and continued to give most contracts to non-Indians. Past contracting procedures and rules also worked against inexperienced Indian contractors and entrepreneurs. BIA policy has changed in recent years to encourage Indians to seek reservation contracts.

But to combat the old system, Numkena went to Washington, D.C. "You have sent me to school, and I am your investment," he told them. "I'm now ready to provide services for the Indian people. But I can't compete with you."

He soon obtained his first contract through BIA to design a jail on a reservation. Later jobs, for both Indian and non-Indian clients, have allowed the Phoenix-based architect to be more creative. But sometimes his creativity and sensitivity for the desires of Indians have caused him to be at odds with the government. His designs for 50 homes at the Hopi reservation are examples.

"The Hopis were very tired of seeing the kinds of housing designs that are typical in urban areas — the gable roofs and that typical house design that one sees on a lot of reservations," he says.

"Our clients were saying that

they wanted us to design a house that looks like it belongs up there (on the reservation). And so we did. But when we took the plans to the Housing and Urban Development office in Los Angeles, they took a look at them, and there was almost immediate dislike for what we wanted to do . . . because it was different."

Rather than give in completely, Numkena used a shrewd business and political maneuver . . . negotiation. He would change certain features of the design if HUD would let him keep others. The results were houses on the Hopi reservation that were not *exactly* what the tribe had wanted, but at least they weren't the foreign-looking peaked-roof houses they didn't like.

**The Protestors.** "This is just a plan!" the voice blares over the loudspeaker. "This is just the beginning! Time after time, year after year, promises, broken promises. Broken treaties. Taking away our land."

The voice is Navajo. The speaker is one of about 300 Navajos who gathered in front of the BIA area office in Phoenix last May to protest a government order that Navajo farmers move off land inside a joint use area in the Hopi reservation.

The protest was part of a sad dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribes over the use of land. The land is part of the reservation given to the Hopis in the 1800s. But the Hopi reservation is a small island surrounded by a huge Navajo reservation consisting of 25,000 square miles in the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

Through the years, Navajos settled in parts of the Hopi reservation, and a joint use area (JUA) was formed by the government. But the Hopis believe the area should be exclusively theirs.

Congress passed a law in 1974 to resolve the dispute. The act ordered that the JUA be divided up between the tribes and that about 6,000 Navajos be moved from their farms on the Hopi side.

"They (the media) say this is a land dispute of Navajos against



the Hopis. That's not right," says a Navajo rancher standing in the crowd at the demonstration. "It's the government that's doing this against the Indians."

It was Hopi leaders, however, who brought court suits that led to Congressional action. And the U.S. government's representative closest to the Hopi side of the land dispute is the superintendant of the BIA's Hopi Indian Agency — himself a Hopi Indian.

Indian agencies are BIA offices located on reservations which administer government programs for the tribes, act as counseling and service centers, and serve as local liaisons between tribes and the outside world.

**The Indians.** Dupuis, Andrade, Numkena and the Navajo demonstrators are modern Indian "warriors" — not the Tonto, Cochise or Geronimo of white man's myth and lore, but examples of intelligent Indian leaders of today.

They do battle under strange conditions.

— Indians are American citizens and are subject to most federal laws. But they are also members of tribes with separate constitutions and laws. Some tribes even consider themselves to be sovereign nations. When Indians are off the reservations, they are subject to state laws. But non-Indians on reservations aren't usually subject to tribal laws.

— About 70 percent of the Indians in the U.S. live on reservations set aside for them during the 1800s, but many are minorities on their own reservations. On Dupuis' reservation in Montana, for example, tribal members make up only about 13 percent of the population. The rest are non-Indians. This is possible because the tribes don't technically have title to the reservations. In many cases, also, the tribes have welcomed the non-Indians onto the reservation because they have often brought with them trade, businesses and jobs.

— Although Indians are American citizens, special laws have been needed to guarantee rights which other Americans have always enjoyed. This contradiction is possi-

ble because, while in most cases Indians are thought of as any other citizen, tribal governments are often viewed as sovereign powers, much like foreign countries. Until 1968, for instance, tribes were not bound by the articles of the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Under the Indian Civil Rights Act passed at that time, however, federal courts may now review the actions of tribal governments, police and courts when suit is brought alleging rights protected by the 1968 law have been violated.

— Although reservations are held in trust for American Indians by the U.S. government, some states have taken over jurisdiction in the past. Under Public Law 83-280, passed by Congress in 1953, Alaska, California, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin assumed jurisdiction over all, or parts, of the reservations within their boundaries. Florida, Idaho, Nevada, and Washington assumed jurisdiction in whole or in part through their own legislation based on the 1953 Congressional act.

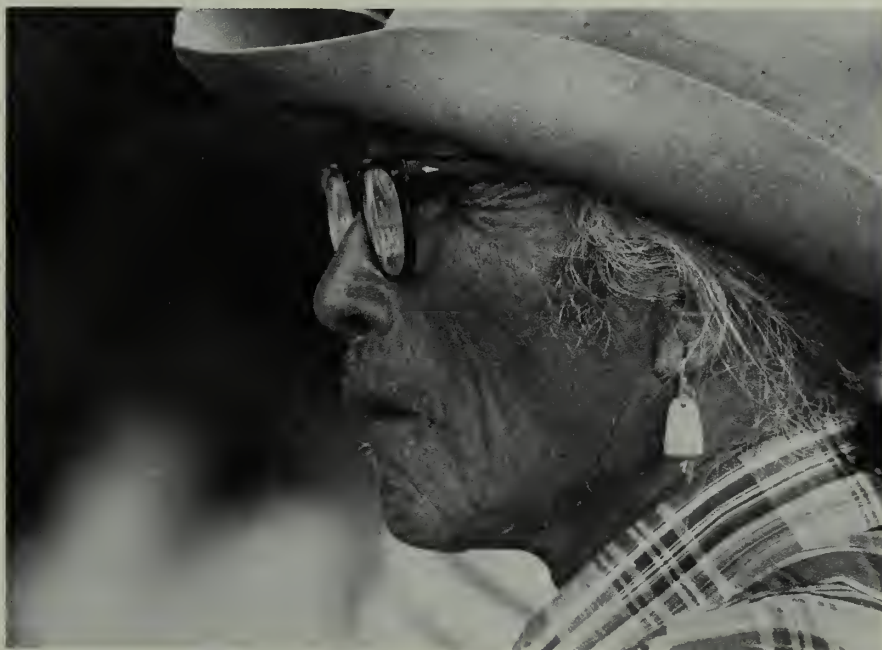
Even with the roadblocks,

the Indians keep fighting. To understand their fight is to understand their deep feelings toward their land, no matter how desolate some of it may seem to outsiders. It's also necessary to understand their reverence for their ways and their need to go forward in their own way.

"I think that many of us are now reasonably well assimilated," Dupuis says. "But many tribes, and rightly so, want to hold on to their own ways, customs and culture."

Numkena speaks of the Indians' need to control their own future: "The Indian tribes are getting more vocal, and they're coming out with a very strong wish that Indians need to solve their own problems. And I think that they can do it at a lesser price than the government has been doing it. And with fewer problems."

And Andrade may be summing up the Indians' continuing struggle when he says, "We say, 'Leave us alone with the land base we have. We've got all these lands forever. Just leave us alone.' But Americans keep coming in and saying, 'No, we need the land, and we're going to take it away from you.' " □



**Their ancestors came to America more than 10,000 years ago. Indians now fight to survive in their own land.**

# THE LAST APACHE SCOUT

By Tom Kiddoo

HE sits at a sunlit kitchen table in a clean woodframe house in Whiteriver, Ariz., the seat of tribal government for the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. At 78, he is full of clear memories of his days as an Apache scout at Fort Huachuca. He can remember by name most of the 23 others who were part of the scout detachment there when he joined in 1923. But now, retired Sergeant William Major is the sole survivor . . . the last of the Apache Scouts.

His first service with the Army, was not as an Indian scout. In 1921, at age 18, he joined the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Apache, Ariz.

In 1922, Fort Apache was closed.

"They sent me to Fort Bliss, Texas," he says. "I drove a wagon, a four-line





team." He was a team master in the 1st Cavalry.

"I stayed there (at Fort Bliss) about a year, and I was discharged."

He returned to Whiteriver, where he remained out of work for three months. Then his chance came to join the Apache Scouts Detachment, and he and his wife headed west to Fort Huachuca.

"My father was a soldier in the Scouts over there (at Fort Huachuca) at that time," he explains.

They arrived at Fort Huachuca in December 1922. "I enlisted in the Detachment, Apache Scouts on March 12, 1923," he says.

By 1923, Indian scouts were no longer "scouting" for the U.S. Cavalry. The Indian Wars were long over, and the last of the powerful Indian leaders in the Southwest, Geronimo, had been captured long ago. "My father said he captured Geronimo in 1886 at Chiricahua Mountain and returned him to old San Carlos (Ariz.)," Major says.

When Major joined, the Apache Scouts at Fort Huachuca were primarily a labor force. Some worked in the commissary or the ice plant. Others worked with the post carpenters and plumbers. Three played in the post band.

"Sometimes I helped the plumber, but usually I worked with the carpenter," he explains.

He says that during the early days of his service, the scouts lived with their families in canvas teepees furnished by the Army. Later, the scouts built their own adobe dwellings.

"We bought our own horses and used our own saddles. We used our own bridles and our own blankets." He says the Army provided a small allowance to help cover these expenses.

He says the scouts helped build most of the wooden barracks that still stand at Fort Huachuca. They also cleared the fire breaks and trails that lace through the mountains within the fort.

In 1943, Major was promoted to corporal and he was made a military policeman. Armed with a .45-caliber pistol or carbine, he and another MP would patrol the post in a jeep or ride on horseback to check the fences on the post's perimeter.

In 1946, he was promoted to sergeant. By 1947 there were only four Apache scouts remaining at Fort Huachuca. The others had been transferred to other posts, had been discharged, or had died. The Army decided the Apache Scouts Detachment should be disbanded. Major was transferred



to an airfield near Tucson to await retirement papers. He was discharged in 1947.

He returned to Whiteriver, where he now lives in a home owned by his granddaughter's husband, a Marine stationed in California. Major's wife died in 1966. Since retirement, he has worked at the Whiteriver sawmill and, more recently, as chief of a five-man crew who cut and sell wood from the reservation.

In his home are books, photographs and mementos relating to his service with the Scouts. A World War II-era uniform hangs in a closet, and his MP badge and bandolier are on display. And mixed among the military memories are reminders of his heritage: a stone tomahawk, an arrowhead, Indian art. He is proud of this mixed collection. He is the last Apache scout. □

Sgt. Major and Sgt. Joe Kessay pose with their families at Ft. Huachuca more than 40 years ago. Below, Sgt. Major, left, training in mountains around Ft. Huachuca.



# MIND OVER BATTLE

THE SCENE IS EUROPE during World War II. The combat action, as depicted by Hollywood, is violent and ear-splitting. Suddenly, a U.S. soldier leaps from a bunker. His buddies stare in horror as the soldier, screaming insults at the enemy, charges madly into a barrage of automatic weapons fire.

The drama is a classic tale of battle, retold frequently in movies and books. However, it seldom happens in actual battles. While sustained combat does have tremendous impact on the minds and bodies of soldiers, it is rare for a soldier

to go "crazy" on the battlefield.

Dr. David H. Marlowe, who has spent 20 years studying the impact of battle on soldiers, says that cases of true psychological disorders among soldiers are actually no more numerous in wartime than in peacetime. Also, Marlowe says, the average for the Army is about the same as that for the entire country.

It would be wrong, however, to say that war has little or no effect on those who are fighting it. Naturally, a soldier's body is vulnerable to many types of wounds, but the mind, too, can be placed "out of

commission" without the soldier shedding a single drop of blood.

The condition goes by many names: combat fatigue, battle exhaustion or, simply, a breakdown. A soldier suffering from this type of exhaustion or fatigue is a casualty because he must be removed from combat, at least temporarily.

"The soldier has reached a point where he is no longer able to perform," says Dr. Marlowe, who is chief of the Department of Military Psychiatry at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. The institute is a branch of the Walter





Sp5 Bill Branley

downs didn't occur until after 80 or 100 days of combat. The action there was not as intense as at Normandy, for example, where breakdowns began to occur much sooner."

A soldier reaching the breaking point may start to become mentally and physically sluggish. He then may lose powers of concentration and, eventually, lose all ability to function. Lack of food and rest have a lot to do with it, but long periods of time in the presence of danger — and having to focus every bit of attention on that threat — is another cause of combat exhaustion.

It was during World War I that the first serious studies of breakdowns in combat were conducted, mainly because a large percentage of casualties fell into this category. Scientists soon learned that the best treatment for battle fatigue is amazingly simple — rest. Taking the soldier out of action and moving him to a safe area for a brief period was usually enough to make the soldier fit for combat again.

"It can happen to even the most skilled and experienced men," Marlowe says. "They aren't mentally ill, and may have no history of any mental disorder. Often, soldiers in this condition were moved to the rear, where they simply fell asleep for as long as 24 hours.

"The worst thing you can do in these cases is treat the soldier like a patient," he says.

Marlowe explains that, if not handled properly, a breakdown could develop into a real psychological disorder. A soldier taken out of combat is in danger of seeing himself as a failure, or as one who "couldn't make it." Marlowe says that if such a soldier is labeled mentally ill or unfit, he could easily become that way.

"There were cases of breakdowns who were sent back to the U.S.," Marlowe says. "They sometimes remained in mental hospitals for years. The best thing for the soldier's ultimate mental health is to get him back to his unit."

Soldiers in the unit of the exhausted soldier are good sources of treatment. Fellow soldiers also hap-

medicine for breakdowns. Marlowe says studies show that unit cohesiveness often determines how quickly soldiers in a particular unit begin to break down in combat.

"Soldiers in units with a lot of camaraderie and esprit almost always lasted a lot longer," Marlowe says. During World War II, for example, elite groups such as the airborne units had few cases of breakdowns in combat. Units with lower morale were shown to have a higher percentage of breakdowns.

Most of the data the Army has on combat exhaustion and fatigue was gathered during World Wars I and II and the Korean conflict. The Vietnam conflict, by comparison, was not marked by combat



World War II soldiers rest in their foxhole after many days of front-line duty. Physical exhaustion is one combat reality.

of the same intensity and duration as that experienced by soldiers in earlier wars.

Lt. Col. Norman Camp, a research psychiatrist who works with Dr. Marlowe, was a member of a psychiatric treatment team in Vietnam in 1970. He says that breakdowns due to fatigue and exhaustion were not common.

"There wasn't the same degree of continuous front-line action to wear the soldier down," Camp says. "Although the war was fought in different ways at different periods, the intensity of the combat was not the same as in earlier wars."

Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Marlowe says that breakdowns start occurring after soldiers have spent too many days in sustained combat. In World Wars I and II, for example, combat was marked by continuous action. Front-line soldiers often spent many weeks attacking or defending positions.

"Theoretically," Marlowe says, "every soldier has some breaking point. Some just reach it sooner than others. An important factor is the intensity of combat. In Italy during World War II, the intensity of the combat was not the same as in earlier wars."



patrol and ambush type warfare.”

However, many other factors were present to prey on the minds of soldiers fighting that war.

“The soldier in Vietnam had



Vietnam presented different challenges for the American soldier. There were no front-lines, the enemy wasn't visible, and the war was unpopular at home.

a different set of problems to deal with,” Camp says. “Sometimes he wasn't sure who was friend or foe, since the dress and actions of civilians and soldiers were often alike. There were land mines and unseen snipers and the feeling of helplessness that came from never knowing whether you were losing or gaining ground. There wasn't a clear-cut front line by which you could judge your progress.”

In most cases, soldiers coped with these difficulties while in combat and during their combat tours. Years later, however, emotional and

psychological problems began to surface among veterans of combat in Vietnam. They often returned to the scene of combat in dreams and nightmares.

For scientists across the country, the Vietnam war offered many new insights into the way humans behave AFTER stressful situations. After numerous studies, the term “post-traumatic stress disorders” evolved to mean problems that people have many months, or years, after surviving a life-threatening situation. Such situations could be floods, fires or earthquakes, as well as combat.

“We're talking about situations that are totally different from the normal range of human experiences,” Camp says.

Dr. Lee Crump, a clinical psychologist with the Veterans' Administration, says that some 500,000 veterans were emotionally and psychologically scarred as a result of Vietnam. Crump is the associate chief of Operation Outreach, a VA program that attempts to increase awareness among veterans of benefits available to them.

“A lot of vets will come in with, say, job problems,” Crump says. “But their real problems are much deeper than that. They're also suffering from flashbacks, nightmares, guilt, depression and difficulty with intimacy.”

Crump says that these are all symptoms of post-traumatic stress. Another symptom among veterans is that ordinary sounds may remind them of something in combat. A metallic click, for example, may become the noise of a rifle bolt in the mind of a Vietnam veteran suffering from post-traumatic stress.

An important question is: why were there so many cases of this after Vietnam, while relatively few cases occurred after earlier wars?

Dr. Marlowe says, “When soldiers came back from World Wars I and II and from Korean, everyone told them they did the right thing. They were respected for fighting those wars. Vietnam was different. The public didn't support it and the soldiers were criticized and humiliated, often right in their

own hometowns. Fighting that war was something to be ashamed of.”

Dr. Crump says that because of the harsh treatment soldiers received upon returning home from Vietnam, many kept their feelings about the war to themselves.

“They kept their feelings hidden because there were so few people around to understand them,”

Crump says. “One of the things we do to help vets is set up rap groups. There, a veteran can disclose his feelings among other combat veterans and people who can relate to his experiences. Other veterans know what it was like to be there.”

Rap groups meet at most of the 92 Outreach centers across the country. In addition to volunteers — most of whom are combat veterans — the centers are staffed by specialists in various fields. The majority of veterans who visit receive help right at the center. A veteran with a more serious problem would be sent to a VA hospital or medical center.

Crump says the Outreach centers saw more than 56,000 vets from April 1980, until March of this year. He says that 81 percent of them were treated successfully. He says the high success rate was largely due to the effective rap groups, to which vets have been responding well. To find the Outreach center nearest you, Crump says you should call a VA regional office or hospital.

There is still much to be learned about the effects of combat on the human mind. Dr. Marlowe says the military is trying to anticipate the types of stress that soldiers will have to deal with on battlefields of the future. Maintaining cohesive units will still guard against breakdowns in combat, but Marlowe says that new weapons and new types of warfare may present problems that American soldiers didn't face in the past.

Soldiers, meanwhile, can arm themselves with the knowledge that the battlefield may effect them in unpredictable ways. Whether you react to combat while it's happening or years later, chances are good that your reactions are normal. In short, you're not really “losing it.” □



# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## NCO Museum

**FORT BLISS, Texas** — The Army's only museum dedicated to the noncommissioned officer was opened in June at the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy here.

"There are other museums that cover the same periods of history (as this one)," says Dr. Daniel Zimmerman, the museum's curator. "But this is the first museum dedicated solely to the history of the NCO corps."

The history is told by period: Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Mexican War, Civil War, Indian Wars and so on through the Vietnam era. According to Zimmerman, original artifacts make up about 95 percent of the items exhibited. There is a wooden canteen that dates back to the Revolutionary War, as well as uniforms, original documents, photographs and other equipment.

The museum also contains an 1890 barracks scene. Dr. Zimmerman says, "We wanted to know how the barracks were furnished and how they were heated. Where did the soldiers store their valuables and clothing? What was barracks life like in the 1890s?"

The museum will also initiate and maintain an ongoing oral history program which will keep the NCO history current.

Zimmerman says he hopes visitors will leave the museum with a greater appreciation for the accomplishments and contributions of NCOs.

**FORT LEWIS, Wash.** — Madigan Army Medical Center and the post, have been selected Employer of the Year for 1980 by Goodwill Industries of America. The recognition was for establishing programs to recruit and hire disabled persons.

Goodwill's award is designed to spotlight successful employers and emphasize the "reliability of the handicapped in placement of jobs," says Arlo Wagner at Goodwill headquarters in Washington.

Of the 3,700 civilians employed by Fort Lewis and Madigan, 428 are "identifiably" handicapped and 52 are "severely" handicapped, according to officials at Fort Lewis. The handicapped workers are employed as carpenters, dental technicians, key punch operators, plumbers and mechanics, among many other occupations. Last year, special training and placement for disabled persons were provided at 40 on-post sites.

## DOCS IN COMBAT



U.S. Army photo

**FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas** — Military physicians say that the types of casualties faced in combat vary from service to service. Therefore, the Defense Department's Combat Casualty Care Course has been designed to prepare military medical officers to function anywhere under any conditions.

Called C4, the course is in the form of a simulated combat exercise conducted at various installations in Texas. It features aggressors, simulated weapons fire and harmless, but realistic, chemical munitions.

"The doctors learn to live in the field as infantry soldiers," says Lt. Col. Barry Wolcott, one of the course designers. "They wear field equipment, put up tents, eat C-rations and learn to function during an ambush."

Rear Adm. Frances T. Shea, whose duties include directing the Navy Nurse Corps, says, "The students learn the physical hardships and emotional stress that go along with medical activities in combat."

During the one-week exercise, the Navy, Air Force, Marine and Army doctors face long days, life-determining decisions, unfamiliar problems and total dependence on support personnel.

Sgt. Judy Calderon, an Army medic who leads part of the exercise, says, "The students feel the conflict between their physicians' training to take care of the casualty and their instinct to survive and protect themselves."

**GLEN ARM, Md.** — A machine gun team from an Army National Guard unit here emerged victorious at the recent 1981 U.S. Army Machinegun Championships. They became the

declared champions on that weapon.

The four-man team from Company C, 1st Battalion, 20th Special Forces, beat the nearest competition by 56 points.

was one of many at the All-Army Marksmanship Championships held at Fort Benning, Ga.

The Maryland team outscored two strong, long-standing rival teams

the Kentucky National Guard. The machine gun competition included individual and team firing, among other events.

Company C is based at the Gunpowder Military

# focus on people

Compiled by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

SFC Ron Freeman



Dochow: Lumber Jack

You'd think a guy making about \$500 a week would be happy with his job. But, **PFC Jeffre Dochow** left such a job for the Army "to put a little money away for a family and to learn a new skill."

Dochow, a radio operator/mechanic with the 6th Psychological Operations Battalion, 4th PSYOP Group, Fort Bragg, N.C., was a logger in the western U.S. before enlisting.

Although he brought home a hefty paycheck each week, most of it was eaten up by expenses. "Every couple of weeks a logger needs files and new chains for his saw. Then there's gas, oil and transportation to the site," Dochow says.

There are hazards with every job and the slip of a chainsaw could mean the loss of a leg or an arm if you're not careful.

"Everyone gets cut once. That's when you learn to respect the saw," Dochow says. He lost interest in logging when one of his good friends died while cutting trees.

"It really hits you hard when the guy who teaches you everything he knows is killed by making a dumb mistake that he told you never to do."

Although he enjoys the outdoors, Dochow plans to get more experience in electronics. — *Sp4 Julie Tuionuu*

While many people would be content to lose five or 10 pounds, and perhaps even more ecstatic to lose 20, one soldier at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, knows what it's like to lose 100 pounds.

After spending more than two years on the Army's Overweight Program, **Sp4 Flynn Hall**, has lost the 100 pounds in only 15 weeks.

Hall weighed in at more than 200 pounds when he arrived at Fort Wainwright. He was placed on the Overweight Program and over the next two-and-one-half years he actually gained weight. Then he was reassigned to Headquarters Company, Fort Wainwright.

"Instead of threats and name-calling, I had the support of the unit training NCO and the people in my office.

"I was no longer being told that I would be kicked out of the Army. In-

stead, it was a complete turn-around. I was being told that I could earn a new MOS, that I could get promoted and they knew that I could lose weight."

Hall's waistline went from 44 inches to 34 inches. "It's great," Hall says, "although the kids still tell me that I've got a fat tummy. So, I've got a little further to go.

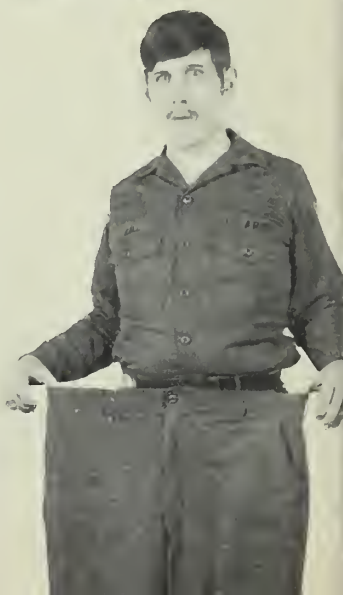
"It's been a big change, not only on the outside, but inside myself," Hall says. "If you look at fat as the problem, you might as well stay fat.

"For me, it's been a whole starting over, funneling energy to make a lot of negative feelings positive and using them to my benefit." — *Sp4 Laura Maxwell*

There's a lot of clowning around going on at Fort Riley, Kan. The main ringleader is **Chaplain (LTC) Joseph W. Magruder**.

Chaplain Magruder is the director of a group of Christian clowns who

Hall: Big Loser





PFC Kim Grace



Magruder: Ringleader

use pantomime and magic to explain parables and highlight sermons.

Magruder, or Joey as he's called, uses juggling, balloon sculpture, rope tricks, an invisible dog, and a trained flea. All of his techniques have been self-taught. He uses ventriloquism to peak the interest of his Sunday school students.

The group of clowns consists of the chaplains and their wives as well as Red Cross volunteers, chaplains' assistants and other people in the chapel. They follow the mandate of I Corinthians 4:10, "For Christ's sake, we are fools." — *Susan Murphy*

The lights dim and a voice describes the action taking place on the stage. A spotlight appears and 2d Lt. Silverlene Johnson steps into it. On this night, the 5-foot, 10-inch, Johnson isn't doing things the Army way. She's modeling the latest fashions.

"When I told the lady (in charge of the fashion show) I was a lieutenant in the Army, she nearly dropped dead," Johnson says. "I think the civilian world views female sol-

and manly. They perceive us as lacking basic feminine traits. But, there are many attractive women in the Army.

Johnson doesn't see any conflict between her roles as a model and an Army officer. "I can retain my femininity and still be effective and professional at my job in the military," she says. "It's a sense of accomplishment to know that I'm successful in one career as a soldier and also learning the ins and outs of modeling."

Johnson is the executive officer, Student Officer Company, Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. — *Tom Reilly*

#### Sp4 Alan "Buzz"

Rambow is a terrain analyst with the U.S. Army Engineer and Topographic Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Va. He's a cartographer by trade and holds a degree in German from North Texas State University. But Rambow has another talent — stained glass.

He began working with stained glass when he was in college. But he felt that stained glass itself wasn't an art form.

Tom Reilly



Tom Reilly



Johnson: Model Soldier



Rambow: Glass Worker

with his craft and has begun to develop a unique style of glass sculpturing or origami.

"I had to develop techniques as I went along," Rambow says. "Unlike Tiffany lamp forms that are standard, I use no forms. I found that the biggest problem was having enough hands. I had to hold two pieces together and work the soldering iron at the same time. It doesn't work. So I developed a process in which I put solder on the pieces before I fit them together.

"You don't see much 3-D (three dimensional) work in stained glass," Rambow says. "Most of what you see is in the form of boxes." —

# ARMY

SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

**Being a soldier is a 24-hour-a-day job. But most soldiers get some free time for relaxing, schooling or sports. There are other soldiers who use their free time to work — work for their community, that is.**

A Ft. Hood, Texas, mechanic from the 528th Transportation Company explains helicopter controls to a young, but willing, student.

John E. Easler

**T**HESE soldiers are volunteers. They spend their time and use their talents to help others. They may be coaches or referees for sporting events; or teachers and instructors for Red Cross classes. Soldiers work as volunteer firemen, paramedics, and emergency medical technicians. They are also auxiliary policemen and deputy sheriffs when their military duty day is over.

There are few volunteer jobs that are not performed by soldiers. And, in some cases, entire units get into the volunteer act.

Units of the 2d Division's 1st Brigade at Camp Casey, Korea, are active supporters of an orphanage in Tung Du Chon. The Ae Shin Orphanage is partially supported by the Korean government. But the soldiers donate their time and money to support the orphanage.



# **LUNTEERS**

## **Soldiers In Their Community**

Also, they make regular visits to the children there to provide the love and compassion that money can't buy.

The 528th Transportation Co., Fort Hood, Texas, has conducted field trips for local school children. The children get the opportunity to learn about Army transportation. They seem to love helicopters in particular. And the soldiers get to learn a little more about children.

"The children are exciting," SFC Amador Moreno says. "It's nice to show them something different. Besides, maybe they'll learn something from it."

In San Jose, Calif., the 221st Military Police Brigade provided 21 volunteers to help out in the Third Annual Games for handicapped children of the Santa Clara County schools.

The 289th General Support Co., 13th Support Command, Fort Hood, Texas, put on an Easter Egg Hunt for the children of families in their battalion. The soldiers presented live rabbits and Easter baskets to the children who collected the most eggs.

"It took an hour-and-a-half to hide all of those eggs," Pvt. 2 Levetta Johnson says. "But, the children found them all in about 10 minutes."

"It's good to have the battalion sponsor events which get the families together," Diana Dover says. "Soldiers need time to be with their families. That's as important as their work."

Some soldiers are life guards at Red Cross and community pools. But, soldiers from Fort Riley, Kan., went beyond their guard duties.

They played bingo with the residents of the Junction City Good Samaritan Nursing Home one day, dressed in their life guard uniforms — swimming trunks and tee-shirts.

"It was fun," says Pvt. 2 Tony McCain, Headquarters and Headquarters Co., U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Riley. "It's like being home. My mom works at a nursing home in Atwood, Kan., and I go up there all of the time."

Sgt. Keith Reed says, "I feel that the elderly people today think the younger people don't pay enough attention to them. What we did was give them some attention. They really enjoyed it, almost as much as we did."

Soldiers are active in scouting, too. Fort Bragg troops built a specially designed airborne jump tower and provided volunteers to man it for a scouting jamboree in May.

Also at the jamboree, the 82d Airborne Chorus provided musical entertainment; and dogs from Bragg's 16th Military Police Kennels demonstrated canine obedience and attack techniques for the scouts.



Above: Fort Riley soldiers spent an afternoon playing bingo with nursing home residents. Below: Fort Bragg's engineers provided 'airborne' training for scouts.



Sp4 Sandra Nozzi

work individually.

MSgt. Nathaniel Graham, an administrative supervisor for the 92d Field Hospital, Baltimore, Md., spends more than 16 hours each week coaching a basketball team of nine to 21-year-old boys.

Graham tries to instill more than the basics of basketball in his team. He says he tries to teach the boys

## ARMY VOLUNTEERS

Sports are big with Army volunteers. Soldier volunteers dominate the support given to Dependent Youth Activities. Take Willie Velez for example. Velez is a trombone player with the 2d Armored Division Band, Fort Hood, Texas. He's also a coach for a DYA soccer team, the "Lancers."

This is the first season for Velez. After he finished coaching basketball last year, soccer season started and Velez found himself drafted as a soccer coach.

"I don't know much about soccer," Velez says. "But I've read a lot of soccer books, and the DYA has given me the rule book. I'm learning the game along with the kids."



Byrn G. Howard

Maj. Ronald Rule lends a helping hand to Robert Berthuame as they light the Special Olympic Field Torch.

"I feel that practicing hard keeps the kids out of trouble," he says. "Fort Hood is a big place and it can get pretty busy. When the kids get into a game, it gives them a chance to forget about everything but soccer for awhile."

Lt. Col. Joseph Cooke volunteers his time away from the job as a coach also. Cooke, from Vicksburg, Miss., serves as the Provost Marshal for the lower Miss-

issippi Valley. His soccer coaching career began in '74 at Fort Riley, Kan.

"I think I have an obligation to my children," Cooke says. "It's important for them to learn fair play. But, it's also important for them to learn to depend on other people. That's where the teamwork comes in. When those 11 kids hit the field, every one of them is just as important as the next."

Sgt. Michael Panagiotou invests his time in sports too. He coaches baseball, football and basketball teams. Panagiotou, a communications center specialist with the 228th Signal Co., Frankfurt, W. Germany, wound up coaching after stopping to say "hello" at the DYA office.

"If you're looking for good pay and good hours, coaching is not the place," Panagiotou says. "But, the way I see it, if we keep one kid off the street, then we've done something."

But volunteers are not only involved in sports. The health field also abounds with Army volunteers. Soldiers from Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., volunteer in a number of local health programs.

Col. Norman Katz, a pediatric ophthalmologist, is a volunteer at the Prince George's County Health Department. Sp5 Jon Boradnax teaches CPR for the Red Cross and works for the Heart Association. Many others volunteer their skills as emergency medical technicians and health workers.

SFC Howard Hering from Walter Reed's Health Physics Office, is the Maintenance Chairman for his Rockville, Md., Homeowners Association.

SFC Boyd Smith, Headquarters, Material Development and Readiness Command, Alexandria, Va., is a coach for football and basketball. But Smith's real volunteer effort revolves around his ministry. Smith was ordained in May 1980, at the Beulah Baptist Church, Alexandria, a church he attended as a boy. He practices his ministry at area churches.

"I'm looking forward to getting my own church," Smith says. "But, as you get older, you can look around and see the necessity of your obligation to your community. If you want a good community, you have to be involved in it."

Like Smith, hundreds of soldiers do volunteer work in their communities. They use their time and their skills and donate them freely to many organizations and projects. Army volunteers can be found on every post and in most communities. The Army is involved in the communities here and overseas because soldiers are involved as volunteers — helping others as they help themselves.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: SOLDIERS wishes to thank the many Public Affairs people around the world who contributed information for this article. The "volunteer" spirit is alive and well. □*



# KEEPING STARS ON COURSE

Sp5 Bill Branley

ON every Army post, there is at least one enlisted soldier who spends a lot of time with all the top brass. He chats with generals and VIPs. He goes to all of the most important events on post and takes a backseat to no one. He's the commanding general's driver.

Of course, he's not usually the center of attention. Sometimes, he's not invited to the REALLY important meetings, nor does he sit at the head table when the general has a special luncheon. Instead, he'll wait in the car and read a book, and maybe munch on a sandwich if he brown-bagged it that day.

He's not worried about being left out, though. He knows that when the luncheon or meeting is over, the VIPs will have to ride in his sedan or jeep to get to the next place they're going.

Commanding generals like to get as much as possible done in a single day, and they have a miniature army of support to help them do it. The command sergeant major, staff officers and secretaries all have their jobs, but the aide-de-camp and driver rarely leave the general's side.

Driving for commanders may vary from post to post, depending on the command's mission and location, but the basic job is to keep the CG moving smoothly through a tight schedule.

Sgt. Kenneth Stalowski, for example, drives for Major General Max Noah, commander of the U.S. Army Engineer Center and Fort Belvoir, about 15 miles from Washington, D.C. Stalowski says the general "has to have a driver because there's just too much to do."

"He's in meeting after meeting," Stalowski says. "Some last all



Then he'll fly somewhere for another meeting or go downtown to the Pentagon. He's got to be on top of everything. My job is to make sure he gets where he has to go and is there on time."

Stalowski may drive the general several places in one day, or he may drive him to the post airfield early in the morning and pick him up late at night if the general is going on a trip.

"While riding in the car," he says, "the general will talk on the phone, do paperwork or read. Since I've had this job, I've learned a lot about what generals have to do. It's a 24-hour job. My boss has more energy than me and he's 20 years older. It isn't like he makes it to the



Stalowski adds that the job isn't always a hectic scramble from one place to another. When it's time to move, he moves.

But there is also a lot of waiting. He says he does correspondence courses while waiting or else he would "go nuts just sitting in the car all day."

Besides working on courses, Stalowski runs errands for the command sergeant major. Sometimes he drives for other members of the general's staff if the general is away.

Driving for the CG involves a lot of attention to detail. Stalowski may change his uniform several times in one day, depending on where he has to go. The uniform stays as sharp-looking as the Army sedan he drives, which gets washed and waxed at least four times a week. The interior, of course, is as close to being spotless as possible.

As the vehicle's operator, Stalowski must also make sure the sedan is in proper running condition each time he picks it up at the post

motor pool. Once the day's activities begin, it may be too late to start checking tires, oil and water.

"The vehicle and my uniform are important," he says. "Not only do people judge me by the way my vehicle looks, they also see me as an example of the enlisted people on the post. If the general's driver isn't sharp, then the standard here must not be too high."

Looking sharp counts especially when Stalowski has to go out alone to meet and bring a VIP back to the post. He says you never know how important the person is going to be.

"One day I had to pick up a general and drive him to look at some new housing on post," he says. "The visitor sat in the front seat and talked and complimented my appearance and the vehicle. Two days later, I was watching the presidential inauguration on TV and this same general was standing right next to the President."

The "visitor" turned out to

be the commander of the Military District of Washington.

Stalowski, whose uncle drove for a general in World War II, expected to be driving for a combat support hospital when he got to Fort Belvoir from his previous assignment at Fort Bliss, Texas. But it happened that the general needed a driver just as Stalowski was reporting for duty. Several people were interviewed for the job before he was selected.

Stalowski, who has logged some 50,000 miles in his four years as a driver, has to know how to operate and maintain all types of Army vehicles, even if his current job only requires him to drive one of them.

Officially called motor transport operators (MOS 64C), Army drivers can be assigned to practically any kind of Army unit. They drive tactical vehicles and conduct day and night convoys, among many other driver-related duties. At Fort Bliss, Stalowski drove for a major in the 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment.

"As an Army driver," Stalowski says, "one of the things you look forward to is that one day you might be driving for a general. I sure didn't expect to get it when I reported here.

"It was a big jump, going from a major to a two-star general," he says. "It was paranoid city at first. You always hear stories about generals barking your head off. Then you find out that generals are really human. We talk often, but it doesn't get chummy. I keep everything military."

Stalowski uses maps and gets directions from the general's aide to go from one place to another. Most of the time, he makes all of the behind-the-wheel decisions, like how to get through rush-hour traffic without throwing the commander off schedule. He says he has "come close" to getting lost, but always managed to avoid it.

"You forget little things at first," he says, "like opening doors and uncovering the star plates on the front of the car. That's bad because you're driving the general



around post but no one is saluting the car.”

Stalowski has to anticipate when a situation will require a degree of formality. Sometimes, such as at the Pentagon, the general will just hop out of the car so traffic is not held up. When visiting areas of the engineer center, however, Stalowski will open and close doors and render a hand salute when appropriate.

“The general doesn’t give many instructions after a while,” Stalowski says. “You just know what to do.”

Driving for generals may sound like tedious work, but this driver says his nine months on the job have been very rewarding because he gets a view of the Army “from the top.”

“The job has given me a broader outlook on what’s happening in the Army,” Stalowski says. “When you’re in a line unit, like the one I was in at Fort Bliss, you don’t realize too much. Here, I learn more about how things are done at the top level. Just by talking to these men who are making the policies you see and learn a lot.

“In the field with a unit,” he continues, “you’re thinking there must be some reason for all of it. Now I see generals get together and compare notes and talk about how things are helping or hurting the Army.”

Stalowski says that since he has to go where the general goes, he “hears things” when several VIPs get together to talk business. However, Stalowski’s boss, Maj. Gen.

Noah, says that trustworthiness is one of the most important ingredients of a good driver.

“The car is an important place of business,” Noah says, “which I should be able to do while he’s (Stalowski) driving. He is trusted with listening to conversations without repeating sensitive issues. He must practice a lot of discretion.”

Noah says that a driver must also be able to act independently and become an executive messenger or personal representative to distinguished visitors.

“Not only does he represent me at times,” Noah says, “but, as a member of my personal staff, he can represent the views of enlisted people on the post. He can help me define problems and fix them. I also expect a driver to be clean, neat, prompt and tops in his MOS (military occupational specialty).”

Stalowski’s advice to others who might drive for generals is to be willing to put out the effort necessary to “take care of the boss,” he says.

“I think this kind of job inspires anybody who has any ambition to do things,” Stalowski says. “If they offered me the job again I would definitely take it.”

He adds that the inspiration comes from being around people who have accomplished a lot. However, Stalowski says that when he goes back to a line unit, he’s going to go prepared to do whatever job he gets, and simply keep the “big picture” of the Army in the back of his mind. □

Driving for the commanding general can keep a soldier hopping — or standing around. Sgt. Stalowski, opposite page, steps into his sedan to grab a ringing telephone. Below, left, Stalowski touches up the sedan before driving the CG to a ceremony. At the ceremony, he waits for the general to finish. Stalowski was a specialist 4 when the photos were taken.



# SICK CALL



Sp5 Linda Kozaryn  
Illustration by SFC Earl Young

**Y**our head feels like a full balloon. Your eyes are red and watery. For three days your sinuses have been running like Niagara Falls. You've gone through three boxes of tissue and now you're working on the roll of G.I. paper you swiped from the latrine in the barracks.

Since your nose is out of order, you've been breathing through your mouth. Your tongue feels like an infantry division marched across it. Your chest feels like there's a 50 pound barbell sitting on it. Your cough sounds like a buffalo bellow.

You've got a cold.



You've tried every home remedy your mother ever taught you. Hot tea with lemon. Hot tea with honey and lemon. Hot tea with honey and lemon and a shot of whiskey. That made you feel a little better, but not for long.

You've tried cold capsules, tablets, nasal mists and vitamin C. Daytime cold medicines, nighttime cold medicines and cough medicines leave you drowsy but still sniffing. Your cold is in command.

It's time for sick call.

Shuffling into the orderly room to ask for a sick slip, you find the first sergeant isn't in. You have to wait until he comes back. The dry heat in the room makes you sneeze . . . and sneeze. You pull your toilet paper out of your pocket and deal with your sensitive nose.

Finally, the first sergeant walks in. He takes one look at your red nose, bleary eyes and feverish brow and asks, "What's YOUR problem?"

You calmly explain that you're not feeling well and would like to go on sick call. When he hands you the sick slip, he keeps his distance. You can see he's not taking any chances.

Trudging to the dispensary, every breeze feels like an arctic wind. You start shivering. Beads of sweat break out on your forehead. You know you're sick.

When you get to the main desk in the clinic, you tell the nurse, "I need a cold pack." You're not too sure exactly what's in an Army cold pack, but you've always heard they're given out at the dispensary.

"If that's all you want, go see the pharmacist," the nurse says.

Down the hall, you see a line of six people standing in front of the pharmacist's window. With toilet paper in hand, you wait your turn. When you get to the window, you tell the pharmacist, "I need a cold pack."

"The only things I can give you without a doctor's prescription are aspirin and cough medicine," the pharmacist says.

You know that's not going to conquer your cold. So you go back to the main desk. "I guess I need to see a doctor," you tell the nurse.

"You'll have to come in on sick call for that," she says.

"This is sick call, isn't it?" you politely ask.

"Sick call ended at 1100 hours," she says.

Glancing at the clock on the wall, you see it's 1105. You take a deep breath, try not to show your growing anger and ask, "When does it start again?"

"At 0730," she replies. "Tomorrow morning."

You're tempted to say something really nasty. But you don't. You bite your tongue and head back to your unit.

You've got to make a decision before you get there, though. Do you go back to work like you're supposed to or sneak up to your room and go to bed? With luck, no one would miss you. On the other hand, the first sergeant might remember you haven't returned the

Before you realize it, you're tiptoeing up the stairs in the barracks. Grabbing a blanket off your bunk, you wrap it around you and crawl under the bed. Within minutes, all thoughts of nurses, the first sergeant and sick call are gone.

A slamming door wakes you at about 1800. The duty day is over and you haven't been caught. But then again, dinner hour at the mess hall is over. You missed chow and you're hungry. A can of soggy, lukewarm spaghetti from the vending machine in the dayroom stops your stomach's grumbling. Then, it's back to sleep. This time, you're on top of the bunk.

At 0715 the next morning, you're again facing the first sergeant.

"I need a sick slip."

"I gave you one yesterday!" he grumbles.

"Yeah but, I got there too late to see a doctor and my head hurts and my chest hurts and. . ."

"Get out of here!" the first sergeant snarls as he hands you the slip.

This time, when you get to the main desk, you tell the nurse, "I want to see a doctor."

"Sign in here," she says handing you a clip board. Name, rank, social security number, time in, complaint — you finish filling in the form just as the nurse says, "I can't seem to find your records. Where are your records?"

"They must be misfiled," you tell the nurse.

While she's searching for your records, three more troops sign in for sick call. Finally, the nurse makes out a temporary medical form for you. She sends you to the waiting room.

Although it's just now 0730, there are 15 people ahead of you. You take a seat and the vigil begins. Glancing around the room you see troops asleep with their heads in their hands. A young woman rocks a baby in her arms.

Among the coughs, sneezes and snoring, you hear a specialist four call out a name every so often. Just as you're beginning to doze off, your name is called. You enter a hallway and the specialist asks what your problem is. You start giving him the details of your cold. He sticks a thermometer in your mouth and takes your blood pressure. Then he tells you to take a seat in the hallway. Five other people are also sitting there.

Finally, your name is called again. You get to see a doctor. He checks you over and writes you a prescription. He tells you that you've got walking pneumonia and you should be in bed.

Walking back to your unit you wonder, was it worth it? But, as you look at the sick slip in your hand, where it says "72 hours quarters," you know it was. □

EDITOR'S NOTE. *SOLDIERS* know that most soldiers receive excellent treatment at medical facilities. This article is not intended to be critical of that care or of the people who provide it. On the other hand, what's an Army without a few war stories, now and then? Sometimes they're the perfect

# sports stop



## SUMMER VICTORIES

THE ALL-ARMY Marathon Team ran away with 10 of 13 trophies at the Marathon of the Americas in May at Fort Gulick, Panama. As reported last month, the Army had the only official military team in the event.

Spec. 4 Christopher Fletcher, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas, won the race and set a new record time of 2 hours, 27 minutes and 40 seconds for the 26.2-mile distance. Other team members receiving first place honors were Maj. Jay Cook, who's stationed in Europe; MSgt Chris Bogard of Warrenton, Va.; and Capt. Louise Salassi, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Salassi, who finished in 3 hours, 20 minutes and 15 seconds, captured the women's title in the race. She finished 28th among the 96 finishers.

The team was coached by Maj. Douglas Nicholas, commander of the Fort McClellan, Ala., Reception Station. Of the 96 completing the race, the entire 19-member Army team finished in the top 35 positions. Other runners came from the Navy, the Marine Corps, Panama running clubs and the civilian population.

During the week of the marathon run, the Army Soccer Team won the first Interservice Soccer Championship at Fort Gordon, Ga. In double round-robin competition, the Army team beat the Air Force 1-0 and 2-0 and the Marines 3-0 and 1-0. Spec. 5 Steve Tanner, U.S. Military Academy, recorded his fourth shutout as goalie for the Army Team.

In June, the Army recorded yet another victory when it won the 1981 Interservice Track and Field Championship at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

The Army team scored 80 points, followed by the Marine Corps with 54.5, the Air Force with 46.5 and the Navy with 33. The Army men on the team took first place in the hammer throw, long jump, 100-meter run, pole vault, triple jump, and 400-meter hurdles.

Army women took honors in the 800-meter run and javelin throw.

The Army has dominated the competition in the past several years. Of the meet's 20 events, Army athletes hold 15 interservice records.



U.S. Army Photo

## Ball Playin' General

A FORMER player for the Baltimore Bullets basketball team has returned to the Baltimore area as a player on another kind of team — he's a brigadier general in the Army.

Brig. Gen. Jackson Rozier, who recently assumed command of the Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., played with the Bullets for a short period in 1959 after the team had dropped out of the National Basketball Association and had become part of the Eastern Pro League.

Rozier was a starting center for Morgan State College when he joined the Bullets during his senior year. While at Morgan State, he was also in the ROTC program. After he graduated, he began his Army career as an officer in the Reserves.



U.S. Army Photo

## Pin Champ

BOWLERS live to knock down pins, preferably 10 at a time. If they knock enough pins down enough times, they become champions.

SSgt. Michael Parker, an instructor assigned to the Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., recently knocked down enough pins to capture the singles title in a state bowling tournament held at Pocomoke, Md.

An instructor with



U.S. Army Photo

the OC&S Track Vehicle Division, Parker bowled games of 212, 223 and 253 for a total of 688 scratch and 733 with a handicap.

Parker says his success comes from practice and concentration.

"But I don't aim the ball," he insists. "I just let it go."

Parker received a first place trophy and \$400 for his victory. Knocking down pins can be profitable, too!



**W**HEN you graduated from AIT, you were probably relieved that your Army schooling was finally over. After seven weeks of basic training followed by weeks or months of MOS training, you were ready to get to work. You may not have realized at the time that a career in the Army calls for continual training.

As you progress from grade to grade you need to learn leadership techniques, more about your MOS, and refresh your knowledge of basic soldier skills from time to time. This increases your chances for promotion

while preparing you for your next higher grade and skill level.

There are five skill levels which correspond with different grades:

- Skill level 1: Privates through corporals/specialists four,
- Skill level 2: sergeants/specialists five,
- Skill level 3: staff sergeants/specialists six,
- Skill level 4: sergeants first class/specialists seven, and
- Skill level 5: master sergeants and sergeants major.

The fourth character of your MOS indicates your

# **SCHOOL DAYS, SCHOOL DAYS, GOOD OLE NCOES DAYS**

Sp5 Linda Kozaryn

Photos by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer



skill level. For example, infantrymen in grades private through corporal hold MOS 11B10. The "1" after the "B" indicates skill level 1. Infantry sergeants hold MOS 11B20. The "2" indicates skill level 2.

In many cases, your on-the-job experience prepares you for the next higher skill level. Soldiers Manuals are available for most MOSs at each skill level. These manuals tell you what tasks you're supposed to know for each level.

Studying your Soldiers Manual and doing your job, however, won't always be enough to speed you on your way from private to sergeant major. The Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) is designed to provide formal schooling for skill levels 2 through 5.

Depending on your MOS, training may be available by going to an NCOES course at one of the service schools or NCO academies, taking correspondence courses, or by completing a supervised on-the-job training program.

## GOOD OLE NCOES DAYS



NCO development requires total development. In addition to classroom work and practical application of leadership techniques, physical fitness is also required of future leaders.

The training is offered at five levels: primary, basic, advanced, senior and the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy. The Enlisted Personnel Management System Master Training Plan (DA Pamphlet 351-10) tells what training is available at the various levels for each MOS.

**Primary** The primary level of NCOES prepares soldiers in skill level 1 for duty in skill level 2. Courses include the Primary Leadership Course (PLC), Primary NCO Course (PNCOC) and Primary Technical Courses (PTC).

PNCOC is normally a four-week course for soldiers holding one of the following combat arms MOSs: 11B, 11C, 11H, 12B, 12C, 12E, 12F, 13B, 13C, 13E, 13F, 16P, 16R, 16S, 19D, 19E, 19F, 19G, 19H, 19J,

19K, and 19L.

PNCOC is a field-oriented course which teaches you basic soldier skills. Your leadership ability is developed by having you teach fellow students certain tasks and leading a small unit in various field situations.

PLC is the primary level NCOES course for soldiers holding combat support and combat service support MOSs. Normally a four-week course, PLC covers leadership, supervisory and management techniques.

While PLC teaches leadership techniques and soldier skills, it does not focus on any individual MOS.

PTC courses focus on MOS tasks.

"Presently, there are only 18 PTC courses available," says Lt. Col. George Hill, chief of the Combat Support and Combat Service Support NCO Training Directorate at TRADOC. "The service schools are working on developing twice the number currently available," he says.

The lengths of the PTC courses vary by MOS. Some are resident courses at the service schools and others are correspondence courses. Soldiers, grades E3 to E5, can take the PTC correspondence courses with their commanders' approval.

A new emphasis has been put on resident PTC training, according to Hill. "Commanders don't want to lose their soldiers to training," Hill says. New guidance published in the March 1981 version of AR 351-1 encourages commanders to send their soldiers to school, he says.

According to the regulation, "Commanders will nominate to MILPERCEN those soldiers qualified to attend resident PTC within 30 days of the soldier attaining promotion list status."

The regulation also says commanders will nominate sergeants/specialists five, who haven't attended PTC, within 30 days of being assigned to skill level 3 positions. Privates first class and specialists four/corporals assigned to skill level 3 positions will also be nominated to attend within 30 days of the assignment.

Ensuring that soldiers attend PTC will act as a "training multiplier," Hill says. "If we train our NCOs and they go back to the unit, they can impart the training to those they supervise."

**Basic** The basic level of NCOES training prepares soldiers in skill level 2 for duties at skill level 3.

The Basic NCO Course (BNCOC) is the next step for combat arms soldiers. The course normally lasts four weeks. Leadership skills are developed by rotating the students through various leadership positions during training.

Basic Technical Courses (BTC) focus on skill level 3 MOS tasks. There are currently 35 BTC courses available. The length varies by MOS and the courses may be taken at a service school or through correspondence. More courses are being developed by the service schools.

Soldiers, grades E4 through E6, can take the correspondence courses with the approval of their commanders. The same basic guidance applies for resident BTC as for resident PTC.



Sergeants/specialists five will be nominated by their commanders to attend the resident BTC within 30 days of attaining promotion list status. For example, staff sergeants/specialists six who have not attended BTC will be nominated for attendance within 30 days of being assigned to a duty MOS for which the training is established. Soldiers in grades E4 through E6 will be nominated within 30 days of an assignment to a staff sergeant or specialist six position.

As an example of the primary and basic levels of NCOES training, let's follow Sp4 Jones, a solid troop who has earned education opportunities, from skill level 1 through skill level 3.

Jones is a 63H (Track Vehicle Repairer). This is a combat support MOS. As a specialist four, Jones is at skill level 1. He should go to PLC to learn how to be an effective leader. But, PLC won't teach him anything about his MOS.

To learn more about his job, Jones should also go to the PTC course for his MOS. Once Jones gets on the promotion list for sergeant, his commander should nominate Jones for the 63H20 skill level 2 course at the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Once Jones gets on the promotion list for staff sergeant his commander should also nominate him for the 63H30 (skill level 3) BTC course at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

That's how it will work if Jones works in positions that call for his grade. If he works in a higher grade position because of NCO shortages in his unit, he'll be eligible to attend these schools sooner.

For the primary and basic NCOES courses, first priority is given to soldiers in the grades the training is set up for. Primary level is for soldiers in grades E3, E4 and E5 to prepare for jobs as E5s. Basic level is for soldiers in grades E5 and E6 to prepare for E6 positions.

Soldiers one or two grades lower who, because of NCO shortages in their units, are assigned to higher grade positions may also attend the courses.

For example, PFC Johnson is working in a sergeant (E5) position. He can attend PLC or PNCOC, depending on his MOS. Sp4 Thomas is working in a staff sergeant (E6) position. He can attend BNCOC or BTC, depending on his MOS. However, specialists four and corporals selected for BNCOC must be PNCOC graduates.

Attending NCOES training is mandatory once a soldier has been selected. Although the courses are not prerequisites for promotion, attendance will earn promotion points for soldiers competing for higher grades. Commanders normally only nominate soldiers they feel have demonstrated leadership potential.

**Advanced** The advanced level of NCOES training prepares staff sergeants/specialists six (skill level 3) for duties as sergeants first class/specialists seven (skill level 4).

Advanced NCO Courses (ANCOC) stress MOS tasks. Emphasis is on advanced leadership skills and knowledge of military subjects needed to train and lead other soldiers.

A DA selection board selects soldiers to attend ANCOC courses. To be eligible, you must:

- be a staff sergeant/specialist six.
- have no more than 17 years active federal service as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which you're selected for attendance. (This requirement may be waived for members of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve.)
- have more than two but fewer than five years time-in-grade as of the month the board meets. (Waiverable for members of the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve.)

What happens if a soldier who's been selected to attend ANCOC gets selected for promotion to sergeant

**By putting soldiers in different leadership positions within a unit, the 7th Army NCO Academy gives soldiers a chance to develop needed skills.**



first class? Does he or she still go to ANCOC? Yes, according to AR 351-1. Also, the regulation states that soldiers who are sergeants first class who have not gone to ANCOC will be scheduled to attend.

**Senior** The senior level of NCOES training is still in the early stages of development. It's designed to prepare sergeants first class/specialists seven and master sergeants for duties as master sergeants and sergeants major. Presently, most Senior NCO Courses (SNCOC) are offered as correspondence courses. Eventually, training will be available for many MOSs.

A resident course for soldiers about to become first sergeants and those serving as first sergeants is now offered at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Soldiers who attend this course are chosen by their major commander and MILPERCEN. Sergeants first class, master sergeants and first sergeants with 12 months or less in the position are eligible to attend. The course lasts from five to eight weeks.

## GOOD OLE NCOES DAYS

**U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy** The capstone of NCOES is the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas. Resident and nonresident courses prepare senior NCOs for high level responsibility in both troop and senior staff assignments.

The resident course lasts about 22 weeks. NCOs go to the school on a permanent change of station basis. A DA board selects those who attend.

To be eligible, a soldier must:

- be a master sergeant or first sergeant with more than one but less than five years time-in-grade as of the month the board meets.
- have no more than 23 years time-in-service as of Sept. 30 of the calendar year following the year the board meets.
- not have submitted an application for retirement or have an approved retirement date.
- not have been enrolled in the nonresident course.
- reenlist or extend to ensure he or she has 19 months time-in-service remaining after completion of the course.

The academy's nonresident course is designed to be completed in two years or less. The course is made up of seven phases the soldier completes at his or her duty station and a two-week resident phase at the academy. The starting date for the nonresident course is April 1 of each year.

Students are offered an option of attending one of the four two-week resident phases held in the January/February and July/August time frames. Students must complete all seven of the nonresident phases about 90 days before the planned resident phase to allow for processing.

The nonresident course is open to sergeants first class who are promotable, master sergeants and sergeants major. Waivers will not be granted to sergeants first class who have not attained promotion list stand-

## SERGEANTS' BUSINESS

The Noncommissioned Officer Development Program



ing. Soldiers must have 23 years or less service to attend, although this requirement is waiverable. There is no service obligation for completing the nonresident course. NCOs who decline the resident course are not eligible for this program.

**Private To Sergeant Major** There's a lot to learn on your way from private to sergeant major. There are schools you can go to and courses you can take to help you along the way.

In most cases you can go to school on a TDY-and-return basis, or on your way from one unit to your next assignment. While PNCOC, PLC and BNCOC are offered at some overseas locations, soldiers serving overseas can go to advanced courses stateside and return to their overseas station if they'll have at least six months remaining in the command after they finish the course.

The purpose of NCOES is to insure that the Army maintains a professional corps of NCOs who can perform their jobs competently in peacetime, mobilization and during combat operations.

Ask your first sergeant or company commander for more information. Find out what military education is available for you. □



**T**HE NCO, the sergeant, the backbone of the Army. The job isn't often glamorous or even fully recognized. But, when a sergeant does "sergeants' business," things happen.

"Getting the soldier up in the morning, making sure he's in proper uniform, at work on time and doing the best job he can — that's sergeants' business," says 1st Sgt. Glenn Aquinaldo, Headquarters Company, U.S. Army, Fort Myer, Va. "And, not just being satisfied with that, but going further to train that soldier for the next higher level. Giving all your experience to this upcoming soldier so that, hopefully, he can carry it with him and give it to someone else.

"When a young troop first comes into the Army," Aquinaldo says, "the first person he sees is the sergeant. A sergeant has to show a positive attitude and a professionalism that the young soldier can aspire to. In recent years, the Army has come to realize that the sergeant is very important."

The Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES) is designed to take a young private who demonstrates leadership potential and mold him into an NCO. But, not all soldiers are nominated by their commanders to go to all the NCOES courses available. For this reason, the Army is going a step further. The Noncommissioned Officer Development Program (NCODP) has been set up to provide more leadership training throughout the Army, the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve.

A new regulation, AR 350-17,

tasks unit commanders to develop NCODP courses. "The commander must provide guidance, counsel and time for development of his NCOs," says SMA William Connelly. "Although it is the commander's program, it should be run by NCOs, using the new regulation on NCO development as a guide."

AR 350-17 became effective January 1. Since then, units throughout the Army have set up programs. The regulation gives a listing of training resources and suggested topics to be covered.

"The purpose of the NCODP course in Headquarters Company is to reach those NCOs who have never been to an NCO academy," says 1st Sgt. Aquinaldo. "It's to give them a working knowledge of what leadership is."

The Headquarters Company course lasts three days. It covers leadership principles and includes open discussion of past and present real-life situations encountered by the students.

"The idea of having a course like this is great," says Sp4 Curtis Brookshire. "Sometimes people can't get out of work to go to an NCO academy for a three or four week course. This course is so short, there shouldn't be any excuses. All NCOs should attend."

SSgt. Brady Buckles also applauds the program. "A course like this is needed because it's very difficult for an NCO to get basic or advanced NCOES. They need something like this at the local level to keep the NCO abreast of what's happening in the Army and to ensure he maintains the knowl-

edge, he was given responsibility for."

The course serves as a reminder of the basic principle, "Lead by example." "If a sergeant has been trained right and has the proper knowledge, his example will serve to train the younger soldier," Aquinaldo says. "Many of us would like to think we're going to clean up the whole Army. You can't do that. You can only do it within your own unit. Reaching soldiers through the NCODP course, makes them better aware of what a sergeant has to do."

A 10-day NCODP course has been set up at Camp Zama, Japan. The U.S. Army/Japan/IX Corps program offers information and methods to help NCOs develop leadership skills. The role of the NCO is discussed and classes on such subjects as SQT, SEERs, map reading and counseling are given. A highlight of the course is a trip to a Japan Ground Self Defense Force NCO training unit.

Sp5 Nancy Ward attended the first Camp Zama course. "Somewhere in the transition of gaining rank, we become the NCOs who are looked upon for answers and guidance," she says. "Our name tags might only state specialist or sergeant, but an invisible label of leader is attached. Not everyone is a born leader. The qualities of a good NCO are learned through experience, time and training."

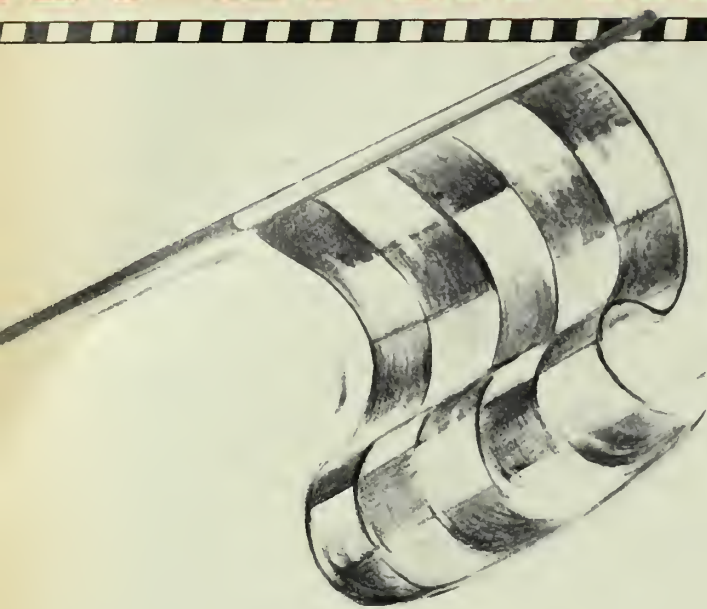
"A Noncommissioned Officer is many things to many people," says SMA Connelly, "but above all he or she is a teacher, and teaching is the greatest duty that an NCO will have."

Courses like the 7th Army NCO Academy, Bad Toelz, West Germany, are designed to provide soldiers with the technical and leadership skills they will require as future leaders.





# RACE FOR THE CHECKERED



**A** growling pack of colorfully painted low-slung speed machines is hurtling around a one-mile, high-banked oval at speeds in excess of 140 miles per hour.

Inside each machine, securely strapped in and surrounded by a safety cocoon of steel, the driver guides his 3,000 pound machine 500 times around the track.

It's 500 miles of accelerating on the straight-aways, down-shifting, drifting through the high-banked corners before up-shifting and accelerating into the long straights with a power that pushes the driver deep into his seat.

Constantly, for three hours or more, left foot depresses the clutch, right hand jerks the gearshift, and left hand turns the steering wheel while the right foot keeps the "pedal to the metal."

This is grand national stock car racing on the NASCAR circuit where danger, high speed, color and excitement are the names of the game.

National Association of Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) is just one form of auto racing enjoyed around the world from Indianapolis-type cars to the Formula I cars of the Grand Prix circuit to dirt track racing.

NASCAR was formed in 1948. Racing is conducted in several classes including grand national, modified and sportsman.

The "big time" in NASCAR is the grand national circuit. That's where the big name drivers, the big money sponsors and the super speedways are. Daytona, Talladega, Charlotte and Darlington are sites of some of the most famous of the super speedways.

In the high-speed world of NASCAR there are definitely the haves and have-nots. For every Richard Petty, Cale Yarborough, Dale Earnhardt, Darrel Waltrip, Neil Bonnett, Donnie Allison, David Pearson, Ricky Rudd — the big names — there are dozens of racers who only the most devoted racing fan has ever

heard of.

Week after week these unknowns run in the exhaust fumes of the big boys and barely make enough money to cover expenses. The major goal of these drivers is simply to finish a race — winning is a fantasy few of them entertain.

At the track, you can immediately tell the haves from the have-nots. The big names in racing have big name sponsors who provide the big money necessary to supply a top racing team for a full season on the circuit.

These are the racing teams whose cars and equipment fill fancy 18-wheel tractor-trailer rigs. In the pits, these crews have 10 or 12 members in fancy uniforms. Piles of racing tires and expensive tools fill the pits of the top drivers. These well-heeled teams have the resources to literally rebuild a car in a matter of hours.

At the other end of the line are the have-nots. They get to the racetrack any way they can. The pit crew is usually five or six people — often relatives of the driver. There are few extra tires and the equipment and spare parts are sparse.

For the big name drivers, racing is hard work but there's fame and fortune waiting after every checkered flag. For the rest, racing may be fun, but fame and fortune are elusive goals.

NASCAR racing draws more than 10 million fans a year. One of its appeals is the fact that the cars roaring around the track are recognizable. They are highly modified versions of production cars like those we have sitting in our driveways.

One of the major modifications done to the production cars involves safety. The car most Americans own wouldn't usually protect passengers from serious injury in crashes at 50 to 60 miles per hour.

The heavily modified grand national cars, however, effectively protect the drivers in crashes at two or three times normal highway speeds.

Among the safety features are fuel cells that won't burst in an accident, windshield braces to keep the window from being blown in on the driver and a padded roll cage that literally provides a steel cocoon where the driver's seat is. The seat itself is form-fitted to the individual driver who is strapped in with wide shoulder and lap belts. There's also a safety net over the driver's door window and an on-board fire extinguisher system.

Even with all the safety features, NASCAR racing is a dangerous sport. Drivers have been injured and killed pushing themselves and their machines to extreme limits to win.

In a 500 mile race, man and machine are under tremendous pressure. The man sweats profusely inside his fire retardant suit. His helmet presses in on his throbbing temples. Through his helmet radio he hears words of advice from his pit crew as they wait helplessly

Steve Abbott was formerly managing editor of *SOLDIERS*. He is currently Head of Creative Services Branch, Navy Recruiting Command.



Story and Photos by Steve Abbott



Danger, high speed, color and excitement are the names of the game in grand national stock car racing on the NASCAR circuit. It's 500 miles of exhilaration for drivers, pit crews and race fans.







Jody Ridley, holding the trophy, celebrates his first NASCAR victory. Few new drivers ever come in first.

on the sidelines. But they're ready to pounce when the driver comes into the pits. When that happens, spectators are treated to a less than 20 second version of your basic gas station stop.

The car is fueled, the windshield washed, two, and sometimes four, tires are changed and the driver is given a drink. To the driver, those few seconds are like an eternity as he watches his competitors streak by. Sometimes races are won or lost in the pits. The driver's only solace is knowing that everyone else will have to make a pit stop at one time or another.

After a few laps, the groove is established. The groove is the route the racers follow to get around the track as quickly as possible — low in the corners and so high in the straights that the cars cast shadows on the walls as they streak by. The groove is marked by a strip of black caused by tires literally melting from the fury of the pace.

Stock car racing has emerged as a major spectator sport in America. What the spectators see today is a highly refined sport using such innovations as helmet radios and lightweight metals which make cars go faster with smaller engines and less fuel.

Reduced to its basic element, NASCAR racing is man versus machine. The man can drive the best race he knows how, avoid the walls and other drivers, have the best pit crew in the world and still lose.

Sometimes the car wins. Sometimes it loses; it gives up. Nothing man can do will make it go on. The end is often signalled by a puff of smoke coming out of the rear of the car. Everyone knows that means a blown engine at the end of a race.

When it happens, the driver can only ride his defeated machine into the pits to await another day.

NASCAR racing is a frustrating and expensive

business. After days of intense work preparing a \$100,000 racing machine, you can find yourself forced out by a blown engine, some other mechanical breakdown or an error in judgment — either your own or one of the other drivers.

Here's an example of how one recent race went.

Dover, Delaware, May 1981. The Mason-Dixon 500, one of 31 races in the \$6 million Winston Cup NASCAR racing series is about to start. It's a hot, breezy day. More than 40,000 fans are in the stands and infield to watch the race.

When the green flag drops, the racers don't even make it through the first lap. On the backstretch, a rookie makes a mistake that takes four of the 32 starters out of the race.

After the track is cleared of debris and the caution flag is lifted, the rest of the race is run accident-free.

But the heat and rapid pace begin to take a heavy toll. Richard Petty, the legendary No. 43 and the winningest racer in NASCAR history, hangs near the lead but in fourth place. Cale Yarborough, another of the big name drivers, is running second and Jody Ridley, a relative unknown, is in the pack, flirting with the leaders for top position.

The frontrunner most of the day is No. 21, Neil Bonnett. But with better than two-thirds of the race finished the pace is too much for Bonnett's car and he's forced to drop out. Petty inherits the lead only to drop out a few laps later.

Then, Yarborough grabs the lead. In second place, four laps behind, is the unknown — Jody Ridley in car No. 90.

It looks like Yarborough is a sure bet to add another victory to his long list of NASCAR triumphs. But today, it's not to be.

Lap 480. Twenty laps — twenty miles — to go in a 500-mile jaunt. The crowd is buzzing, anticipating the end of the race. Yarborough roars out of turn three, and into the grandstand straight. Then, it happens. A sudden puff of smoke. The crowd jumps to its feet as Yarborough slips into turn one trailing that devilish smoke.

This time when he comes around turn three he turns into the pits, roars by his downcast pit crew and into the garage area. Less than 20 laps to go — 20 lousy miles — but for him this race is over.

A four lap gap disappears. No. 90 is now at the head of the pack riding his machine to his first NASCAR victory. For Jody Ridley, it's a special day that many racers never experience.

But as soon as that checkered flag drops, it's time to think about the next race, the next track, and perhaps another trip to victory lane. □





# LEARNING THE BASICS

Story and Photos by Sp5 Linda Kozaryn



**Soldiers are made. They're not born. And the process of becoming a soldier begins in basic training — the Neverneverland between civilian life and the Army way of life. It's a land of hard work, different ways, strict rules, discipline and pride.**

"WE'RE BRAVO 4-3. BEST DAMN COMPANY IN BT. AHEAD OF THE PACK. BEST BY TEST. ALWAYS ABLE TO BEAT THE REST. WE'RE NOT TOO TALL. WE'RE LEAN AND MEAN. NUMBER ONE SOLDIERS AND THAT'S OUR THING."

They come from the North, South, East and West. They journeyed from places like Fall River, Mass.; Memphis, Tenn.; Bloomfield, N.J.; and Hollywood, Calif.; arriving with the will to change.

"I CAME IN FOR THE SCHOOLING AND THE DISCIPLINE." *Pvt. 1 Delmer Lambert*

"I CAME IN FOR THE TECHNICAL TRAINING." *Pvt. 1 Doug Hager*

"I COULDN'T FIND A JOB WITH A FUTURE ANYWHERE SO I DECIDED TO COME IN THE ARMY." *Pvt. 1 Len Jenkins*

"I CAME IN BECAUSE I WASN'T DOING VERY WELL IN HIGH SCHOOL. I NEEDED A

"I JOINED BECAUSE I WANTED A JOB. IN PUERTO RICO, I WORKED IN A SUPERMARKET, BUT I WANTED SOMETHING MORE. I WANT TO BECOME A DOCTOR IN THE FUTURE." *PFC Manuel Medina*

"I CAME IN BASICALLY BECAUSE THERE WEREN'T ENOUGH JOBS TO GET AHEAD. I DIDN'T WANT TO TAKE THE TIME TRYING TO WORK TO GET THE MONEY TO GO TO SCHOOL AND THE ARMY WAS AVAILABLE. IT'LL PAY MORE THAN TO SCHOOL."

"I JOINED THE RESERVES FOR THE EXPERIENCE AND TO BUILD MYSELF UP. I'M LOOKING FORWARD TO LEARNING HOW TO SHOOT THE GUN AND THROW THE GRENADES, AND LEARNING HOW TO COPE WITH PRESSURE." *Pvt. 1 Annette Ortman*

Basic training has changed somewhat during the past few years. The resounding, "YES, DRILL SERGEANT!" yelled by hundreds of terrified troops is no longer heard. Today, drill sergeants are simply called, "Sergeant." Calling recruits "Trainee" is also a thing of the past. Recruits are now considered to be soldiers from the moment they take the oath of enlistment. Trainees are called, "Soldier," "Private," or, by their last names.

Although the terms have changed, the roles of the drill sergeants and trainees, and the purpose of basic training remain unchanged.

"We teach the basics of being a soldier," says Capt. David Velez, commander, Co. B, 4th Bn., 3d BT Bde, Fort Dix, N.J. "We teach them how to march, salute and do PT.

"From the start to the end of BT we gradually increase the physical and mental demands on them so they'll know their limits," he says. "We do this by stressing self-discipline, physical training, and by demanding high standards of conduct and appearance. They gain a lot of self-confidence."

"I USED TO KEEP MYSELF IN SHAPE, BUT IT WASN'T AN EVERYDAY THING. NOW, I'M CHALLENGED. I'M DOING THREE TIMES MORE PHYSICAL TRAINING THAN BEFORE." *Pvt. 1 Andre Burton*

"IT'S A LOT OF HARD WORK AND SORE MUSCLES, BUT IT'S GOING TO GET ME IN GOOD SHAPE." *Pvt. 1 Marylou Gordon*

"I'M NOT USED TO PT ON A REGULAR BASIS. I PLAYED



**In basic, new soldiers learn that anyplace you hang your helmet can be home in the Army. The right equipment helps.**

SOCCER, BUT THAT WAS NOTHING COMPARED TO THIS." *Pvt. 1 Len Jenkins*

"SOMETIMES YOU WONDER ABOUT YOUR ENDURANCE, ABOUT HOW MUCH PAIN YOU CAN ENDURE. SOMETIMES, YOU THINK YOU CAN'T MAKE IT, AND YOU PUSH A LITTLE HARDER AND FIND OUT YOU CAN." *PFC Darrell Simpson*

"When you combine the emotional stress of the training environment with the physical aspects of training, you come up with the total stress situation," says 1st Sgt. Roy Breckenridge.

Stress, PT, more stress and more PT, plus having to learn new military skills provide the challenges new soldiers face each day of their seven-week stay at Fort Dix.

"The soldiers have to be exposed to military justice, first aid and tactical training," Velez says. "They have to throw hand-grenades and qualify with their weapons."

"AT FIRST, WE WERE GOING TO CLASSES EVERY DAY. IT

SEEMED THERE WAS SO MUCH TO REMEMBER. BUT NOW THAT WE'VE BEEN GOING OVER AND OVER IT, IT'S NOTHING." *Pvt. 1 Annette Ortman*

"THEY COVERED THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF NBC ATTACK AND HOW TO REACT. IT WAS GOOD FOR THE TWO HOURS IT LASTED BUT IT JUST WASN'T ENOUGH CLASSROOM TIME TO RETAIN ENOUGH OF THAT KNOWLEDGE TO DO YOU SOME GOOD." *PFC Dwight Martin*

During the third week of training, the unit packs up and spends four days and three nights at the rifle range.

"They go out and fire the weapon to make sure they're not afraid of it," says SFC Charles Anderson, Bravo Company's senior drill sergeant. "You may have some John Waynes who can zero a weapon in three to six rounds. Then you'll have some who may need 90 rounds. If that happens, we send them to work with a computerized machine called the 'Weaponeer.'"



It's like an M-16 so they can find out what they're doing wrong."

The troops are also exposed to such basic infantry weapons as the M60 machine gun, the M203 grenade launcher and Claymore mines. They learn about offensive and defensive positions.

"They're supposed to know how to react to artillery fire," Anderson says. "Say they're in a foxhole or out in the open and they start receiving artillery fire. They have to know what to do. They also have to be able to don and clear their protective masks and give the alarm 'Gas' in nine seconds."

Three road marches test the soldiers' stamina. "We have a 7-mile, a 10-mile and a 15-mile road march," Anderson says. "We put more realism into the 15-mile march. We plan ambushes and they're supposed to react to enemy fire.

"We have a back-up vehicle following in case somebody can't finish," he says. "Some of the trainees become mighty stubborn. You may see them limping along and tell them, 'All right, get on the truck.' They'll say, 'No, I'm gonna make it on my own'."

"I DID REALLY WELL ON THE ROAD MARCHES. AT FIRST I KEPT DROPPING BACK, BUT LATER ON, I DIDN'T. I GUESS MY LEGS GOT CONDITIONED." *Pvt. 1 Kathleen Evans*

"THE MARCHES WERE THE HARDEST FOR ME. IT WOULDN'T BE SO BAD IF WE DIDN'T HAVE TO CARRY ALL THE WEB GEAR AND WEAPONS." *Pvt. 1 Annette Ortman*

During the time the unit spends in the field on a tactical bivouac, the soldiers must travel the perilous "Paragon Trail."

"They hear about Paragon Trail all cycle," Anderson says. "We put soldiers into eight-member

"They walk the trail at night and have to react to ground fire, overhead flares and enemy machine gun fire. Then they defend a fortified position against enemy attack."

"WE THOUGHT PARAGON TRAIL WAS GOING TO BE A BIG CHALLENGE. BUT, AFTER THE WEEKS OF EDUCATION, WE WERE CONFIDENT WHEN WE WENT INTO IT. IT WASN'T NEARLY AS BAD AS WE THOUGHT IT WAS GOING TO BE." *PFC Darrell Simpson*

"IT'S NOT FUN IN A COMBAT ENVIRONMENT. IT'S NOT A MOVIE. THERE'S A CERTAIN EVENT OR INCIDENT WHILE YOU'RE GOING THROUGH FIRE. IT MIGHT BE THE SMELL OF THE EARTH OR THE WAY THE TRACERS GO OFF — YOU CAN APPRECIATE THE HARDSHIPS AND THE LIVES THAT



**One stark reality of Army life is uniforms. Learning to wear**

HAVE BEEN LOST IN COMBAT." *PFC Darrell Simpson*

"THE TACTICAL SITUATION WAS SCARY. WE WENT THROUGH PARAGON TRAIL AND I WAS SCARED WHEN THEY STARTED SHOOTING AT ME." *Pvt. 1 Kathleen Evans*

"IT WAS UNCOMFORTABLE. WHEN WE WERE ON TACTICAL, WE HAD WATER TO BRUSH OUR TEETH OR WASH OUR FACES BUT NOT FOR SHOWERS. IT WAS RAINY AND COLD." *Pvt. 1 Annette Ortman*

"I THOUGHT WE'D GO OUT TO BIVOUAC AND REALLY LEARN HOW TO FIGHT IN COMBAT. WE DIDN'T LEARN ANYTHING ABOUT THAT OUT THERE. I'D BE SCARED TO DEATH TO GO TO WAR WITH WHAT LITTLE I KNOW RIGHT NOW." *Pvt. 1 Delmer Lambert*

During the sixth week of training, the new soldiers take their final PT test. They're also tested on all the military skills they've learned. This test is called "Soldier's Stakes."

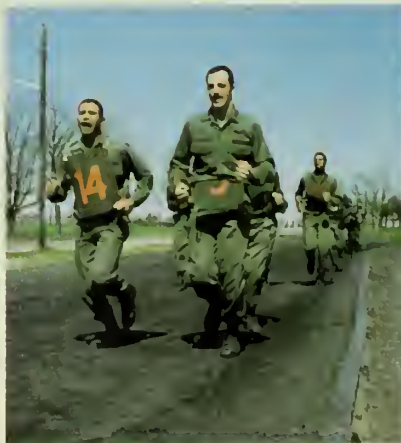
"A lot of the troops get nervous," Anderson says. "They can do things fine at the unit, but when they get to the test site, they get nervous. We tell them, 'You've been with us for six weeks. There's no sense in getting nervous now. Go out there and give it all you've got.'"

"I COULD DO ABOUT 50 PUSHUPS WHEN WE GOT HERE. TODAY I DID 62. BEFORE, I COULD DO 30 SITUPS. TODAY I DID 41." *Pvt. 1 Patrick Anderson*

"THE FIRST PT TEST, I DID 28 PUSHUPS AND 28 SITUPS. TODAY, I DID 50 PUSHUPS AND 64 SITUPS." *Pvt. 1 Len Jenkins*

Throughout basic training,





**Basic begins a soldier's military education. Here, people are introduced to first aid, physical conditioning, weapons training and the many other skills needed before they become functioning members of the Army team.**

tion for the female platoon.

In the past, women were integrated into the male platoons. This is no longer so. Women now make up separate platoons.

"There are many things a woman can't do," says Lt. Col. Garrett Marcinkowski, an Individual Training officer at the Pen-

tagon. "Not because she doesn't want to, but because she doesn't have the physical condition. We found that when the women were mixed into the same platoons as the men, the platoon would be stressed to the women's limits. We weren't working the guys as hard as they could be worked in basic training.

"It was decided to put men and women in separate platoons and to have separate physical training areas," Marcinkowski says.

Adjusting to a stressful situation in a military environment is a difficult task for women and men. Some find it too difficult a task.

Each cycle, Bravo Company loses about 10 percent of the people who start basic training, Velez says. This figure includes soldiers discharged for medical reasons through the Trainee Discharge Program (TDP). "Our attrition rate for women is a lot higher," he says.

According to SFC Bill Miller, a drill sergeant in charge of Bravo Company's female platoon, one of the major reasons for the high dropout rate for women is a lack of physical conditioning. "A lot of the women aren't in good enough physical shape when they get here to do even one or two situps."

Velez agrees. "The reason so many women are discharged is their difficulty to do some of the physical training. As a result, when they fail in one area, their morale goes down. I've noticed that we get most of our TDPs after the first diagnostic PT test. This is the first official test and this is where women and men may fail for the first time in basic. Many of them quit trying, quit pushing."

When a soldier quits trying, it may be a temporary problem or he or she may end up being discharged.

"The first time we see a trainee displaying that kind of attitude, we'll try to talk to him or her," Velez says. "Our first interpretation of that kind of behavior is not that they want to get out. It's that they're having a hard time adjusting to the military. In most cases, it's simply a case of homesickness or that they had a hard time adjusting to what they were doing that day.

"If they continue to say they won't train, they become rotten apples," Velez says. "If one trainee sees another get away with it, then that trainee will do it too and it's like a domino effect."



If they refuse to train, they're counseled by the chain of command again and may be sent to see the chaplain or to mental hygiene. Eventually, the trainee may be discharged.

"WE HAD SOME ROUGH TIMES. WE LOST A LOT OF PEOPLE. THE PEOPLE WE DID LOSE WEREN'T HERE FOR THE MAIN REASON TO BE HERE, TO BE A SOLDIER. THEIR LOSS REALLY BENEFITED THE PLATOON. THEY WEREN'T DOING ANY GOOD FOR PEOPLE WHO WERE BORDERLINE." *PFC Darrell Simpson*

"I THOUGHT YOU COULD SLIDE BY IN BASIC. THE SERGEANTS MAKE SURE THERE ARE NO MISCONCEPTIONS. REGARDLESS IF IT'S WARTIME OR PEACETIME, YOU STILL HAVE TO MAINTAIN A CERTAIN STANDARD, AND, IF THEY HAVE TO LOSE A FEW PEOPLE TO MAINTAIN THAT STANDARD, THEY WILL." *PFC Darrell Simpson*

"TDPs BOOST OUR MORALE BECAUSE THOSE WHO ARE MAKING IT HAVE A REASON TO BE PROUD. WE KNOW WE'RE MAKING THE STANDARD." *Pvt. 1 Doug Hager*

First Sergeant Breckenridge feels communication is an important key. "Anytime we have soldiers who feel they have a legitimate complaint or problem, they always have access to my office and the commander's office," he says.

"We may put increasing stress on them, and they may feel we are superhumans, but we really do talk to the soldiers. In most cases, when soldiers have problems, they can just talk to someone and they may respond.

"You have to deal with every one of them as soldiers," Breckenridge says. "You have to get them to

## To Be a Drill Sergeant



THERE are more than 3,200 drill sergeant slots authorized for men and 270 for women. About 60 percent of the soldiers assigned to drill sergeant duty are selected by DA. The rest volunteer for the job.

Soldiers assigned to drill sergeant duty attend an eight-week, self-paced school. Upon graduation, they're stabilized at an Army training center for two years. An additional year may be requested. The training centers are located at Forts Dix, N.J.; Gordon and Benning, Ga.; Knox, Ky.; McClellan, Ala.; Sill, Okla.; Jackson, S.C.; and Bliss, Texas.

Drill sergeants get special duty pay starting at \$50 a month for the first six months, \$75 a month for the second six months and \$100 a month for every month after the first year.

Along with the distinction of wearing the drill sergeant hat and badge, drill sergeants are also issued extra uniforms and laundry service is free.

To volunteer, men must be in grades E5 through E7. Women must be in grades E4 through E7.

Applications should be submitted through channels on a DA Form 4187 (see procedure 3-34, DA Pamphlet 600-8) and must include: • DA Form 705 or 705R (Army Physical Fitness/Readiness Test Scorecard) showing successful completion of the Basic Physical Fitness Test or the Army Physical Readiness Test within the last six months. • A statement from a medical officer that the applicant doesn't have a history of emotional instability. • A copy of DA Forms 2 and 2-1. • Choices of three training centers listed in order of preference.

In addition to these requirements, male soldiers in grade E5 must: • Have at least four years service. • Have graduated from PNCOC/BNCOC or PLC. • Be recommended for drill sergeant duty by a commander in the rank of Lt. Col. or above.

Ask your first sergeant or commander for assistance.

Predicting who's going to make it and who isn't is almost an impossible task, according to Breckenridge. "If you could check out all of the AFEES scores, it might give you a forecast, but it wouldn't be a true forecast.

"You can get people who score low on their tests and do very well in training because they can accept things; they're flexible. Then you get those with high scores and some can't adjust," he says.

Senior Drill Sergeant Anderson sees two main reasons why soldiers don't make it. "One is lack of motivation," he says. "Coming from a civilian environment to the military, they're not disciplined. We try to teach them self-discipline. Some are not used to taking orders. Here you have an authoritarian standing over you, telling you when to get up, when to go to bed and when you have to eat.

"The other factor is physi-

shin splints and lower body problems. They're not used to running, especially in combat boots."

Anderson went through basic training in 1967. Compared to then, he says, "It's a whole lot easier now. It was longer then and you had more tasks to learn. You had to do more. Now, we have a PT test where they only have to do three events. When I went through, you had to do five."

"It's more challenging mentally than physically now," says Velez, who went through basic in 1972 at Fort Dix. "When I went through, I didn't have to think much. It was all muscle. We had pugil sticks. We practiced bayonet training. If you were strong, you made it. Now, it's about 50/50. If you've got the smarts and the body, you'll do well.

"People say it's gotten easier and that the troops have gotten dumber. I don't think so. Educ-

"I WAS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR SIX YEARS. I WENT THROUGH BASIC TRAINING IN 1970 WHEN VIETNAM WAS GOING STRONG. I SEE A VAST DIFFERENCE. IT'S A LOT MORE LAX. DON'T GET ME WRONG, I'M SORE ALL OVER FROM THE PT. BUT I'M 28 YEARS OLD. WHEN I WENT THROUGH BEFORE, I WAS 18, AND IT WAS A LOT WORSE. THE FIRST COUPLE OF DAYS WERE REALLY ROUGH. THE REAL STRONG MADE IT. THERE WAS A LOT MORE ABUSE FROM THE DRILL SERGEANTS." *Pvt. 2 Danny McDaniel*

Basic training at Fort Dix lasts seven weeks. Starting in October, however, training will be a week longer. Forts Knox, Ky., and Leonard Wood, Mo., started the longer training in January. Forts Gordon, Ga.; Jackson, S.C.; McClellan, Ala.; and Sill, Okla., will also start in October.

The training will not only be longer but more subjects will be ad-

ded. Courses on the Soviet soldier, communications and map reading will be added.

"MY DAD WAS ACTIVE FOR 16 YEARS BEFORE HE WENT INTO THE ARMY RESERVE. HE TOLD ME IT WOULD BE HELL GOING THROUGH BASIC BUT ONCE YOU GET OUT OF BASIC, IT'S REALLY A GOOD LIFE. THAT'S THE ONLY THING THAT KEPT ME GOING — MY DAD." *Pvt. 1 Delmer Lambert*

"IT'S HAD ITS UPS AND DOWNS, BUT IT'S BEEN OK. AT CERTAIN TIMES IT'S BEEN MORE DIFFICULT THAN I ANTICIPATED, BUT IT WAS RIGHT ON PAR WITH WHAT WE WERE TOLD TO EXPECT." *PFC Darrell Simpson*

"IT WAS HARDER THAN I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE. I KNEW WE'D DO SOME EXERCISES, BUT I DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD BE THAT HARD." *PFC Dwight Martin*



**Sometime during the training, it happens. The uniform starts to feel better. The training sinks in and feels right. You're a SOLDIER.**

"I ENJOYED IT. LOOKING BACK ON IT, I ENJOYED IT." *Pvt. 2 Danny McDaniel*

"IT'S BEEN TOUGHER THAN I EXPECTED. EVERYBODY'S DOWN YOUR THROAT ALL THE TIME. THE STUFF THEY MADE US DO WAS FANTASTIC. I LOVED IT. THE PT, I DIDN'T MIND. BUT THE WAY THEY GO ABOUT IT, THEY GOT HARDER." *Pvt. 1 Marylou Gordon*

"... PIECE OF CAKE COMPARED TO WHAT I EXPECTED." *Pvt. 1 Patrick Anderson*

"IT'S BEEN ROUGH. I DON'T THINK YOU EVER GET USED TO DOING PUSHUPS. I GOT DEPRESSED A FEW TIMES AND WANTED TO ASK FOR A DISCHARGE. BUT NOW THAT I'M THROUGH IT, I'M GOING TO GO ACTIVE." *Pvt. 1 Annette Orman, U.S. Army Reserve*

"IT'S BEEN A GREAT EXPERIENCE. I FEEL I'VE GROWN QUITE A BIT." *Pvt. 1 Doug Hager*

"AS A PERSON, I'VE FOUND THAT I CAN DO THINGS I HAVEN'T DONE IN MY WHOLE LIFE. FOLLOWING ORDERS, BEING MORE ALERT AS A PERSON AND ABLE TO SEE THINGS I HAVEN'T SEEN BEFORE IN LIFE." *Pvt. 1 Andre Burton*

"IT TURNED OUT TO BE WORSE THAN I'D EXPECTED AND I WAS EXPECTING IT TO BE PRETTY BAD. I DON'T SEE WHY THEY DON'T TREAT US BETTER. IF WE HAVE A QUESTION TO ASK, EVEN IF IT'S STUPID, THEY SHOULD RESPOND WITH KINDNESS, NOT AGGRESSIVENESS." *Pvt. 1 Kathleen Evans*

"YOU LOOK BACK AND THE MINUTES ADD UP TO HOURS AND THE HOURS TO DAYS AND BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, YOU'RE FINISHED." *PFC Darrell Simpson.* □



# the lighter side

Compiled By Tom Kiddoo

## Math Mix-up

THREE soldiers checked into a motel. To save money, they decided to room together. The cost of the room was quoted at \$30 per night, so each paid the clerk \$10.

After the soldiers had gone to their room, the clerk realized that he had quoted them the wrong price for the room. He called the bellboy over and explained the situation to him.

"The cost of the room is only \$25 per night. Take this \$5 back to those soldiers who just checked in," he said.

On the way to the room the bellboy thought to himself, "Now you can't divide \$5 equally among three people. So I'll just make it easier for them. I'll keep \$2 and give each of them a dollar." Which he did.

The problem is this. Originally the soldiers paid \$10 each, for a total of \$30. The clerk gave the bellboy \$5, so the room cost only \$25. Each soldier received \$1, returned by the bellboy, who kept \$2. So, each soldier paid \$9 for the room. Three times nine equals 27, and the bellboy kept \$2. When you add 27 plus 2, the result is 29. What happened to the other dollar?

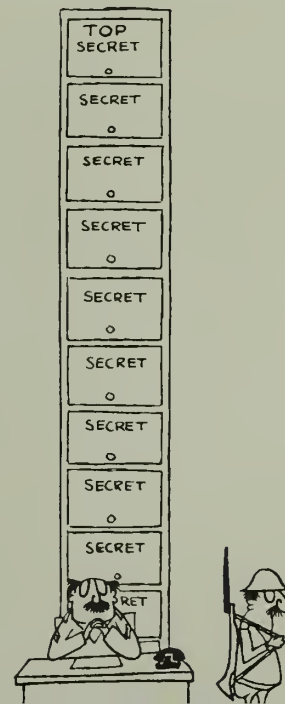
**ANSWER:** It's a mystery of our mathematical system. Maybe you can explain it to us.



James  
Estes



James  
Estes



# HIGHWAY PATROL

# MP

Sp5 Bernard W. Tate

(CAMP CARROLL, KOREA) — Their helmets grab your attention first. They wear the same half-shell “crash hats” worn by TV motorcycle cops, but these gleam like black mirrors and have the unmistakable stamp of the 728th Military Police Battalion on them.

Under those helmets are members of the MP Highway Patrol headquartered at Camp Carroll, Korea. Their beat is the main artery of Korea, the 260-mile expressway from the capital city of Seoul to the major seaport of Pusan. Their mission: to enforce traffic laws and give aid to American military and civilian drivers.

Patrol operations begin at 5:30 a.m. when the patrolmen sign for their vehicles. Each American driver is teamed with a Korean soldier, commonly called KATUSA (Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army), who is also an MP.

Inspection and briefings come an hour later. A usual morning ritual is that of polishing crash helmets with spray wax and soft cloth. But those lustrous “brain buckets” aren’t just for show. Patrol vehicles can roll over on winter ice and those helmets have prevented serious head injuries.

Four patrols are on the road by 8 a.m., just as the sun opens one sleepy eye over the Korean mountains. Some patrolmen say they like this time of day best. It’s when dawn paints the rice paddies and villages in soft-focus pastels. It’s like pulling duty on a postcard.

They beat the highway until dusk, when military vehicles and license plates become hard to see. They cram plenty into each day, logging an average of more than 300 miles. Each patrol has a section of the expressway they are responsible for.

During the day they spot-check cargo in military trucks to reduce blackmarket diversions. They also aid stranded motorists, secure traffic accident sites and render first aid. And, of course, they enforce the traffic laws.

The MP Highway Patrol’s front-line job of clocking and pursuing speeders is identical to that of civilian patrolmen, and their tools are the same — handheld “Speedguns” or dash-mounted radar units.

“The MP Highway Patrol is the closest an MP

comes to being a civilian policeman,” said Sp4 Roger Reynolds. “Our job is a lot like the state trooper’s.” But policing an expressway in Korea presents some tough and different problems.

A civilian state trooper operates in a fairly small area near a sub-station. The MP Highway Patrol headquarters at Camp Carroll must cover more than 250 miles of expressway. Each patrol may be miles from help, so communications are vital to them.

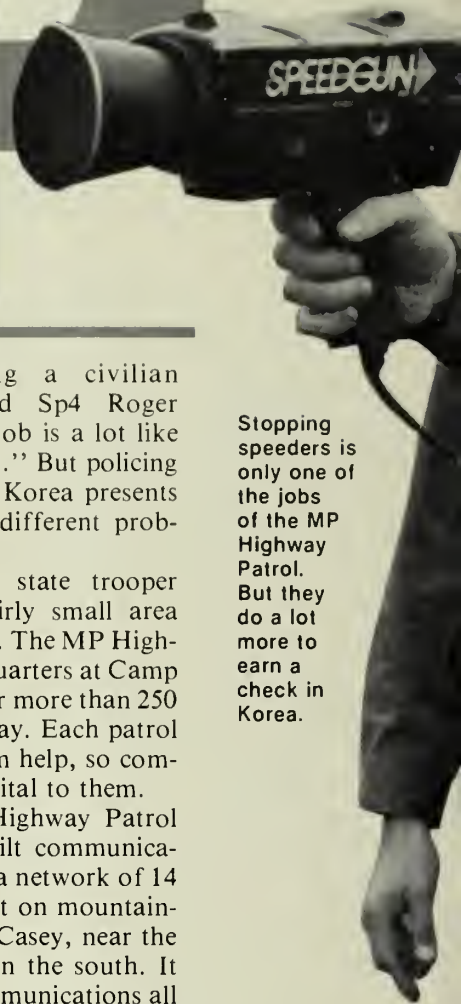
The MP Highway Patrol uses the Vanderbilt communications system. It’s a network of 14 relay stations built on mountaintops from Camp Casey, near the DMZ, to Pusan in the south. It links military communications all over Korea by relaying signals from radio to radio, or providing radio-to-telephone patches. So SSgt. Timothy Shannon, MP Highway Patrol operations sergeant, needs only a desk phone at headquarters instead of a powerful radio set to reach any of his patrols. The patrol vehicles carry standard military radios (AN/VRC-46s) with power boosters to reach the nearest Vanderbilt station.

The radios are also vital to catching speeders. MP Highway Patrolmen have a saying: “They may outrun our cars, but they can’t outrun our radios.”

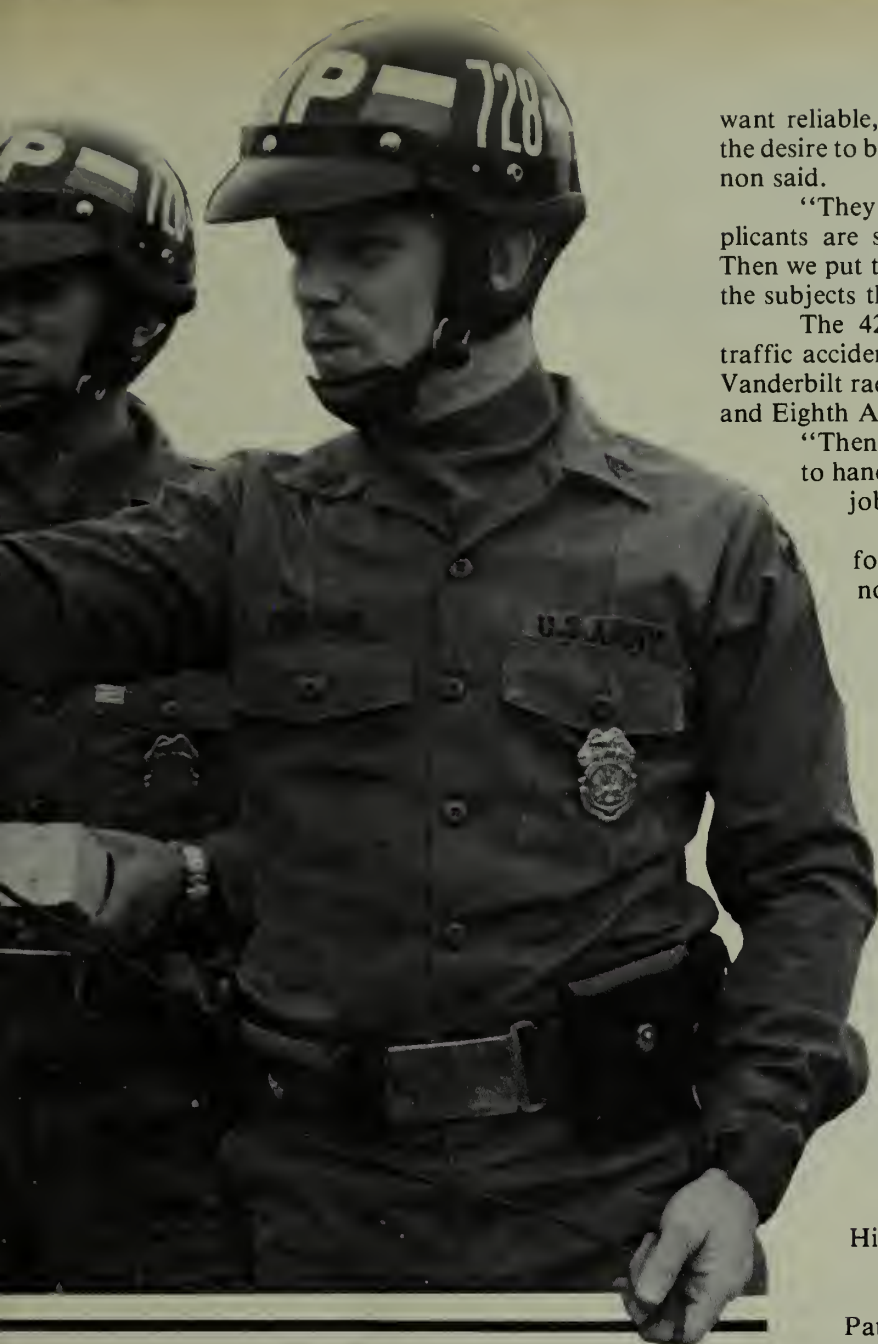
The MP Highway Patrol’s two sedans, two pickups and 10 vans are standard models without the hopped-up “police packages” found on civilian highway cruisers. A patrolman can avoid high-speed pursuits by calling ahead for the next unit to stop a speeder who’s run past him.

Despite that, the MP Highway Patrolmen are as well equipped — or better — than a civilian state

Stopping speeders is only one of the jobs of the MP Highway Patrol. But they do a lot more to earn a check in Korea.







want reliable, mature people with good judgment and the desire to be a good MP Highway Patrolman," Shannon said.

"They must pass their SQT test and all applicants are screened and reviewed by the battalion. Then we put them through a week-long course covering the subjects they'll encounter," he said.

The 42-hour course includes such subjects as traffic accident first aid, medevac/dustoff procedures, Vanderbilt radio operations, actual expressway driving, and Eighth Army and SOFA regulations.

"Then each patrolman demonstrates his ability to handle the patrol during two weeks of on-the-job training," Shannon added.

And it doesn't stop there. Training for the MP patrolmen is continuous. When not on the road, they attend weekly classes in both Military Police and Highway Patrol subjects.

This selection and training process yields a steady, self-reliant MP. "One thing I like about this job is it lets you think for yourself," said Sp4 Kerry Plank, a former deputy sheriff and qualified Emergency Medical Technician. "You and your KATUSA might be the only ones for miles and you have to rely on your own judgment.

You have to depend on your KATUSA to back you up and vice-versa.

"This kind of work excites me," Plank continued. "We get to see a lot of the country during our patrols and we've got the best MP equipment in Korea."

Their equipment and training are not the only good things about the MP Highway Patrol. They also have high praise for the Korean soldiers they work with.

"We're fortunate in the MP Highway Patrol to have some damn good KATUSAs. They learn the job fast," Reynolds said. "PFC Kim Jong Chan (Plank's partner) has been here only a few months and already he knows this job as well as any GI."

KATUSA patrolmen are selected from the best Koreans on duty with the 260th MP Company at Camp Carroll. After selection they go through the same training program before permanent assignment to expressway duty.

Although the MP Highway Patrol has the people, machines and the moxie to handle any situation, like all good policemen the last thing they want is trouble. They try hard to avoid it.

"The MP Highway Patrol soldier doesn't want problems. He just wants to do his job, and that is help-

trooper. Their vehicles carry a full range of first aid items and each van has a back board to use in event of spinal injuries. The vans also carry fire extinguishers, water, shovels, axes, blankets, lights, flares, reflectors, and other emergency equipment which may be needed at an accident scene.

Anything can happen on the expressway and patrolmen tell war stories about unsecured cargo falling off trucks in front of them, Korean drivers ignoring their sirens and flashing lights, and belligerent Americans attacking when ticketed.

They've arrived at a bus wreck to find 25 injured Koreans who couldn't speak English; aided helicopters forced down near the expressway; and had their own

# What's new

## CONSUMER CORNER



### CAR CHECK QUIZ

• "Gas-and-go" service station patrons should be particularly aware of the importance of regular car checks. If you're among this growing motoring population, see how well you do on this quiz from Car Care Council.

1. You changed oil and filter just a few hundred miles ago and on your weekly dipstick check you discover the oil looks dirty. Most likely the reason is:

- a. You have a faulty oil filter.
- b. This is the normal appearance of the detergent-type oil.
- c. The engine has excessive combustion.

2. When travelling, tire pressure should be checked:

- a. More frequently.
- b. At the beginning and end of the trip.
- c. When tires appear to be low.

3. As a conscientious car owner, you look underneath your car occasionally for leaks and find one of the shock absorbers appears to be leaking oil. So:

- a. You replace it and keep an eye on the others.
- b. You replenish the fluid.
- c. You have new shock seals installed.
- d. None of the above.

4. Power steering and brake fluid levels should be checked:

- a. Annually.
- b. Before starting a long trip.
- c. Monthly.

5. Battery connections should be checked regularly for accumulation of corrosion, which:

- a. Causes the battery to overheat.
- b. Reduces battery efficiency.
- c. Can ruin the battery plates.

### WANT A LONGER LASTING CAR?

More and more frequently, car owners boast of having well over 200,000 miles on the odometer without major repairs. To a large extent, that kind of longevity is due to better-than-average maintenance. If the engine and transmission oil and filters are changed regularly, wear and tear on precision parts can be materially reduced. This is particularly important when a car is subjected to a lot of stop-and-go driving and idling. Under this kind of driving condition, oil and filter change intervals of 3,000 miles or less may be advisable.

### Answers to the Car Quiz

1. B is correct. Oil serves as a cleaning fluid as well as a lubricant inside your engine. That's why periodic oil and filter changes are essential. 2. A, B and C are all correct. Checking tire pressure is a simple chore that's more important than ever when you're on the road. 3. None are correct. A leaking shock absorber is no longer serviceable. Shocks should always be replaced in sets of two or four to ensure stable handling characteristics. 4. B and C are correct. It's easy to check these fluids. For safety's sake, do it monthly. 5. B is correct. Corrosion acts like an insulator between contacting surfaces of the cable and terminal or post. Clean these connections at least once a year.



- High school seniors who attended Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DODDS) topped the national average in most categories of college board tests for the fifth straight year. A DODDS report says that this year's seniors have an average of 435 in verbal and 474 in math on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) compared to the 424 average verbal score and 466 average math score of their stateside counterparts.

- A 24-hour hotline for Air Defense related training problems has been set up by the Air Defense School at Fort Bliss, Texas. The number is autovon 978-3159, or AC (905) 568-3159. Those unable to call may write to: Commandant, U.S. Army Air Defense School, ATTN: ATSA-EV, Fort Bliss, Texas 79916. Questions and problems will be answered by telephone or letter within seven days.

## Plastic Ammo For Training

- Soldiers may soon be training with plastic ammunition, according to officials at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. This new family of training ammunition is intended to provide soldiers with more realistic training in confined spaces. Plastic bullets produce about the same noise and recoil as ball ammunition, but go only a fraction of the distance and don't ricochet. They can be dangerous at close ranges so soldiers using this type of training ammo will have to be safety conscious. As an added safety measure, weapons using plastic bullets will be slightly modified to prevent any weapon from being able to fire ball and plastic bullets interchangeably. Plastic ammunition for M-16s has already been ordered. Other calibers are still being tested.

## Repair Parts Management

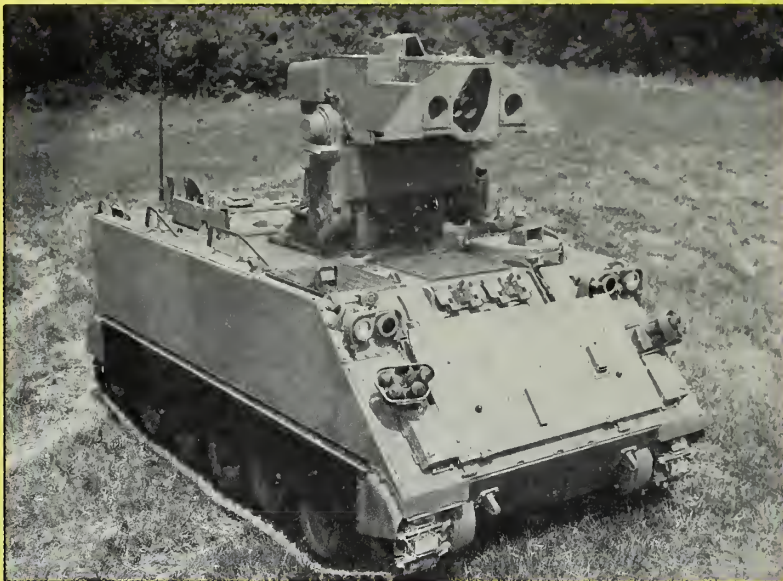
- Beginning Oct. 1, 1981, the Army is phasing in a program to teach soldiers about repair parts management. Units need to have certain amounts of repair parts so they can remain operational during combat operations. To ensure this, the Army requires units to maintain repair parts which are on a Combat Prescribed Load List (PLL) and a Combat Authorized Stockage List (ASL). The program to teach soldiers what they need to know about managing their PLL and ASL includes: publishing the lists in supply bulletins; publishing a pamphlet describing how PLL and ASL work in a unit, and issuing a user's guide with requisitioning instructions.

## Suggestion Pays

- An Army captain won \$1,000 for designing a way to rapidly move repair parts in emergencies. Capt. William A. Lenchinsky, Co. A, 702d Maint. Bn., 2d Inf. Div., Korea, modified a plywood box by adding drainage holes, water flaps, compartment slides and a mobile front to store his unit's Authorized Stockage List (ASL) of repair parts. The invention is called a Combat ASL Mobile Storage Unit (CAMSU). CAMSUs store the parts, keep them organized, are easily loaded by forklifts, and fit on stake and platform trailers. They also make it easier for support units to go to the field for training. Other units are adopting Lenchinsky's idea for storing and moving parts. The Eighth Army Suggestion Board is also considering it for Korea-wide use. Although Lenchinsky is getting credit for the



## Milestone Vehicle



- The Army recently took delivery of its 1,100th Improved TOW Vehicle (ITV). Known officially as the M-901 Combat Vehicle, Anti-tank, the ITV has two launch tubes for optically-tracked wire-guided anti-tank missiles. Mechanized Infantry and Armor battalions and Armored Cavalry Squadrons in Europe were the first units to receive ITVs. The 1,100th ITV marked the conclusion of the first production contract for the Army. ITVs are currently being produced under a second contract.

## Increased Weight Allowance For Some

- A new Joint Travel Regulation (JTR) will allow command-sponsored field grade officers, the top three grades of NCOs and chief warrant officers (CW4) to take their full authorization of household goods to Germany and Okinawa beginning Oct. 1, 1981. Other command-sponsored soldiers will be permitted to take their entire weight allowance overseas beginning in Fiscal Year 1983. Currently, command-sponsored soldiers may ship only 25 percent of their privately-owned household goods overseas at government expense. Other needed household items may be borrowed through the Army's Quartermaster Furniture Program.

The new policy results from a study which indicated that full JTR weight allowances would save the Army money by reducing the need overseas for government furnishings. It would also lower the costs for storing household goods stateside. The Army will continue to supply cooking ranges, refrigerators, washers and dryers, and other furniture as long as the items are usable.

## PCS Rates Up

- On July 1, Travel Allowance Rates for soldiers on Permanent Change of Station (PCS) rose to 13 cents a mile and \$50 dollars a day for the official distance of the move. The old rate was seven cents a mile and \$35 a day. The new rates are paid automatically. Soldiers will continue to receive seven cents a mile for family members 12 years of age and older and 3.5 cents for younger children.

## NTC Opens

- On July 1, Fort Irwin, Calif., was officially activated as the National Training Center (NTC). Plans call for every Armor and Mechanized Infantry battalion in the continental United States to rotate through the NTC every 18 months for two weeks of intensive training. The units will be pitted against opposing forces using Soviet tactics, Warsaw Pact-style uniforms and replicas of threat vehicles. Both forces will be equipped with Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement Systems (MILES). After force-on-force training, units will participate in live-fire training.

## New Handgun

- The Army is now accepting contract proposals for a 9mm handgun which will become the first standard handgun for all services. The new handgun will replace the .45-caliber pistol and the .38-caliber revolver. It will be phased into use during the next 10 years with the Army being the last service converted to the new weapon. The 9mm is the standard NATO handgun. It is lighter, safer, more reliable and has less recoil than weapons currently used.





# ARMY LAND COMBAT POWER

It takes a lot of soldiers, each with a lot of skill to do a lot of jobs in order to perform with success the many missions the Army could be called upon to do. Here, paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division conduct a combat patrol in winter uniform during Exercise BRIM FROST after making an airborne assault into the cold climate of Alaska. Soldiers must maintain a high state of readiness and be prepared for combat in any number of areas the world over. The Army's ability to enter combat from the U.S., Europe and Korea with airborne, ranger, infantry, armor, special forces and a

**SPECIAL  
REPORT:**

# AMERICAN INDIANS

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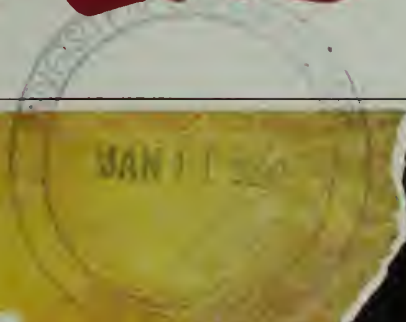
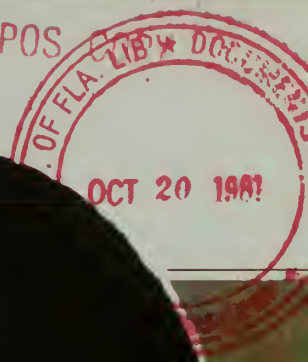


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# SOLDIERS

OCTOBER 1981

U.S. DEPOS



As the guns  
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maintain it,  
hump the  
ammo and  
fire it. It is  
the soldier  
who brings  
things  
together.  
See Ammo  
Section —  
page 40.







# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
OCTOBER 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 10

Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. Liyle J. Barker  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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**Credits:** Wrap-around cover about Yorktown by Anne Genders; photo opposite by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer; photo on inside back cover by Matt Glasgow.

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# What's new

## Mounted MP

- In this day and age, a mounted patrol often means in a wheeled or tracked vehicle—but not necessarily. If you're out near Barton Field, Fort Gordon, Ga., you're likely to learn "mounted" means "on a horse."

Since Barton Field is difficult to properly patrol by vehicle, Fort Gordon's Provost Marshal, Col. John Tomberlin, decided a mounted MP could better handle the job. So, he got a horse.

The duty of Mounted Military Policeman fell to Sp4 Scot Simpson since he owned a horse and has had experience as an exercise jockey.

Simpson and his steed, Bay-boy, have already proven Tomberlin's decision was a good one. The mobility and silence of patrolling on horseback have enabled Simpson to make several apprehensions for alleged illegal activities.



## New A-C Command

- The Army is planning to combine the U.S. Army Communications Command (USACC) and the U.S. Army Computer Systems Command (USACSC) into a single new Automation-Communications (A-C) Command. Overlapping technologies and the dependence of computers and communications on each other are reasons why the two commands are being combined.

## Pay in Panama

- Soldiers on orders to Panama are urged to change their pay option to "check to financial organization" to a stateside bank. Since no U.S. chartered banks are available in Panama, guaranteed deposit is not available there. Also, checks drawn on Panamanian banks are not always accepted in the continental United States. To avoid problems, consider the SURE PAY program.

- If you are planning to apply for VA benefits soon after you're discharged, there is a way to speed up the processing of your application. The Veterans Administration says to submit carbon copy number four of your discharge certificate—not the original—with your application. Copy number four contains the character of your service and the type of separation.

- Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington will each be holding a general election for state, county and city offices on Nov. 3, 1981. Eligible soldiers and family members are encouraged to register and apply for absentee ballots. For more information, see your unit voting assistance officer, or write: Director, Federal Voting Assistance Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Rm 1B-457, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301; or call (202) 694-4928/4960 or auto-von 224-4928/4960.



## Ground Terminal

- Pictured here is the Army's new AN/TSC-86 satellite communications terminal. It is part of a commo system used to transmit and receive voice messages to and from any point on the globe. An eight-foot-diameter antenna tracks a communications satellite in orbit over the equator. The terminal is powered by two 30-kilowatt diesel generators. The terminal is built for the Army by RCA.

- Canned bread may return to the packaged meals for soldiers in the field, if an Army test this fall is successful. Army researchers are testing 1,000 10-ounce cans of bread to see how well soldiers accept the product and how long the bread can be stored.



## Ring Airfoil Grenade

- The ring being held in the photo is a ring airfoil grenade (RAG). The Army has developed two types of RAGs for use by military police during civil disturbances. One of the ring grenades is called a STING RAG. It inflicts pain, or a sting, with a minimum possibility of producing a serious injury, even at point-blank range. The other ring grenade is called a SOFT RAG. It contains a small amount of CS powder which is deposited on an individual upon impact. The M16A1 rifle can fire either of the RAGs from a launcher device attached to the barrel. The STING RAG is in production, and the SOFT RAG is still undergoing tests.

## Crime Prevention Tip

- Inscribing a soldier's social security number with a "USA" in front of the number is now the Army-wide procedure to use for marking personal property. Marking likely targets for burglars may prevent the item from being taken in the first place. If personal property is stolen and later recovered, it can only be returned if there is some means of identifying the rightful owner. The inscribed USA prefix and social security number give law enforcement agencies recovering property sufficient information to track down the owner. Engravers are usually available free of charge through



# feedback

## LETTER TO READERS

*SOLDIERS receives many cards and letters from readers around the world. Most address previous articles, ask for assistance of one kind or another or offer general commentary on a variety of issues.*

*Your impressions, comments and critiques are very important to us. We can assure you that each letter is read by the editorial staff. Unfortunately, we don't have space enough to print every letter. We select letters for Feedback based on a number of factors including reader interest, clarity, relevance, etc.*

*We also try to answer all letters which we don't print, or forward them to the people who can provide the best answers.*

*The Total Army of the 1980s is a changing and challenging entity, so whether you are a current Service member, former member, family member or a citizen interested in the Army, we want to hear from you. Your feedback helps us serve you better.*

*The Editors*

## BE POSITIVE

In the June 81 edition of Feedback, Sp4 Poorker struck again in regard to her promotion problems. I feel no resentment toward Sp4 Poorker or other soldiers who may feel they're in the same boat, but I often wonder if they realize how far they could go if they took a positive approach to what they perceive as their problems instead of criticizing the E5/E6 promotion system. There are ways you can help yourself.

I say see your first sergeant or commander, get a blank promotion point worksheet (DA Form 3355) and figure out your own situation and score. Better yet, ask them to set up a class for the entire unit on the

subject of enlisted promotions and how they work. Using the promotion point worksheet, you can see how many points you've already earned and what you need to do to earn more...such as taking correspondence courses.

So really, the question isn't (or shouldn't be, anyway), "How can the Army justify why you aren't promoted?" but "How can you justify why you haven't done enough to be promoted?"

Take a positive outlook and also positive action and remember, "All things come to him/her who goes after what the other person is waiting for."

SSgt. Thomas W. Schiewe  
Lorton, Va.

## BAD CHECKS

In the August edition of What's New, you ran a short piece on "Don't Write Bad Checks." Before I go any further, let me agree with the basic premise that a bad check is no good for either side, costing everyone some money, and possibly a great deal more.

But let's look at the figures that were quoted and see if "bad checks" really cost AAFES as much as it seems. The article stated that "In 1980, more than 377,800 bad checks totaling almost \$17 million were returned to AAFES." The article further stated that there is "a \$10 processing fee" for bad checks and that there were "more than \$1.2 million worth of bad checks AAFES could not collect on..." These figures indicate that the average check was for approximately \$50 and that on \$15.8 million in collected checks, about \$3.7 million was collected in penalties.

Let us say that it costs \$2.5 million to process these bad checks, then AAFES actually made a profit of \$1 million. That will be even more because it'll show up on the loss sheets for IRS.

Then that more than \$1 million

could be balanced against the \$1.2 million in uncollected checks and everyone is almost even.

Again agreeing that bad checks are no good (to make a pun) for any of us, don't use bad checks as a total scapegoat for the higher prices we know we're going to get charged anyway.

Dr. J.E. Heltsley, USN (Ret)  
Indianapolis, In.

*Many economic factors affect pricing. Bad checks are a self-imposed wound.*

## COMMUNICATIONS BADGE

My primary MOS is 31V20, a tactical communications systems supervisor. Many communications personnel assigned to my battalion and elsewhere feel we're being left out of the Army's recognition program.

Most of our MOSs (36K, 05B, 05C, 31V) have high cutoff scores for promotion to the grades of E5 and E6. The II-series MOSs have an Expert Infantryman's Badge for which promotion points are awarded. We know that these MOSs are of a combat nature but don't we go to the field and train with these soldiers also?

There is also an Expert Field Medical Badge for the medics.

Don't get me wrong, we like our specialties and feel they are vital to the effectiveness of a combat unit. This is why we ask, "Why can't we have an Expert Communications Badge for combat communications MOSs?"

Sgt. James E. Hoyner  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

## NORWAY NOSTALGIA

I read with much interest your "Notes from Norway" in the July 81 issue. It was very well written and brought back many memories of my World War II days as a soldier in the 99th Infantry, a Norwegian/American



ski troop battalion, attached to the 10th Mountain Division.

Shortly after joining the 99th, we were transferred to Camp Hale, Colo., and ski/mountain training began in earnest. The unit was made up of Norwegian nationals, Norwegian-Americans and new enlistees. The training was tough but very valuable once we arrived in combat. At the close of the war, we were sent to Oslo for security-interpreter duties.

I have enjoyed SOLDIERS for its variety and let this letter attest that the magazine is read and enjoyed even by the "old duffers" who still hang on as USAR technicians.

Jahn W. Kelly  
Fresno, Calif.



"The proper call, Turner is NOT, 'Who goes there — friend or sergeant of the guard!'"

#### OLDEST ARMY UNIT

Sgt5 Alan Snodgrass, in the June 81

fantry unit" going back to the Revolutionary War. This statement is not exactly true.

The 1st Battalion, 182d Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard is, in fact, the oldest active military organization in the U.S. Our history starts on October 7, 1636 and has been continuous since then. As such, we have been authorized to wear a distinctive unit patch.

It is very frustrating to hear organizations throughout the country and yes, even in our own state, lay claim to the honor. There can only be one claimant to the title and the 182d Infantry is the title holder.

Sgt. Joseph R. Nugent, Jr.  
Malden, Mass.

*The Center of Military History agrees with you.*

#### BARRACKS LIFE

Complaints about barracks life run pretty thick. It seems I'll be living in an Army barracks for some time, so I sat down to objectively evaluate my environment. I've been committed to a home for wayward girls. Although the family and friends think I joined the Army, I suspect that if they spent a couple of days in my room, they'd think this building is some sort of shelter for the inconsiderate.

One morning I came back to the barracks from breakfast to find two strangers stretched out on my bed. They came to wake up my roommate and stayed to rest. They smiled mindlessly at me as I retreated to the showers to soak my head for a long time.

Speaking of roommates, mine has had her underwear stolen from the laundry room here. Underwear! Horse thieves were hanged years ago. It seems that people who pilfer panties

On paper, this place is pretty neat. The rooms are large and air-conditioned. There is a big color TV in the carpeted lounge area. Vending machines around the corner from my room offer everything from beer to beef stew. There's a kitchen on each floor for those who want to cook.

Unfortunately, reality falls short of what were, I'm sure, good intentions. The problem is people—immature, inconsiderate, indecent individuals. Their carelessness with cigarettes sends us into the streets at all hours, evacuated from the barracks because of fire. Their lack of concern for cleanliness is cause for gagging at the sight of our communal sinks and sometimes necessitates side-stepping raucous enroute to the showers. The residents who get phone calls at 0100 or 0600 are the last to answer the noisy contraption that hangs several feet from my ears at night.

What now? There are people stampeding down the hall. Is it another fire? A bomb scare? Could we be at war? Maybe I didn't hear the announcement over the stereo at the end of the wing, the TV blasting next door, the phone ringing off the wall and the washing machine that is ready to go into orbit across the hall.

No, it's nothing of the sort. The Rec. Center just announced a free wine tasting party.

Sp4 Barbara Klein  
Arlington, Va.

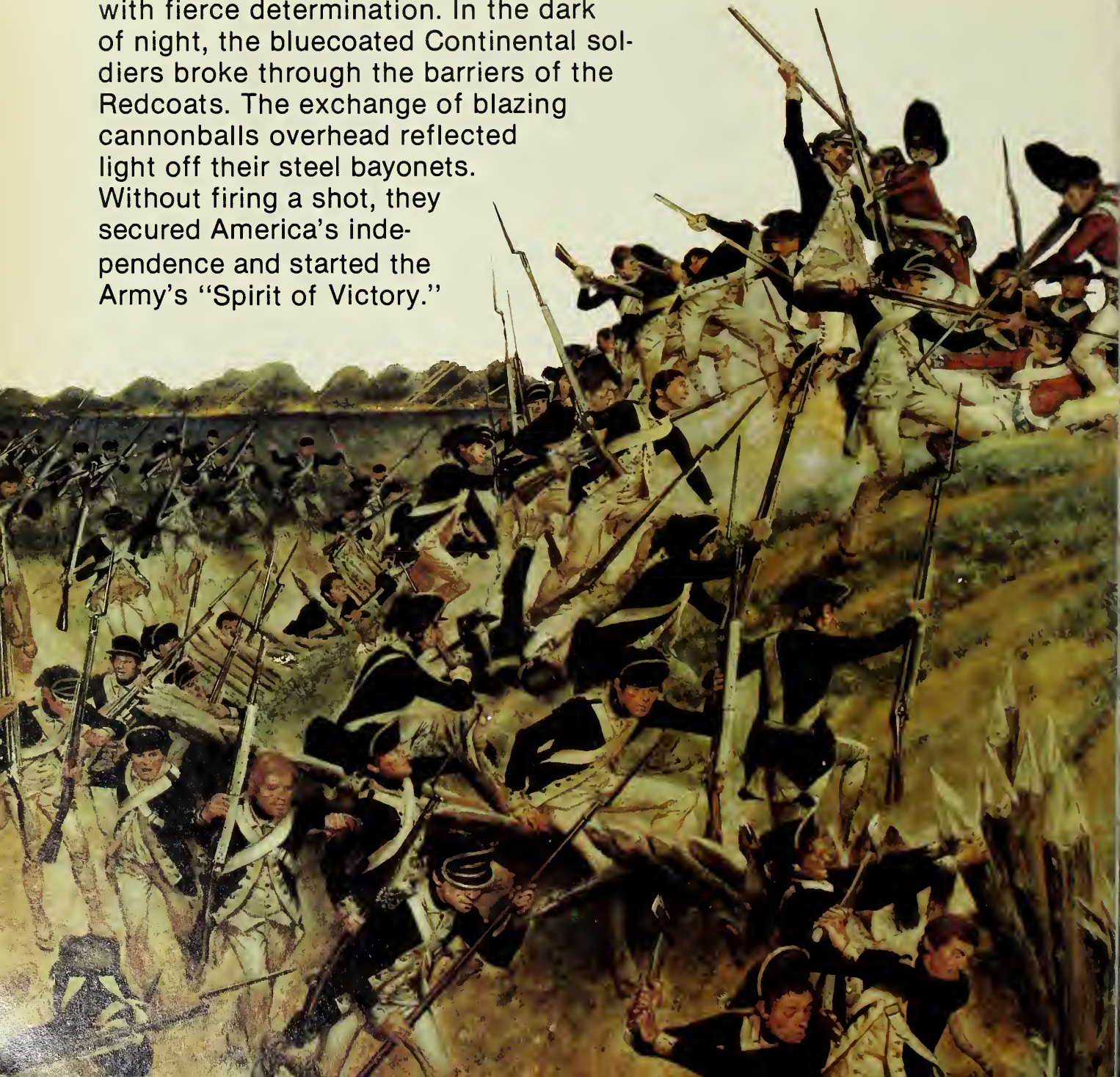
SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send



# YORKTOWN: SPIRIT OF VICTORY

Lt. Col. Gordon Taylor Bratz

They charged the British redoubt with fierce determination. In the dark of night, the bluecoated Continental soldiers broke through the barriers of the Redcoats. The exchange of blazing cannonballs overhead reflected light off their steel bayonets. Without firing a shot, they secured America's independence and started the Army's "Spirit of Victory."





YOU'VE never done what you're about to do. Rumors — the ever-present pastime among soldiers — have been flying all day, October 14, 1781. They say you are about to attack. You have some fear, but mostly you are excited and look forward to the mission. You're a soldier. You've fought up in New York, stood picket duty, felt the gut-wrenching effect of little food many times, suffered the lack of proper clothing and supplies, marched for days on end and witnessed death. Still you have a job to do. You came here to Yorktown to win a victory over the British and you mean to do just that.

You and members of your squad of sappers and miners (combat engineers) are waiting — another recurring pastime of soldiers — to get *the* word from your sergeant. Huddled together in the forest behind the battlefield, the setting sun casts slivers of cool light through tall pines. The days since your arrival from Williamsburg, just over two weeks ago, have been hot and humid, but now the late afternoons of mid-October are crisp. You can hear reports of artillery exchanging cannonballs between the British fortification in Yorktown and the American and French positions in the first parallel trench. You are experiencing siege warfare for the first time.

Finally, Sgt. Martin appears. He's your squad leader, a battle-worn Continental combat engineer who's been in the Army since its beginning six years ago. That's more than twice the years you've been in. He seems to know what he's doing. He rules with strict discipline.

As Martin comes near, he tells you to gather around and sit down.

Sgt. Martin tells you straight out: "We're going to attack British Redoubt 10, the large defensive position on the far right of our line forward of the American Grand Battery. There'll be nearly three battalions in the attack: Lt. Col. Alexander Hamilton's, Lt. Col. Gimat's, and about 80 soldiers of Lt. Col.

the barriers. We'll form near the first parallel. Our artillery will cease firing before the appointed hour. A single cannon shot will be the signal to begin the attack," he says. Then Martin says things that surprise you. "We will attack at 7 o'clock tonight. We won't load our muskets; we don't want someone to fire and give us away. Instead, we'll sling our muskets and, when it's time, we'll assault with bayonets fixed." Martin then departs.

This information causes rapid talk among your squad. A night attack is uncommon. It just isn't traditional. And only once before, at Stony Point, did the American Army use a bayonet assault. Someone says it was successful. Together, all of you decide this mission is important and you determine that it, too, will succeed. If it does, it'll mean six-plus years of fighting for independence will be over and you can return home.

Amidst the chatter, each of you repacks your haversack and mounts and unmounts your bayonet. Soon, the talk almost ceases. Somewhat nervously, but bravely, your thoughts turn to the coming attack. Dusk settles quickly and the noise of artillery fire slows steadily. At dusk Martin rejoins you. He marches the squad toward the first parallel. No one speaks a word. The sun leaves the horizon about the time you arrive behind the Grand Battery. You lay on your arms (relax with your musket at hand) and wait silently for the signal. Almost immediately, a dense fog envelopes the battlefield. It's as if a divine providence is aware of your mission and has come to assist.

Through the growing darkness, a large figure appears before members of your squad and Hamilton's battalion. He begins to speak without introduction or fanfare. His words encourage you to do your best and he calls upon you to be determined and brave. Then, he departs as quickly as he came. Someone says the person was Gen. Washington.

Sgt. Martin hands each of you

it, but he reminds you for the umpteenth time: "We'll move in front of Hamilton's battalion and, when I give you the word, we'll cut through the abatis which surround the redoubt." You've heard him describe "abatis" before. They are "composed of the tops of trees, the small branches cut off with a slanting stroke which renders them as sharp as spikes. These trees are then laid at a small distance from the trench or ditch, pointing outwards, and the butts fastened to the ground in such a manner that they cannot be removed by those on the outside of them. It is almost impossible to get through them," he says. But you must cut a passage through the abatis barrier so your squad and the attacking troops can get to the redoubt itself.

At dark, your squad moves forward of the first parallel and in front of Hamilton's troops. Again you wait. You overhear Cpt. Stephen Olney, a company commander, whisper to his troops. He says something like, "I have full confidence that you will act the part of brave soldiers let what would come; . . . if your guns should be shot away, don't retreat, but take the first man's gun that might be killed."

Minutes later, Sgt. Martin passes the word about a codeword your squad will use once it gets near the redoubt. "Our watchword," he whispers, "will be Rochambeau, (the commander of French forces) . . . for being pronounced Ro-sham-bow, it sounds, when pronounced quick, like rush-on-boys." Then the battlefield falls strangely quiet. You wait for the signal.

At 7 o'clock, a lone shot rings out. Martin calls out in a low voice "up, up" and you move quickly and silently toward the enemy redoubt about 400 yards away.

Within minutes you are near your objective. It's barely visible in the heavy, dark fog. Just as you arrive at the abatis, the enemy discovers you and opens fire. Many of your fellow soldiers fall to the ground. Sgt. Martin goes to some of

diary, "I thought the British were killing us off at a great rate. Many of our large shells burst in the ground, making holes sufficient to bury an ox in. At length, . . . I found the mystery of the huge slaughter." Many of you had simply fallen into the large shot holes.

As soon as the firing begins, several of you yell, "The fort's our own!" and "Rush on boys!" You and others swing your axes repeatedly. It seems like hours go by, but in just a matter of minutes you have a passage cut in the barriers.

Against orders, many of you immediately begin to climb the face of the redoubt, as if you are attacking infantry. You're told to stay back and let a special detail of attackers through first. But there's no stopping some of you. Some sappers and miners shout, "We will go." Someone in authority (probably Lt. Col. Hamilton) yells back, "Then go to the devil, if you will."

Around the base of the redoubt, there's mass confusion as soldiers continue the attack. Sgt. Martin said later, "I could not pass at the entrance we had made, it was so crowded. I therefore forced a passage at a place where I saw our shot had cut away some of the abatis. Several others entered at the same place."

Several of the attackers who go through the first opening are members of a special detail of 20 troops commanded by Lt. John Mansfield. The detail is called the "Forlorn Hope." It is called that because, being the advance party and the first to attack, the hazards they face are so great that they have but a forlorn hope of coming through the attack alive.

The "Forlorn Hope" is led by Sgt. William Brown, a veteran of the Continental line. Somehow they get through the tangle of abatis in the ditch. They are then faced with the task of getting through the palisades. Attacking this barrier with the same determination they displayed toward the abatis, members of the Forlorn Hope and other soldiers tear these weakly-set logs from the sandy soil at the base of the redoubt. All the while, they en-

counter enemy hand grenades as they scramble through passages and press on toward the parapet at the top of the redoubt. Neither you nor others have fired a shot.

The parapet is the scene of exceptional gallantry. You and other soldiers go over the top without firing a shot. Instead, the assault is made with bayonets fixed.



A Continental Army private checks his musket and gear before battle. Equipment is basic and camp life is spartan.

Your bayonet glitters in the night, reflecting the light of Redcoat musket fire. You chase the British from their fortified position.

At the same time, Lt. Col. Laurens' force is around behind the redoubt. Terrorized British troops flee right into the trap his soldiers have set. The senior officer of the Highland Scot 71st Foot regiment and 19 of his men are captured. Another eight enemy soldiers are killed. The remainder of the former garrison of about 60 Redcoats flee.

Your job is done expertly and efficiently. From the time you launched the attack to the time the redoubt is yours, only 15 minutes have passed. Lt. Col. Hamilton is jubilant. You — the sappers and miners — the "Forlorn Hope" and the infantry have performed a night bayonet attack flawlessly. Timing, execution and spirit are perfect from

start to finish. And losses are small: about six fellow soldiers are killed and some 32 are wounded.

Among the wounded are Cpt. Olney, Lt. Mansfield and Sgt. Brown, although none have serious injuries. For his "bravery, propriety and deliberate firmness," Sgt. Brown will be awarded the "Badge of Military Merit" by Gen. Washington in a ceremony at Newburgh, New York, on May 3, 1783.

The excitement of your victory soon gives way to preparing for a possible counterattack by the British. The infantry takes positions to defend the redoubt. There you witness an unfamiliar figure come into the redoubt. It's Maj. Gen. Lafayette, commander of the attack forces. He, too, is excited. You hear him bark a message to an aide who is to take it to Maj. Gen. Viomenil, commander of the French attackers. The message is boastful: "I am in my redoubt. Where are you?" Lafayette asks Viomenil.

Soon, your squad is released as other troops position themselves to defend the redoubt. Sgt. Martin calls you together and marches you back to an area behind the first parallel. There you rest, exhausted and satisfied. The remainder of the attack troops join you there later.

Rumors of another attack circulate among you. As you attacked Redoubt 10, the French were attacking Redoubt 9, about 200 yards to the left (west) of your newly-won British position. You piece together bits of gossip and make a picture in your mind.

The French launch their attack at the sound of the lone cannon shot, just as you did. But they don't get far. They quickly discover that the redoubt is better constructed, and that the allied artillery during the previous two days has not done much damage to its defenses. They are also pinned down by heavy British fire just before they reach the abatis around the redoubt. Getting through the defenses and into the position is difficult. You hear about the French commander's reply to Lafayette's message, "Tell the Marquis I am not in mine but will be in five minutes." The 400



grenadiers (infantrymen) and chasseurs (light infantrymen) drive on into the night.

Two sergeants, eight carpenters (sappers and miners) and fifty chasseurs lead the way. Eight other chasseurs carry ladders to scale the parapet. Then follow the grenadiers and more chasseurs of the three attacking regiments and a battalion of the same in support.

Braving the artillery bombardment, and without overrunning their carpenters (sappers and miners), the French inch closer to the redoubt. Secure from observation by the darkness, they startle the German defenders. A German guard calls out, "Wer Da?" ("Who goes there?").

There is no answer from the French. The Germans fire blindly into the darkness. The French troops do not return the fire. Several quiet and anxious minutes pass as the carpenters pull aside the barriers and open passages for the grenadiers.

Once open, they surge forward, using ladders to cross the ditch, go over the barriers and climb to the top of the parapet.

At the parapet, the French are met with a bayonet charge from the Germans. The French counter with a musket volley, and leap into the redoubt. The German soldiers surrender meekly. The French give forth a cheer, "Vive le roi!," which is heard and repeated by troops back in the first parallel trench.

The battle for Redoubt 9 takes about 30 minutes. The French lose 15 soldiers killed and 77 wounded. The enemy loses 18 killed and about 70 captured.

A Continental officer inspects soldiers of the 1st Virginia militia. They were known as the "Liberty or Death" regiment during the Revolutionary War.



You and your fellow soldiers talk excitedly about these victories. The sheer suddenness of the attacks on the redoubts leaves the Redcoats stunned; however, they counter quickly with a mighty artillery response which lasts through the night. A fellow witness is heard to say, "Such firing never was heard in America. You would think Heaven and Earth were coming together." Later, sleep tries to overcome you. But, the chill ground and the increasing din of the British artillery conspire to keep you awake.

Finally, sleep overtakes the cold and the noise of the night. It's a short sleep however. Sgt. Martin wakes you at daybreak and marches your squad to its encampment behind the American line.

Although the camp is nearly a mile from the trenches, you can plainly hear the war. The exchange of artillery fire grows by the hour.

You find camp a welcome relief from the seige. But it's also rather boring. Sgt. Martin complains, "We have nothing else to do but to attend morning and evening roll calls and recreate ourselves as we please the rest of the time until we are called upon to take our turns on duty in the trenches again."

That may be the way the sergeant looks at camp life, but privates don't see it that way. When in camp, you usually find quite a few things to do to pass the time. For example, you take care of your meager equipment, play cards, go into the woods to look for berries or a stray pig to eat, or find a stray horse to ride. You play darts or,



A French soldier, left, and Continental artillery officer discuss the French-American attack at Yorktown in 1781.

when you're in a more physical mood, you find someone to box.

And there's always the favorite activity — sitting around talking with fellow soldiers. Today's talk centers on the reported reaction of Gen. Washington to your victory. You understand that he left his headquarters, about a mile and a half to the rear of the first parallel, and came forward to monitor the progress of the attacks. It is said that when he found out about the success of the mission, he shouted with delight, "The work is done and well done." And you discuss Gen. Washington's message of praise which has been read to those who participated in the attacks. It was a rather long message. The words you recall best go like this: "The Commander in Chief congratulates the Allied Army on the Success of the Enterprise last evening. . . . He requests the Baron Viomenil . . . and the Marquis de Lafayette . . . to present his thanks to every individual officer and the Men of their respective Commands for the Spirit and Rapidity with which they supported themselves under the fire of the Enemy without returning a shot."

Before you know it, relaxation must end. Your turn in the trench comes again on October 16. Led by Sgt. Martin, your squad and the troops of Lafayette's division participate in the traditional ritual of entering the trench. The only difference this time is that you enter the nearly-completed second par-





British troops of the 71st Foot regiment in Redoubt 10 try to hold off the attacking Continentals as they charge defensive barriers in a nighttime bayonet assault.

rate entrance with drums beating, muskets at carry arms and unit banners uncased and flying. Once you arrive at your position — about three to four feet from the soldiers on each side of you — the flags are planted atop the parapet.

Secure in the second parallel trench, you can see the results of the digging other troops did since you and the French captured the British redoubts. The first thing you notice is that a trench has been dug leading from the first to the second parallel. It's the trench you marched in to get to your current position just a while ago. You also notice that a trench now connects the two redoubts, that many American and French artillery guns have been moved forward to positions on the second parallel and that more digging is still taking place just behind Redoubts 9 and 10. It is said the new American Grand Battery will be opened in that location later today, October 16. Also, as you survey the battlefield, you note that you are now about 180 yards away from the British in Yorktown instead of some 350 yards away when you were in the first parallel. You quickly understand why it was important for the Franco-American army to have the redoubts you won.

One other thing is apparent. The allied artillery fire is much more effective and more violent than before. Firing primarily from the new

positions in Redoubts 9 and 10, it crumbles the British parapet and causes the wooden barriers around the fortification at Yorktown to fly to bits.

During the day, two messages are passed through the trench. Both are from Gen. Washington. One directs that troops will not in the future announce their movements into the trench with the customary drumbeats, but will march silently with colors cased and arms at trail until they reach their stations.

The other order is meant to keep the trenches clear of observers who have little to do with the siege itself. The order reads: "The Commander in Chief having observed that the trenches are constantly crowded by Spectators, who by passing and repassing prevent the

men from Working and thereby greatly impede the Operations of the Siege, he therefore Orders that no Officer who is not on duty shall hereafter enter the Trenches except General Officers and the Aides. And that no Inhabitant or person not belonging to the Army be suffered to enter the Trenches at any time without permission from the Major Gen. of the Trenches."

You sense the growing plight of the British and the corresponding good possibility for an allied victory. With their fortification falling around them and more and more deserters coming to allied lines, the allied noose closes ever so tightly around the Redcoats — like a boxer moving steadily in on an exhausted and outfought opponent. The allies need only to increase the tempo of the siege and strike the final blow at the right time.

You judge that they can't hold out much longer, even though you cannot foretell what British Maj. Gen. Cornwallis attempts to do the night of October 16.

Cornwallis directs 16 boats to pick up the first of three groups of his soldiers at 10 p.m. Leaving behind all baggage and a detachment to surrender Yorktown on behalf of the citizens and disabled soldiers, Cornwallis decides to flee across the York River to Gloucester and link up with British forces.

At the appointed hour, the boats move silently. Within an hour, most of the first group of soldiers reach Gloucester, although two loads of troops are captured by

British troops march onto "Surrender Field" past proud Continental soldiers in a traditional ceremony marking the end of the battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781.





the American forces there. However, a violent storm breaks and lasts until about 2 a.m. Slashing rain, high winds and rough water prevent additional crossings. Cornwallis' daring escape attempt fails.

Although you are unaware of the British attempt to flee Yorktown during the night, you are aware of allied plans by dawn, October 17. The word passes up and down the line to expect a massive allied artillery attack early in the morning.

And so it occurs. Some 70 allied guns batter the Yorktown fortification. You've rarely witnessed such violent and constant firing. You note, too, that the British answer the bombardment with only intermittent mortar fire, a sure signal that the defenders are very weak. You know the end is very near.

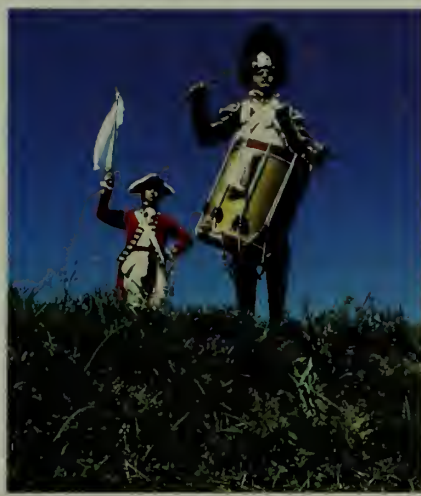
Just how weak and battered they are becomes apparent later. You witness a sight you've never seen before. It puts the date October 17, 1781 in the history books.

At about 10 a.m., on October 17, 1781, Cornwallis sends a lone drummer to the top of the crumbling parapet around Yorktown. Standing rigid and in full dress uniform, the drummer beats his drum. Its sound is initially muffled by the noise of allied artillery. Then a British officer with a white flag joins the drummer and the artillery falls silent. Now only the beating of the drum is heard as the officer and drummer approach your line. The drum plays a *chamade*, meaning the British want to offer a proposal or surrender.

Within minutes, an American officer runs toward the advancing Redcoats. Meeting them, he sends the drummer to his line and ties the white cloth over the eyes of the British officer. The two officers walk to Lafayette — as commander of trenches this day — and he instructs the two to proceed to Washington's headquarters. Once there, the British officer hands the commander-in-chief a message from Cornwallis. It reads: "I propose a Cessation of the Hostilities for twenty-four hours, and that truce of

to settle terms for the Surrender of the Posts of York & Gloucester."

After the British officer returns to his line, allied artillery resumes its fire. A short while later, another flag appears, again causing the guns to cease. A British officer crosses the battlefield to get Gen. Washington's response. The general agrees with the proposal but says



Over the British parapet appears an officer who signals for a cease fire, and a Redcoated drummer, beating a *chamade*.

that he'll only give a cease-fire for two hours and that he wants Cornwallis to specify his terms.

The artillery fire resumes and continues through most of the day, except for two or three short periods when messages are exchanged. At about 3 p.m., Cornwallis says that his forces will honor the two-hour truce. With the truce in effect, you and fellow soldiers, plus the enemy troops climb to the top of the field works and stand quietly surveying the devastation around you.

The truce continues throughout the 18th. On this day, one French and one American officer and two British officers meet to hammer out the terms of the surrender. For all practical purposes, the siege is finished.

By morning of the 19th, you are aware that both sides will sign the "Articles of Capitulation." A message to the British from Lt. Col. John Laurens, the American negotiator, reads: "You are instructed to

on the right of our second parallel at 9 o'clock — this morning — when they expect to receive Cornwallis' definitive Answer and sign the Capitulation." Gen. Washington changed the time to 11 a.m. however, perhaps to allow the armies more time to prepare for the surrender ceremony.

You recall Lt. Col. Laurens. He was a commander of one of the attacking units at Redoubt 10. You also remember hearing that his father was a president of the Continental Congress some years ago and that his father is a prisoner in the Tower of London. (Later, after the war, he is exchanged for a prisoner held in America . . . Maj. Gen. Cornwallis.)

Near 11 o'clock, you, hundreds of soldiers and many civilians who have heard of the unfolding events here watch the redoubt to see if you can catch a glimpse of Gen. Washington, Lt. Gen. Rochambeau and others. An air of excitement builds throughout the armies. Soon, Maj. Gen. Cornwallis, his naval commander, Cpt. Thomas Symonds, Gen. Washington, Lt. Gen. Rochambeau and Admiral de Barras (standing in for Adm. de Grasse who suffered an asthma attack) meet to sign the Articles. With their signatures, the Siege of Yorktown is formally ended.

However, there are other traditions that have to be attended to. You witness some 200 American and French soldiers march forward from the second parallel and enter two British redoubts. Then you notice more American troops advancing to complete the occupation of British earthworks all along the line. Officers with these groups inventory property and stores belonging to Cornwallis' forces. And soon, other troops take to shovels and picks to begin to level some of the allied and British earthworks.

Later, you receive an order to conduct a parade. At noon, the allied armies depart their positions in the second parallel and march to an open field behind the lines.

can sectors. Formed two and three ranks deep, the armies face one another about 20 yards apart, the French on the west side of the road, and you and other Americans on the east side. The two lines stretch for nearly a mile.

You look left and right at your fellow soldiers. Your uniforms are a striking contrast to those newly-donned white or blue uniforms of the French. Yours are ragged, dirty and assorted. Still, you and the other Americans stand proud. You are the victors.

The British are about an hour late. They finally come upon the field at about 3 p.m. Their numbers are greatly reduced — by roughly 50 percent — due to sickness and wounds. But the hundreds who appear are in clean, bright uniforms which Cornwallis issued them last night.

Adding color to both armies are several regimental flags which flutter gently in the light breeze of this warm, clear October day.

A French military band from the Deuz-Ponts Regiment plays while you and curious civilians await the arrival of the British.

To the roll of drums, the British, formed by platoon, march slowly with their muskets at shoulder arms and their colors furred and cased. A British band plays a native piece some say is "The World Turned Upside Down" but it also sounds something like "When the King Comes Into His Own Again." The playing of a native tune is a break with a tradition of siege warfare. The allied negotiators have refused to let the British play an American or a French piece because the British didn't permit the Continental Army to play a British tune when the Americans lost the Battle of Charleston in May, 1780.

Brig. Gen. Charles O'Hara, commander of the elite British Brigade and deputy of Cornwallis leads the surrender procession. On horseback, O'Hara is met by French aide-de-camp Mathieu Dumas. O'Hara asks for Lt. Gen. Rochambeau. But Rochambeau gives Dumas a sign, pointing him to Gen.

Washington. O'Hara is escorted to the commander-in-chief. He apologizes for his error and for Cornwallis' absence (he is said to be sick). O'Hara extends his sword to be accepted by Gen. Washington. But the Allied commander remarks, "Never from such a good hand," and redirects him to his deputy, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. Tradition called for surrendering to someone of equal position. Thus, Lincoln takes the sword from O'Hara and then escorts the British column along Hampton Road.

Passing between the allied armies, the British soldiers look downward and some cry openly. Their entire column is nearly two miles long. When the British reach the end of



Gen. Washington awards Sgt. William Martin a Badge of Military Merit for his gallantry in the attack on Redoubt 10.

the Allied ranks, they swing off the road into the field where disarmament takes place.

Here the lead elements, 28 regimental officers, surrender the British colors to an American ensign named Wilson. You learn that he's an 18-year-old who is thought to be the youngest commissioned officer in the Continental Army.

Then the platoons of British soldiers file onto the field. It is marked by mounted French Hussars (cavalrymen) who form a huge circle. Here the Redcoats lay down their muskets, cartridge boxes, swords, and musical instruments. You notice that the officers are allowed to keep their sidearms and the soldiers keep their knapsacks.

All the while you stand at attention, silently and proudly. Generals Washington, Rochambeau and other allied leaders watch quietly upon their mounts. The procession lasts more than an hour.

After grounding their arms, the British again pass between the Allied armies and proceed back to Yorktown, now occupied by Franco-American forces.

With the disarmament of the British at Yorktown and Gloucester, the surrender is complete. And with it, the Allied Armies march from "Surrender Field" to their camps to await further orders.

On October 20, Gen. Washington issues a congratulatory message to his army and navy of American and French men. He then declares October 21 a day of general thanksgiving, calling upon his troops to observe the day with the "seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart it deserves."

Throughout the camps of the allies, there is great joy. Gen. Washington sets the tone by ordering the pardon of all Continental soldiers currently under arrest or in confinement. During the next several days, you and other American troops hear speeches praising the glorious victory you have won.

But it's also a time of reflection. Sgt. Martin would later write "... we concluded that we had obtained what we had taken so much pains for, for which we had encountered so many dangers, and had so anxiously wished."

A young French soldier writes home: "You may imagine, my dear Mother, the mingled feelings of joy, contentment and gratitude to the Almighty which fill our hearts. We feel that we have not fought in vain. I know now that I have been an actor in events which the world and history will never forget."

Indeed. That soldier, like you and other American soldiers not only won America's independence at Yorktown, but you also sparked the Army's "Spirit of Victory." Both American independence and that Army spirit live today — 200 years later — because you did your duty for your country. □



# THERE'S ONE ON YOUR BLOCK



## DUTY WITH THE ARMY RESERVE

Story and photos by Sp5 Bill Branley

THEY'RE out there right now, disguised as civilians. Across the land — in cities, towns and on farms — there are people who are training to step from civilian jobs into Army jobs if the U.S. goes to war.

John Mintz is one of them. He has a degree in criminology and works for a detective agency in Reading, Pa. On most days, Mintz makes his rounds of shopping malls

are posted. His wife, Ruth, works for a candy company.

Mintz says he spends a lot of time thinking about battle tanks and firing ranges. As a U.S. Army Reservist, Mintz goes to drills with an armor unit one weekend a month, but, as far as he's concerned, it's a full-time job.

Mintz was born into a military family at Fort Riley, Kan.

sion and then went to college on GI Bill money. He joined the Army Reserves about four years ago because, he says, he felt that something was missing after he got out of the active Army.

"Some of my best friends are in the unit," says Mintz, who is a staff sergeant in Company A, 6th Battalion, 68th Armor. "I think most of us who are prior service feel

It's really not the extra money that keeps me in. It's the good friends and feeling of accomplishment you get from it."

Mintz puts in 10-12 hours a week of his own time at the U.S. Army Reserve Center in Reading, where his company is headquartered. Most of the extra time is spent preparing for drills.

Even at work, Mintz has to plan for Army duties. Since some of the guards who work for him are also in the unit, Mintz has to make arrangements with his employer so that everyone can attend the drills.

"My boss understands," Mintz says. "I just have to make sure everything's covered. He's all for it. He saw combat with the Navy during Vietnam and he's willing to support the program."

For John and Ruth Mintz, the armor company is something of a family affair. Ruth Mintz is president of the Armorettes, a group of women who are family members and girlfriends of the men of Company A. John Mintz's father retired as first sergeant of the company and his mother, Grace, often holds Armorettes meetings at her house.

"My wife really feels the work is worthwhile," Mintz says. "Of course, she's worried about being mobilized, but she knows it's my profession, and anything I want to do is fine with her."

Being mobilized, or alerted for war, might be called the "reality" of duty with the Army Reserve. Since the reserve forces of every branch of the service are part of the U.S. fighting force, reservists have to be mentally, and otherwise, prepared for the ultimate emergency. Jobs, school or summer vacations could be suddenly disrupted by a call to arms. Mintz regards that as "part of his chosen profession."

Another member of Company A, Sgt. Bruce Vaughn, says, "My bags are packed, if they decide that's what they want. My wife understands that it comes with the job." The Vaughns have one child.

If ordered into combat, Company A would be expected to roll out its M-60 tanks and fight like any active duty armor unit that



An Army Reserve Center motor pool, top, is shared by armor, engineer and transportation units in Reading, Pa. 1st Sgt. Joe Spallone, middle, issues instructions at the beginning of a drill weekend. Bottom, Spallone and SFC Ron Lamm go over Co. A business during a weekday work session at the Reserve Center. Spallone is a full-time admin technician.





trains full-time. For this reason, every minute of Company A's weekend drills is devoted to being combat ready.

"We train like crazy," Vaughn says, "but we're a high-spirited group. I think that's what keeps everybody going when things get hectic. This weekend, for example, I drove in from Philadelphia where I'm going through some training with the phone company. I came in Friday night, said hello to my wife, and then headed out the door early Saturday morning. Late Sunday night I'll say goodbye and go back to Philly."

Second Lieutenant Philip Gunning, executive officer of Company A, says, "Being in the reserves is tough for a lot of people. I'm a policeman, for example. I only have one weekend a month off. If I happen to have a drill on the same weekend I have to work, they'll (the Police Department) give me time off, but I lose 16 hours of pay."

SSgt. Mintz, in addition to being a tanker, helps with recruiting new members. Whether he's talking to former servicemen or high school graduates, he makes sure that prospective recruits understand the unit's busy weekends.

"When we talk to people," Mintz says, "we don't put them on. Guys want to know if it's eight to five on Saturdays and Sundays, and I tell them 'no.' I tell them they'll probably work from five a.m. Saturday until late Sunday and that they'll get wet, dirty, tired and hungry. Maybe we don't get as many recruits as we could that way, but the ones we get are really willing to work."

Sometimes, Mintz will help full-time Army recruiters by parking a tank or an armored personnel carrier in front of a shopping mall to draw attention to the unit. He often makes arrangements through people he meets on the job. When he sets up a recruiting display, other soldiers from the unit volunteer to help watch the equipment and answer questions from spectators.

"We've been in the Reading

Mintz says. "The public loves it when we rumble that tank around. Sometimes we drive to nearby towns, with an escort."

Men who join Company A (there are no women assigned) enlist for one to six years. However, only those with prior military service may join for fewer than three years. According to 1st Sgt. Joe Spallone, new recruits quickly learn that the unit's training schedule fulfills Mintz's promises of tough weekend duty.

The company spends just about every drill at nearby Fort Indiantown Gap. The "Gap," as it's called, is a training center for numerous Army Reserve and National Guard units from eastern and central Pennsylvania. Company A uses it for tank firing and driving, small arms firing and other training.

"A lot of times," Spallone says, "an individual comes into the unit saying 'Rah-rah, I want to be a part of it,' and then finds out how hard he has to work and train. Then he'll say, 'The hell with it,' and not come back. He becomes a candidate for discharge and frankly, I think that's the way it should be. Why saddle good troops with somebody who won't do the job?"

Of course, with a full-time civilian job and other commitments, there are bound to be conflicts between Army Reserve duties and other matters.

"If there's a reason why someone can't make a drill," Spallone says, "I urge him to call. If it's a serious problem, he'll be excused. I have a man in the hospital right now. He's marked 'A' for authorized absence. He won't get paid, but he won't be penalized either."

Although duty in the Army Reserve is voluntary, once you sign up you're required to make the monthly drills. Company A uses a point system to keep track of the absences. Missing a drill with no excuse will get a member four unsatisfactory points, two for each day of the drill. A member who acquires nine "unsat" points will be ushered

than honorable terms.

Those Company A recruits who do become involved in the program face "purposeful" training weekends. A look at a schedule for one weekend in April offers some testimony to Spallone's claim that his unit "stays busy."

The drill began with a Saturday morning formation at 6:30. By nine o'clock, the soldiers had drawn weapons, protective masks and C-rations, loaded everything onto vehicles and convoyed 50 miles to the Gap.

At 9:30, one platoon was on the rifle ranges to zero and qualify on their M-16s while the three other platoons were having tank commander's time, which is when the troops go over specific tasks of their job books.

After that, those platoons qualified with .45-caliber pistols. Then, before lunch, the entire company went through a protective mask drill at a gas Nuclear-Biological-Chemical chamber.

After lunch, there was a physical training test for some of the troops, followed by tank driver training. The evening meal was followed by a night mounted march over miles of the Gap's hilly tank trails.

The soldiers got in from the night march about midnight and slept in barracks on the post. After an early breakfast Sunday morning, there was more physical training testing, some catching up on whatever was missed the day before and equipment maintenance and cleaning — a big part of every training weekend.

In the afternoon, the troops convoyed back to Reading Reserve Center, where they turned in their individual equipment, pulled more maintenance, took care of other matters and then went home around 4 or 5 p.m.

Normally, the drills last longer and are even more complicated. This one was simplified, partly because everyone needed to qualify on small arms. That is just one of the many additional items of

year. In short, most U.S. Army Reserve units have 12 weekends to be able to perform as well as or better than their counterparts on active duty.

Maj. Rob Broderick, executive officer of the 6th Battalion says, "We submit training objectives to our next higher headquarters, and then try to meet the objectives during the year. Just about every weekend, the battalion meets at the Gap."

Broderick says the companies sometimes highlight one aspect of training on a weekend, or may devote an entire drill to areas such as maintenance. During the April drill, when everyone was qualifying on weapons, the companies set up and ran their own ranges.

"Sometimes," Broderick says, "we get involved in so many different training activities in one weekend that we may spread our support too thin."

The key to pulling off packed training schedules is planning, Broderick says.

"To expect to roll in and train without substantial planning beforehand is ludicrous thinking," Broderick says. "Every Wednesday without fail, the principal staff members meet, mostly on a non-paid status."

At the end of a yearly training cycle, which includes a two-week session in the summer, the battalion can see what it has accomplished and what it needs to accomplish to be combat ready.

Broderick says that the battalion might not actually deploy for as many as 60 days after a general mobilization occurred.

"I don't think it would be a situation where we would grab our equipment and move directly into combat," Broderick says. "We would have an opportunity to get better prepared. However, once we're committed to action, our missions would be the same as any active armor unit would get."

The 6th Battalion headquarters is located at the reserve center at Bethlehem, Pa. The headquarters and combat support com-

panies are also located there. Company B's reserve center is at Skuykill Haven, Pa., and Company C meets at the Gap.

The reserve centers are where the companies have their orderly rooms, supply rooms and motor pools. A center is usually shared by several units. In Reading, for example, Company A shares a large garage and motor pool with an engineer and a transportation unit. The center's main building is an old, red-brick structure that contains classrooms, admin areas and other rooms which are shared by the various units there.

Members of the 6th Bn travel from all over Pennsylvania to make the monthly drills and, if needed, the weekly meetings. As civilians, they work as accountants, florists, truck drivers, school teachers and office managers. Some are students and some are unemployed.

What draws these people into a military unit that trains like mad, has weekly meetings without pay and may have to deploy to fight a war? The fact is, the 6th Bn is at 91 percent strength.

Broderick says the unit's strength was high after the military draft had ended, and then bottomed out as many six-year enlistees left the program. Now, he says, enlistments are on the rise again. He says people are just coming in "off the street," but he's not sure if that is the result of recruiting efforts or perhaps a sluggish national economy that has made other jobs for young people hard to find.

Many who are joining the 6th Battalion are high school students, recent high school graduates or people with prior service who wanted to get back into the military.

Pvt. Michael Loquasto, a 6th Bn cavalry scout, joined the Army Reserve to "see what it was like."

"I plan to start college in the fall and I'll probably go through ROTC. In the meantime, I think being in the Army Reserve helped me get a job."

Those who have never been in the military go to the armor school at Fort Knox, Ky. Former servicemen usually learn skills on-

the-job and eventually earn the tanker's military occupational specialty.

SFC Ron Lamm, for example, joined Company A about three-and-a-half years ago and learned enough through on-the-job training to pass the master gunner's course at Fort Knox. The three-month course is considered to be a grueling experience by armor soldiers.

As a platoon sergeant, Lamm is one of the NCOs responsible for training younger troops. On tanks, he says they start out with sub-caliber firing and then work up to the 105mm main gun. He helps the unit conduct other training as well.

Lamm, an artist by profession, makes many of his own training aids as well as recruiting posters for the unit. He puts in almost 30 hours a week preparing for drills.

"If we are ever mobilized," Lamm says, "I want to know that my people are prepared for it. I'm not going to send men to battle untrained. I would like to work on tactics a lot more," Lamm says. "It's good to know how to fire, but you have to get into position first."

Although Lamm says he's happy with the company's recruiting achievements, he doesn't have an entirely rosy view of the recruits in general.

"Kids today don't know anything about war or the world situation," Lamm says. "It's in the back of their minds, but they don't want to hear any bad news and I'm not sure that they really know what the Reserves are all about."

"If you don't train and keep up with world events at the same time," Lamm continues, "you're not going to be prepared for it. But, the fact is, the Army tells people to learn a trade and get paid for it, and that's what they're thinking when they come in."

Overall, though, Lamm agrees that Company A is a tight unit. That's due, in part, to the large percentage of prior service soldiers in the unit, many of whom have combat experience. He says these are people who want civilian jobs but want to serve the country, too.

Lamm says the unit does



everything possible to be combat ready, but one problem they face is making sure people retain skills and information.

"We have a weekend to teach a soldier something," Lamm says, "and then hope he remembers it when he comes back a month later."

First Sergeant Spallone is never at a loss when it comes to keeping the troops aware of and involved with the Army Reserve program. Company A soldiers get frequent briefings on mobilization matters and often find a "Memo from the Top" in their mailboxes. There is never any doubt as to who will be doing what at the next drill.

Another thing Spallone did was organize the Armorettes. The idea, he says, is to get the soldier's family involved as much as possible. The group was formed in answer to questions from wives, sisters, mothers and girlfriends.

"They couldn't understand why the men came home so late and so dirty," Spallone says. "Now they know what the men are doing. They finally saw that their rival was the tank and they loved it."

Through the Armorettes, the women communicate with each other while the company is away and help out during open houses at the reserve center. They have also learned quite a bit about tanks and armor training. So the soldiers can "talk shop" around the house.

"I'm really proud of the women," Spallone says, "because I see a greater proficiency in the troops. People make formations on time, because the wives know that if their husbands don't go to training, they don't get paid."

Naturally, not all U.S. Army Reserve units operate just like Company A, 6th Battalion, 68th Armor. The idea, however, is basically the same: people who lead "double lives" as citizens and soldiers get together at least once a month to prepare for any national emergency.

As civilian workers, they are producers; and as soldiers, they are



Top, M-60 tanks in an exercise at Ft. Indiantown Gap, Pa. Middle, Sgt. Bruce Vaughn (driving) and Sp4 Terry Wisner cruise down a quiet Reading, Pa., street in one of the unit's armored vehicles. Bottom, Co. A soldiers inspect targets on the firing range during a drill in April. Weapons firing is just one of many items of training that must be accomplished in 12 weekends per year.



"THEY call this place an Army post? Looks more like a ghost town to me." That comment came from my best friend. The time was ten years ago, the winter of 1971, and we were bouncing around in the back of a deuce-and-a-half when we got our first look at what was then called Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.

There were three cars on post that morning. All were parked in front of the range control building, a green and white "temporary" structure left over from the second world war.

As we rode along the empty roads on the way to our training site, we passed hundreds of barracks that had once been home to such units as the 3rd Armored Division and the 1st, 5th, 28th, 37th, 77th and 97th Infantry Divisions. You could imagine the bustle of activity from World War II — thousands of soldiers jamming the company streets, training areas and main roads as they readied themselves to defend their country.

But if you return to the Gap these days, you won't have to use your imagination at all, because, once again, there are thousands of soldiers — Army National Guardsmen and Army Reservists — training to defend their country. Each spring and summer the place which is now called Ft. Indiantown Gap comes pulsing back to life.

"This place can look almost dead during the winter," said Col. R.L. Fleigh, the post commander. "But when the National Guardsmen and Reservists start rolling in here for annual training, it quickly becomes obvious that we're a vitally important military installation."

During the five month period from early April to the end of August, more than 20,000 Army National Guardsmen and Army Reservists come to Ft. Indiantown Gap for annual training (AT). They come from all over the country. At the peak of the season, there are sometimes enough soldiers to strain the facilities of this large installation. When you realize that this 19,000-acre post, near Harrisburg, Pa., has only 550 full-time civilian

# THE GAP SPRINGS TO LIFE

Cpt. Christopher Morgan



**Each summer, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and ROTC units from across the country come to Fort Indiantown Gap for their annual training.**



employees and 135 military personnel, the demands become even more awesome.

During the winter, with weekend training, the average monthly expenditure of ammunition is five tons. In summer months, that increases forty times to an average of 200 tons. Approximately 100 barracks are used for weekend training each winter, but as many as 500 are usually in use during the summer. In addition, as part of its AT support, the post must provide buildings for administration, equipment maintenance, feeding and recreation. Eight chapels, which are closed each September, must be opened in the spring. Facilities such as the theater, library, gym and service clubs must expand their hours and services to accommodate the needs of the post's increased population.

"This place can get pretty hectic during the summer months," said Maj. Daniel Nichols, Chief of the Directorate of Plans, Training and Security. "Of course, we provide year-round support to Guard and Reserve units, but the summer requirements can put a real strain on our facilities. Because of the small size of the installation and the increased training population, we face a number of problems caused by crowding, especially on the roads and in the training areas. At any one point during the summer, we can have 4,000 people participating in their two-week annual training. Then, we get units coming in for weekend training. As a result, we can have as many as 8,000 people on post at any one time. That's more than a ten-fold increase over our winter population."

How is Ft. Indiantown Gap able to meet this stepped-up demand for services?

For starters, they increase the size of their staff each summer. Approximately 250 temporary-hire civilians and 150 Regular Army soldiers from other installations are brought to the post during the summer to beef up the full-time staff.

Also, the post staffers try to make arrangements so some Reserve units can help support the summer operation as part of their training.

One example of this is bringing in Reserve postal units to operate an AT post office on the fort. Another is using Reserve officers and NCOs who are not part of a unit to round out staff sections.

However, one of the most interesting types of support comes from engineer units that train at the Gap. Capt. Dave Spaulding, operations officer for the Directorate of Facilities and Engineering, is heavily involved in this program.

"With the engineers, we have a number of projects which are designed to improve the post and provide unit training," he said. "Each summer, we prepare about 60 to 70 projects for them."

The Reserve engineer units get involved in such jobs as fixing roads, building bridges, repairing barracks, stringing barbed wire, placing range obstacles and more, according to Spaulding.

"You have to match a job that needs to be done against what the unit wants to do. For example, we just had a combat heavy engineer unit in this week. We could have given them bridge projects because we have some bridge work and they are qualified. But they felt they had enough bridge experience and wanted to train in other areas. So we had to find them other types of projects to meet their needs."

In previous summers, the post has received much praise from Reserve commanders for the high quality of support it provides. This success is attributed to the large amount of continuous planning done by each staff section.

"Although the post may look empty during the winter, in some ways, the planning cycle can be our busiest time," said Capt. Bill Willett, Chief of Plans and Operations for the Directorate of Industrial Operations. "We devote a lot of attention to giving the units exactly what they need. We're continually trying to cut unnecessary administrative requirements and to streamline procedures to allow the units as much training time as possible while still managing to handle administrative and accountability problems."

Willett and members of Ft. Indiantown Gap's other directorates usually begin looking ahead to the following year's training as soon as a unit has completed this year's summer camp.

"Although our peak season is during June and July, it's all part of a never-ending cycle," said Bill Cahill, chief of the post's housing division. "In my case, by the time we finish cleaning, taking inventory and making repairs from one summer, it's time to start preparing for the next one."

Part of this cycle involves "winterizing" buildings which will not be needed during the off-season. This process includes opening water lines, disconnecting commodes, faucets and sinks, and turning off heating systems to save on fuel. The procedure is usually completed by the end of November and must be reversed beginning in March.

"One of the things important to our success is for the Reserve and National Guard units to advise us of their requirements early on, so we have plenty of lead time to support them," Nichols said. "Usually, by the end of the summer, we know who will be here, what the time frames will be, what facilities will be needed, whether there will be any training area conflicts and other information that's important."

Obviously, the requirements have to be refined, but we can do this at the several training conferences we hold throughout the year with representatives from the different units."

By the time of the final conference in March, all the details have been worked out and the post readies itself for that summer influx of soldiers. Then, when April comes to Ft. Indiantown Gap, the company streets, training areas and main roads begin filling with National Guardsmen and Reservists on annual training.

In the words of one soldier who has seen it happen before, "It's all part of the season; nature's miracle of the rebirth. The flowers bloom, the birds flock back, the grass starts growing and the Gap, once again, springs back to life." □

# BOOT, CARROTS and ME

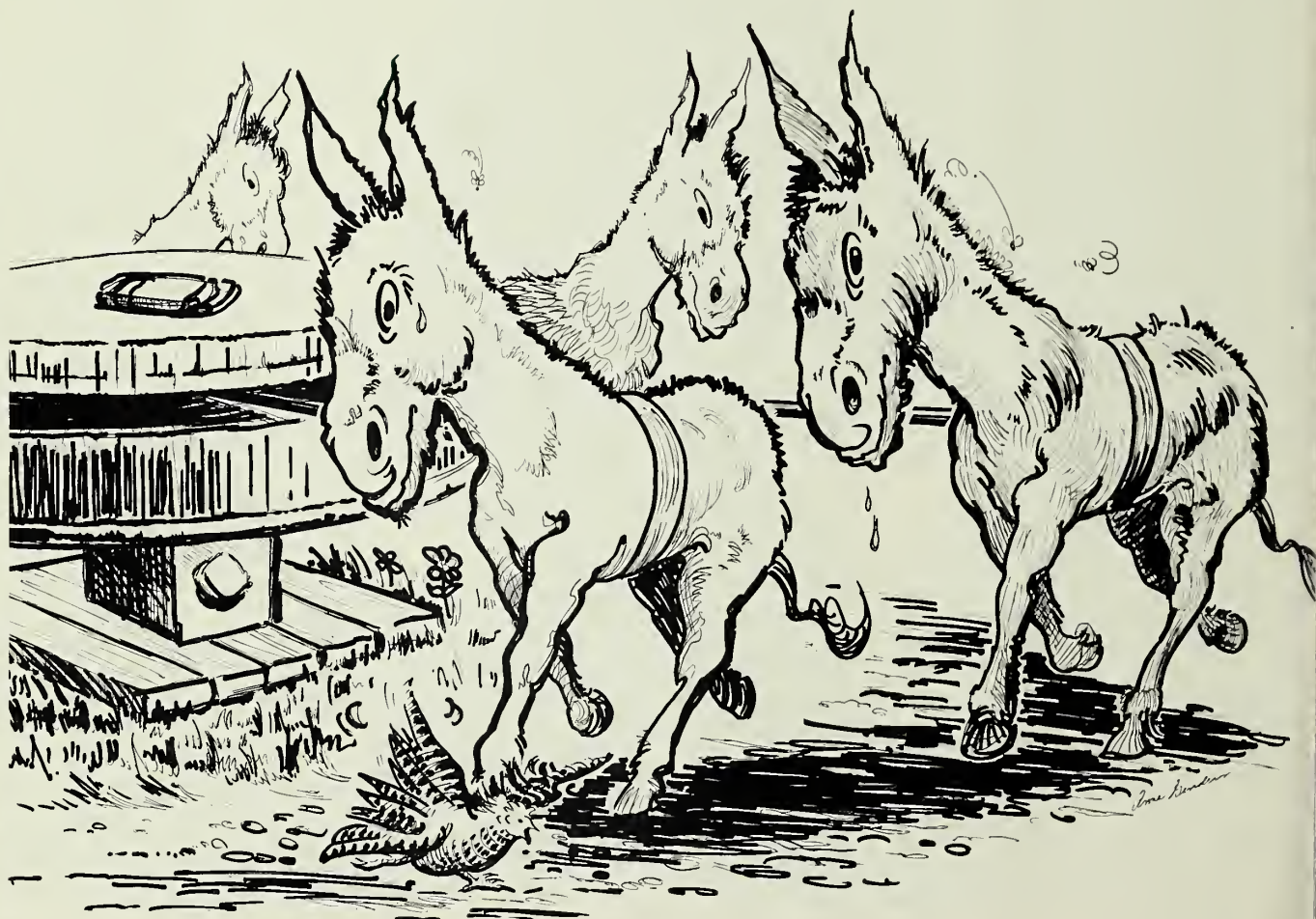
Capt. Scott B. Cottrell



ONCE UPON A TIME, long ago in the land of Hudson, there lived a marginally successful farmer and mill operator named Farmer Thayer. Now old Farmer Thayer had 10 mules that he used to hitch up to the large wooden wheel that provided the power for the mill to grind grain into meal. I was one of those mules. They call me Trotter.

There were only nine hitches on the wheel and, as a consequence, every day one of us mules got a day off from the arduous task of pushing that giant wheel round and round, sunup to sundown, 363 days a year. (We got a break on Christmas Day, and for some odd reason, a day in March also.) It wasn't exactly what you'd call exciting work, but it kept all of us out of the glue factory.

Of course, we weren't what you would call prizes either. There was Juice, a small, wiry, and high-strung mule with a penchant for singing while he worked. His best effort was probably "Ohm, Ohm on the Range." The intellectual of the group was a smart ass known as Nerd. Boodle was the jock in our clique. Boodle loved to eat, but was not known for his overpowering thought patterns. It's been rumored that Boodle once threw a "mule shoe" 340 feet. Unfortunately for him, it was





still attached to his hoof. Boodle has been trying to throw his boomerang away for three years. No one has the heart to tell him. Then, there was Sherman. We were always having to light a fire under him to get him to do anything. Vixen and Dasher sort of stayed by themselves and always seemed a little out of place. I don't know whether it was the funny ears or what. Ulysses and Jeb were the steadiest workers, but were constantly fighting and always had to be separated. Finally, there was Longstreet. During the war, Longstreet had pulled a caisson; but recently, the only thing Longstreet has pulled is a cork.

Well, anyway, that's the crew; all 10 of us. We plodded along nicely until one day Farmer Thayer stopped me after work while on my way to watch my favorite TV show, "Hee Haw."

"Trotter," he said, "we've got a problem."

"Well, lay it on me, boss," I retorted.

And Farmer Thayer proceeded to tell me how the town banker, who just happened to have a lien on the farm, wanted Farmer Thayer to pay up all his debts at the end of three weeks. Failure to do so would result in the loss of the farm.

"So what are you telling me for?," I asked.

"Well, Trotter, you're probably the brightest and most capable of all my mules, so I'm making you LEADER. I don't know how you're going to do it, but somehow you've got to get your compatriots to move out on that wooden wheel and increase production so I can make enough money to pay off the banker and save the farm. I'm counting on you."

"What if we don't quite make it?," I asked. The response that came back tore at my heart: "Do the words 'Elmer's Glue' mean anything to you?"

I was one sad mule as I watched "Hee Haw" that night. As they sang, "Where, where are you tonight . . .", I wondered quite abstractly if I would make good glue. Buck Owens' rendition of "May the Circle be Unbroken" brought me quickly back to reality. That night, as I lay in bed, I tried to figure out the magic word LEADER and just how I was going to lead this motley crew of mules to a successful completion of the mission. My last conscious thought that night was the *personal approach*!

Bright and early the next morning, I started. "Let's go gang, c'mon, push that wheel, tote that barge, lift that bale," I urged them. I jumped right in myself between hitches and pushed with all my might. Initial results were good and for a fleeting moment I thought I had solved my leadership problem. However, it wasn't long before my shouts of encouragement such as "Isn't this fun" and "Way to go, gang" drew suspicious glances and there appeared to be somewhat of a slowdown at the wheel.

In fact, the only one who seemed to be interested in putting out anything more than the normal effort was Jeb, who was my best friend anyway. Juice put up a lot of resistance, as did Nerd, Sherman, and Longstreet.

Boodle was asking intelligent questions like, "What's my name?". We finished the day with a production that was ever so slightly more than usual, but well below a rate that would save the farm.

I was very disappointed and angry. The more I thought about it, the angrier I got. "Those stupid mules. I feel like kicking every one of them in the rear!" Click. A 100-watt idea!! "I'll threaten them with the glue factory, and every time one of them slows down, I'll give him a swift *boot* in the rear." I thought I had finally figured out the true meaning of LEADERSHIP.

The next morning, I laid it on the line and then hitched them all to their positions. The large wooden wheel started turning slowly at first and then faster and faster. Boodle asked what glue was, so I booted him. My plan seemed to be working! Every time the wheel slowed down, I yelled "glue" or "epoxy" (that was for Nerd). One of my favorites was "mucilage."

If yelling didn't work, I kicked and booted. Each one was booted at least a couple of times that day. Longstreet and Sherman caught it the most. At the end of the day, I checked the production and discovered that we had set a record for production per day! If we could keep up that pace, we would save the farm. I told them all how happy I was . . . but no one answered.

The next three days went similarly and I felt very confident about saving the farm. However, roundabout the fifth day of booting (sixth day overall), production started to slip. So I yelled louder and kicked harder. For a little while, that solved matters, but then the wheel slowed. Again, I brayed louder and kicked harder. Old Longstreet and Sherman responded, but the others didn't. They started dragging their feet! The more I screamed and kicked, the more they resisted.

The seventh day was even worse, so much so that production per day was lower than before Farmer Thayer had picked me to be LEADER. The trend was alarming, especially in light of the fact that we had only two weeks left and a lot of meal to grind.

The next morning, while eating breakfast and watching Capt. Kangaroo prior to heading for work, I was deep in thought. "I'll bet Patton never had these kinds of problems." Suddenly Capt. Kangaroo gave Bunny Rabbit a bunch of carrots for cleaning up his room. "That's it! I'll have them all clean up their rooms."

Something was amiss though, and all the room cleaning session did was make them 30 minutes late for work. Then as if a 2x4 hit me over the head, I realized the significance of the carrot. It was a goal, a prize, it was . . . *a reward*!

Armed with this discovery, I gave each mule a carrot, and then hitched them up. Something was still not quite right because the old wooden wheel was just barely creaking. This time it was a 4x4! I hung a carrot in front of each mule, so that the harder they tried to reach the carrots with their mouths, the faster the wheel turned. As things turned out, I must have hung the carrots too close, because when I came back from using the latrine, all the mules had eaten their carrots, and the



wheel had slowed down.

A wasted day, and there were only 13 days left. The carrot idea stuck with me through the night, though, mainly because I was fresh out of ideas, and almost out of time. I reviewed the previous eight days and discovered that the *personal touch* and the *boot* had yielded a barely perceptible increase in production for that period but far below what was needed to keep Farmer Thayer out of the soup line and me from holding together a little boy's broken toy or a mother's broken china.

The next morning, sticking with my carrots, I hung them a little farther away from the mules, figuring that if it took them a little longer to get the carrot, I wouldn't have to spend as much money on the carrots. Having splinters in my head from the previous days' 2x4 and 4x4 episodes, I was gratified that my latest brainstorm arrived a little less drastically! If I hung the carrots just out of reach of the mules, they would chase after them continually, and I wouldn't have to be hanging new carrots all the time. There would be no slowing down now!

For four glorious days, I revelled in my discovery and congratulated myself on being so bright. Those old mules chased after those carrots endlessly. Productivity hit an all-time high and my spirits soared. I actually laughed at a glue commercial on TV.

The first ones to give up were Longstreet and Sherman. Vixen and Dasher slowed down next, followed by Nerd and Juice. "That carrot is a real joule, but watt good is it if I can't reach it to eat," Juice said.

By the end of the fifth day (thirteenth overall), the only ones still trying to reach their carrots were Boodle, who didn't know any better, and Ulysses and Jeb, who were competing to see who could get their carrot first. But alas, without the others pulling their weight, things looked grim. The carrot worked well for awhile, but it was too far away.

'TA DA', a little bugle note sounded in my ear. Maybe, I thought, if I moved the carrots in a little closer, just enough so that every once in awhile they can reach them, making them *attainable*, then they will continue to chase the carrots. Results were gratifying. For three days, productivity was high. But something was still not perfect. Longstreet and Sherman slowed down again. Now I was mad! Five days away from the "factory" and those two had kissed it off.

I got so angry that I kicked them both! Voila! Instantly, they responded! Those two always seemed to work better with frequent boots while Nerd and Juice seemed to require only the infrequent kick to the derriere. The others rarely needed one at all. Had I discovered something here?

Of course, LEADERSHIP! Some folks respond to the *boot*, some to the *carrot*, and some to a little of *both*. I was cooking with gas!

For four straight days, the old wooden wheel never turned so fast. We set three fires from the friction it made as it rubbed against the center pin. I was hanging carrots here and there, moving some closer, some

farther away depending on the ability of the mule chasing it. Longstreet and Sherman received frequent boots whenever they slowed down. I even got a little sophisticated and started hanging apples and pears in place of the carrots. Much to my surprise, the wheel turned faster . . . and faster.

With one day to go, we were all in good cheer. Never before had we produced so much meal. We were all sure that we had made enough to save the farm, or that we would by the end of the day anyway. So you can imagine the effect of Farmer Thayer's words on me when he told me on that last morning that, to save the farm, we would have to produce more in one day than in any day before.

I told the boys that morning. If a situation was ever invented to describe the word *incentive* that was it. I hung the apples, carrots and pears trying to get everything I could out of them. I started Longstreet and Sherman off right with double kicks. Halfway through that day, I did some quick algebra, and it soon became obvious to even the most casual of mules that we were going to just barely . . . fail!!!

Now I was afraid. I jumped in between two of them and started pushing that wheel with all my might. Every so often, I stopped to boot some of them or hang vegetables. I pushed, pulled, shouted, and kicked for seven straight hours.

As Farmer Thayer paid the banker that night after supper, I had time to reflect on the past three weeks, and try to resolve in my mind how we did it. Three words kept popping up . . . *BOOTS, CARROTS and ME*. □





# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## The Guard Responds



**OHIO NATIONAL GUARD** — Guardsmen from the 73rd Infantry Brigade (Separate) were called out in June to aid tornado and flood victims in six Ohio counties.

When a tornado touched down in Morrow County, soldiers from the 1st Bn, 136th Field Artillery were on the scene an hour after being notified. Sightseers and some looters were scattered among the homes and businesses destroyed by the tornado.

Soldiers helped local police patrol the area and man roadblocks. The Guardsmen also kept curious citizens away from downed power lines and leaking gas mains.

Heavy rains and flooding in other counties required the assistance of soldiers from the 1st Bn, 148th Infantry. According to one Guard officer, the water was six to eight feet deep in some places and passable only with a five-ton truck in others.

Disaster relief was also provided by state and local agencies, the Ohio Naval Militia, the Ohio Air National Guard and other Army National Guardsmen.

## ATC AWARDS

**MANNHEIM**, West Germany — Aircraft pilots landing at Coleman Army Airfield here, are in the hands of some of the best air traffic controllers in the Army.

Coleman's Ground Control Approach (GCA) Facility has been named Air Traffic Control Facility of the Year for 1981 by the U.S. Army Communications Command. The facility, which won the same award in 1976, is run by members of the 240th Air Traffic Control Company.

Both American and foreign pilots have affirmed through critiques that the services provided by Coleman's controllers are among the most professional and

efficient in Europe.

GCA controllers use the facility's sophisticated radar to guide aircraft to a safe landing from as far away as 15 miles. The controllers and their equipment are especially important when the weather does not permit visual landings.

Selection for the award is based on such things as maintenance, controllers' abilities, volume of traffic and overall operation. The Coleman GCA Facility was compared with Army air traffic control facilities worldwide. In 1980, the crew there handled almost 2,500 arrivals and departures.

Other awards went to Sp5 Kevin Smith, a Fort Benning, Ga., soldier who was named Air Traffic Controller of the Year, and Sp6 Joseph Kelly, Fort Belvoir, Va., who was named Maintainer of the Year for his work at Belvoir's Davison Army Air Field.

## When Less is More

**SENNYBRIDGE**, Wales — American and British soldiers gained some fresh insight into each other's modes of operation during two weeks of exchange training recently.

Soldiers from the Maryland Army National Guard trained with the British equivalent of guardsmen at Sennybridge, while other British citizen-soldiers trained in the U.S. with remaining Maryland guardsmen.

First Sergeant Frank Pinder, from Co C, 2nd Bn, 175th Infantry, was one of 120 American guardsmen who worked on weapons and tactics with the Sixth Royal Anglians in the Welsh Mountains. He said he was surprised at the Britishers' comparative lack of paperwork.

"They operate on less paperwork in two weeks than we do in two days," said Pinder, who is a unit full-time technician.

Meanwhile, members of the Royal Wessex Yeomanry trained with other members of the 2nd Bn, 175th Infantry, at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa. Maj. Noel Page-Turner, second in command of the British troops, said, "I have a greater understanding of the problems that could arise (if we fought together)."

Page-Turner found it cumbersome, for example, to work through channels to obtain jeeps and trucks. However, the 120 Britishers said they were happy to train with the guardsmen and fire American weapons.

The Sixth Royal Anglians and the Royal Wessex Yeomanry are parts of the United Kingdom Territorial Army (TA). Their primary mission is home defense.



Del Parks



# PROJECT COHORT



Sp4 Robert Nesom

## TOGETHER WHEREVER

Sp5 Linda Kozaryn

*"HEY, Cpl. Johnson, where's Sp4 Jones?"*

*"He's clearing, Sergeant."*

*"What do you mean he's clearing? He's been clearing for three weeks! I need to send someone to help out at the motorpool."*

*"Why not send Pvt. 2 Thomas?"*

*"Are you kidding? He doesn't even know where the motorpool is yet. He's only been in the unit four days. He hasn't finished in-processing. Looks like you're it, Johnson."*

*"Aw, Sarge. I just started cleaning my weapon!"*

*"Them's the breaks. Now, move it."*

Like the sarge says, "Them's the breaks." Every soldier is first a "newbie" and then a "short-timer." That's because the Army moves one soldier at a time.

Consequently, while soldiers are in-processing and out-processing, someone usually has to fill in for

them. This constant turnover of people affects the unit's training, readiness and morale. That's the way it is. But, it's not necessarily the way it will be in the future.

Last spring, the Army started a pilot program called "Project COHORT" that's designed to keep groups of soldiers together in the same company for three years.

Keeping people together is expected to have certain benefits. "Instead of having a continually changing group of faces, these people will be able to work together for an extended period of time," says Maj. Mike Becraft, a unit training officer at the Pentagon. "We expect this will build esprit, increase morale and give everyone involved a greater sense of job satisfaction."

During the summer of 1980, there was a similar program for infantrymen going through basic and advanced individual training (AIT). About 4,000 infantrymen enlisted during the summer surge following high school graduations. About 3,000 of these recruits were



trained by platoon in FORSCOM AIT, and most currently remain in those "cohesive platoons."

Keeping these troops together created a "binding effect," Becraft says. "To any NCO, that's a big plus. And the troops felt it, too. They had great pride in their unit."

"They were more willing to work with a soldier who was a little bit slow and to bring him up to their level," Becraft says. "At the same time, they were unwilling to accept a shirker, someone who was going to be a misfit. That person was either going to make it as part of the team or crew or they didn't want him in there."

This binding effect is expected to be carried even further through Project COHORT. Not only will the troops stay together during basic training and AIT, but they will also stay together during a stateside assignment and, in some cases, an overseas tour. Along with increasing morale, this is also expected to affect each company's readiness, Becraft says.

"Suppose you have a tank crew made up of troops who've all trained together, know each other well and know the capabilities of one another," he says. "By keeping them together, you've improved their training and, ultimately, how well they'll work together on the battlefield."

To keep a group of soldiers together for three years, it's necessary to start with a group of people who enlist at the same time and put them in the same company. Project COHORT calls for forming 19 COHORT units, consisting of 12 infantry companies, three armor companies and four artillery batteries.

The U.S. Army Recruiting Command is recruiting people specifically for these units. Recruits enlist for an infantry, armor, or artillery MOS and the unit-of-choice option. Although the pilot program is designed to keep soldiers together for three years, recruits enlisting for four years may also be part of a COHORT unit.

But, companies and batteries aren't made up of only first-term soldiers. NCOs and officers must also be assigned through the normal assignment procedures and will be stabilized with the COHORT units for the three-year period.

Each company and battery also needs soldiers with support MOSs. Since these soldiers have to go through different AITs, they won't be trained with the main body of the company. They will be recruited at the same general time, however, and will join the company when they've completed their AIT.

The first COHORT company formed in March 1981. About 60 recruits who enlisted for armor MOSs were selected for the project. This is about the number of first term soldiers who would normally be members of an armor company. This figure also takes into account the number of soldiers who might not make it through initial entry training for one reason or another.

These 60 soldiers went through basic training together at Fort Knox, Ky. They were kept together in

the same platoon and were allowed to wear their unit-of-choice patch. Three days before they graduated from basic training, cadre members of B Co., 6th Bn, 32d Armor, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Carson, Colo., traveled to Fort Knox to meet the future tankers.

The cadre members briefed the new soldiers about their new unit. Then the whole group moved to Fort Carson together to begin AIT. Upon completion of the AIT program, these soldiers became permanent members of Bravo Company.

By February 1982, all of the COHORT units will be formed. After completing either One Station Unit Training or basic training at one location and AIT at another, each of the COHORT companies and batteries will spend at least one year at a stateside post. Eight units will remain stateside their entire three years. Seven will go to Europe for 18 months and four will go to Korea for one year.

The overseas moves don't involve equipment, only people. About eight months before each scheduled move, members of the stateside command and overseas command will get together to ensure the COHORT company (or battery) training program prepares the unit for the overseas mission. An advance party will travel to the overseas location to inventory the equipment in the company they're going to and prepare for the unit's arrival.

What happens at the end of each COHORT unit's three-year period? Right now, plans call for each unit to be disbanded and replaced by another COHORT company. For the three-year enlistees, this would be the end of their first enlistment. Those who decide to re-enlist would go to another assignment. Four-year enlistees would be transferred to other units.

Career soldiers serving in COHORT units in the states would also be reassigned. Career soldiers serving in Europe would transfer to another unit within the overseas command to finish their normal tours (24 months if unaccompanied and 36 months if accompanied). Career soldiers serving in Korea would move on to other assignments.

However, serious consideration is being given to extending the lives of these units and eventually rotating them back to the states.

Project COHORT is only the beginning of the Army's move toward keeping people together. "We are moving to a system in which unit replacement will be the norm," says the Army's Chief of Staff, Gen. E.C. Meyer. "We will replace individuals when we can't replace units — not vice versa."

A DA task force is working on a new manning system which will link stateside units with overseas units. This will allow for unit replacement and, possibly, rotating units from a "homebase" in the states to an overseas station.

"The COHORT companies will be the first step toward rotating units overseas," Meyer says. The details of the new manning system are expected to be announced this month. □



**Balph Brothers:**  
Musical Minutemen

Two professional musicians are part of an experimental program to 'sell' the National Guard. **Staff Sergeants Roger and David Balph**, Tennessee Army National Guard, are touring high schools throughout the state of Tennessee, promoting the Guard through words and music.

Both brothers are prior service soldiers. Roger was in the Army from 1953-1955, and David from 1958-1961.

As civilians, the brothers have played with Boots Randolph and the Jack Benny Sportsman Quartet, as well as with their own bands. The brothers play a variety of instruments, 15 in all between them.

They begin their program playing 'Big Band' music. They drop in a few words about patriotism as they start on a military music theme. At the end of the program, the brothers tell about the National Guard. They let the students know who to see if they're interested in joining.

"High school kids appreciate what we do," Roger says. "I think that part of it is the fact that we use a soft-sell approach. Kids get turned off by a hard sell."

Both brothers graduated from the Reserve Component Recruiting Course, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., in order to qualify as recruiters so they could talk to people about the Guard. The program reaches 442 high schools in Tennessee. — Linda Hinchcliffe.

## **Sgt. Interior L.**

**Laloulu** is an Army postal clerk assigned to the Adjutant General Post Office, Yongsan, Korea. He's also the light-heavyweight kick boxing champion of Hawaii. He holds a second-degree black belt in the sport.

Laloulu, a 185-pound Samoan, went undefeated in defending his Hawaiian title. He fought 16 times between 1977 and 1979, before resigning his title upon reassign-

ment to Korea.

Recently, Laloulu aroused the attention of Korean martial art fans by defeating the Korean heavy-weight kick boxing champion. Laloulu began kick boxing in 1971 for physical fitness and because the regular style of boxing wasn't popular in Samoa.

Despite his wife's and parents' bad feelings about his involvement in kick boxing, Laloulu continues to fight. "It's my only hobby," he says. "I've donated all those long hours of sweating so I could win titles. Now, I'm being rewarded for my efforts."

"Besides, it isn't too far off when I'll start teaching martial arts and quit fighting. That should ease their minds." — Sp5 Doug Hartman.

A captain who is a private — that's the accomplishment of **Capt. Mark Snell**. He is also an aide to Brig. Gen. Howard C. Whittaker, Deputy Commander, U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Command, Dover, Del.

But on weekends, Snell often trades his green uniform and Captain's bars for the uniform of private in Gen. George

## **Laloulu: Kick Boxing Champ**







**Snell: Revolutionary Private**

Washington's Continental Army.

Snell plays the part of one of about 10,000 troops encamped in the Morristown, Del., area during the winter of 1779-1780. The re-enactments are part of the Park Service's Living History program at Jockey Hollow, New Jersey.

Snell admits that he's hooked on what he does and plans to continue serving in Washington's Army, at least on weekends. — Ralph Ahrens.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet..."

Obviously, the



**Sp5 Doug Hartman**

**Tom Reilly**



**Miille: Metal Artist**

writer of this statement hadn't met **SSgt. Gene A. Miille**. Miille is an instructor with the Metal-working Services Dept., Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

During his off-duty hours, Miille creates his own brands of roses at a craft shop from scrap metal. The only fragrance his flowers have is that of a welder's torch.

Miille began making his flowery creations in 1970. He learned the craft from a foreign soldier who was demonstrating the art form.

"I thought it was a unique art form," Miille says. "It's a challenge to me. I enjoy going out and picking up any old thing and then using my imagination to create something beautiful out of something that was nothing." — Trish Brown.

To many people, death conjures up visions of skulls, and stiff bodies. Likewise, people who deal with death are thought to be cold and wear black, as

seen in many Boris Karloff movies.

In the Army, people who deal with death hold the MOS 57F, Grave Registrar. They are far from the movie image. They don't even wear black suits, just Army green.

**Sp4 Lawrence D. Curry** is a 57F. He works as a mortician's assistant for the Southern European Task Force, Vicenza, Italy.

"When people ask me what my job is, they really trip out," Curry says. As a mortician's assistant, Curry is responsible for doing the anatomical charts of the bodies. He checks for scars and does the fingerprinting. He also prepares the body for shipment after the autopsy has been performed.

"With this kind of job, you need a strong mind," Curry says. "It also teaches you to look at life with a different perspective."

"Dead people can't hurt you," he says, "It's the live ones that can hurt you." — Sp5 Kermit L. Johnson.

**Sp5 Kermit Johnson**



**Curry: No Horror Show**

**LAIR**

# SOLDIER





# SURGEONS

Story and Photos by  
Sp5 Jon Chelgren

A team in surgical greens hovers over the operating table while banks of sophisticated machinery track the patient's vital signs. Intravenous tubes and an artificial respirator keep a steady stream of life-sustaining fluids flowing while gloved hands grip sterile instruments and begin their exacting work. . . .

This scene could be happening in any operating room as surgeons battle to save a waning human life. In this case, however, the surgeons are not doctors and the patient is not human. The "surgeons" are enlisted operating room technicians assigned to the Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR). Their "patient" is a pig being used in experiments there.

Although all of LAIR's major surgery is done by qualified doctors, much of the minor surgical work is handled by the operating room technicians under the direct supervision of seasoned researchers and surgeons.

For the enlisted technicians, an assignment to LAIR — one of only two places of its kind in the Army — means a chance to perform tasks they would not normally be allowed to do in a human operating room. It also provides hands-on experience with "state of the art" medical equipment.

"I guess we are all frustrated surgeons at heart," says SFC Marshall Jones, the operating room NCOIC. "This is good experience because it presents unlimited opportunities."

SSgt. Maria DeLaCerde agrees. "As an operating room tech-

nician, you normally either scrub or circulate. You just don't get to use anesthesia or anything like that," she says.

As Sp4 Nancy Champagne explains, "Our responsibilities are greater here. We do some surgery, take x-rays and use anesthesia. In a normal military or civilian hospital,

(Maj.) Robert Dixon, head of operating room services, says that LAIR is tasked with developing and improving methods of treating combat casualties. Much of the work done along those lines can be directly applied to civilian medicine as well.

One current study, for exam-



Veterinary technicians rush a pig into a hospital operating room for surgery.

you aren't allowed to do that."

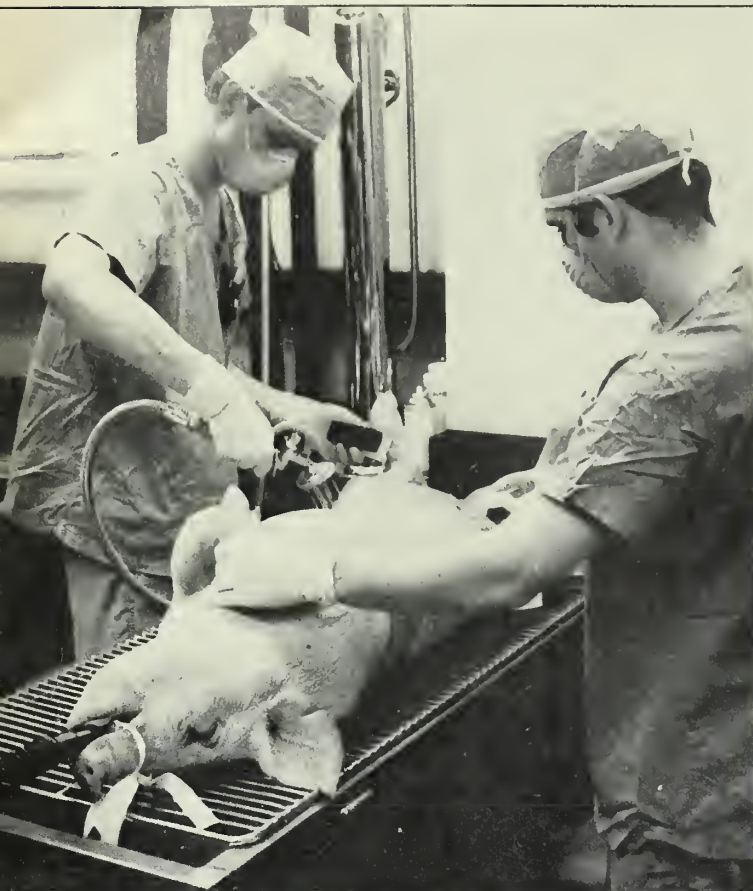
Champagne, a certified civilian operating room technician, enlisted for LAIR after working at a nearby civilian hospital. "I came here on a tour and checked the place out. I was really impressed," she recalls. "Some of the equipment here, such as monitors and blood gas analyzers, you never see in most hospitals."

That equipment and the skills of researchers at LAIR are devoted to work which may ultimately save countless lives. Dr.

ple, deals with treatment of shock due to massive blood loss. Although the thrust of the work is aimed at treating fallen soldiers, the same methods developed through the experiments could be adopted for civilian use in treating gunshot and traffic accident victims also, Dixon explains.

For some of those experiments, Dixon and other researchers have recently developed a "surgical model" using pigs which enables researchers to more fully probe the causes and possible treat-

# LAIR



Left, operating room technicians at the Letterman Army Institute of Research prepare a pig for surgery by scrubbing it clean. Like humans, the pig is also shaved before the operation to avoid possibilities of infection.

Below left, LAIR operating rooms are thoroughly cleaned after each use. Below, a technician's rubber-gloved hands carefully probe the area around a pig's heart searching for the right artery.



ments for shock.

"Now that we have the model, it opens the door for several studies. This is the starting point," Dixon says.

To underscore the importance of the development, Dixon cites another LAIR study which is testing possible substitutes for human blood.

"Before those blood replacement solutions can ever be used on humans," he explains, "they must be tested on animals."

Dixon points out that pigs are frequently used in studies like those at LAIR because their cardiovascular systems are similar to those in humans.

All of the work done on the animals is tightly controlled and must meet strict guidelines established by the National Academy of Sciences, he says.

Before an experiment can begin, a detailed written proposal is submitted to a committee of professional researchers who check to make sure that the experiment is scientifically sound.

Afterwards, the proposal is sent to an animal use committee which insures that the animals will be treated properly and that the number and type of animals used are in line with the possible benefits of the experiments.

"They make sure that the animals are treated humanely," Dixon stresses.

Located at the Presidio of San Francisco, the multi-million dollar operating room facilities are used for a number of other purposes in addition to the research. Surgeons have honed their brain micro-surgery skills there and other surgical techniques have been perfected for ultimate use on humans.

And in times of local catastrophe, the operating rooms now used for pigs could be quickly converted to accommodate human patients. □





# ARMY FINANCE IN THE YEAR 2000

SFC David S. Greenberg

NOT long ago I walked past the civilian bank near where I'm stationed. I noticed the "Magic Teller Machine" which allows people to draw money any time of day or night. "This is just what the Army needs," I thought. Since finance is my field, I could see the immediate gains for everyone in the

SFC David S. Greenberg is a member of the Finance Doctrine Task Force at the U.S. Army Soldier Support Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Army if we had these machines on posts everywhere.

But realizing things sometimes move slowly in this man's Army, it would probably be the year 2000 before we see them. That set me daydreaming. . . .

It's the year 2000. We've just finished designing another new uniform. And everybody has been issued an ID card with a magnetic strip on the back. Automatically

each month, a soldier's pay is credited to his account through a sophisticated computer system. To get cash, all a soldier has to do is to go to one of many automatic money machines on post, insert an ID card, punch in a private, individually assigned number, and the amount of money needed. In seconds, the machine spits out a packet of greenbacks.

Maybe cash wouldn't be needed much in the year 2000. For example, a soldier wouldn't need it for PX or commissary purchases. The specially designed ID card would be inserted into a computer terminal in the checkout area and the soldier's account would be charged for the amount of the purchases.

The PX folks would love this because the soldier's account balance would be checked automatically to insure a sufficient balance exists to cover the purchase. Accounts with insufficient funds would be rejected, and red lights, bells, sirens and buzzers would tell the PX checkers (and everyone else!) the soldier doesn't have enough money to cover the purchases.

Obviously, people would have to be very careful about making purchases just before payday.

Just think how tough this great electronic system would make life for muggers and barracks thieves. And it would virtually eliminate payday lines. It would also do away with the bulky back pocket caused by a wallet full of money.

There would be some drawbacks,

though. Since it would be too easy to spend money, soldiers would have to learn how to manage their money better. And what happens if the wife punches in new draperies just when you were keying in a new-fangled "sound box" with stereo ear phones, TV screen and computerized video games.

Still, progress needs to march onward. Let's say you want to know how much money is in your account. Stop at a conveniently located magic machine, insert your ID card and immediately find out anything you want to know about your finances. How much do you have in your account this very minute? What was paid last month? Any allotments? How much withheld for taxes? And so on.

For us finance types, this means we won't have to issue Leave and Earnings Statements every month since soldiers would be able to get their pay information from the machines. Hooray for less paperwork!

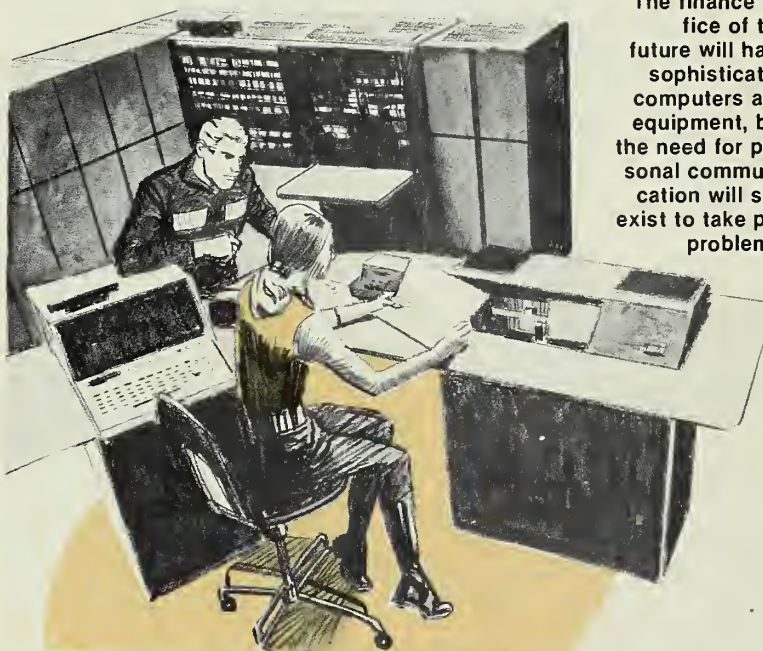
But speaking of finance types, where does that leave us? What will our role be with this new system? Well, in the year 2000, one of our jobs will be to take care of those machines. We will load them with currency from time to time and ensure they're working properly. Also, soldiers will always need face-to-face finance support. We'll still be available to help make allotments, process travel claims, and key in new data such as changes in grade or the size of your family.

Every finance clerk will have a computer terminal. The soldier with a pay problem will sit down with the finance specialist and terminal. Together there is no problem that can't be solved. Simply insert your ID card and both the terminal and the specialist give you the once over to make sure the ID card picture matches the face.

Then, your whole Personal Financial Record flashes across the screen. The finance specialist spots the problem, punches a few buttons and solves the problem.

Your reenlistment bonus may be handled like this too. There could be a computer terminal right there when you're sworn in. As soon as you've lowered your hand, the buttons are pressed, lights flash, and in seconds, your bonus is ready and waiting.

Well, we all know there must be an acronym of some sort behind the system. The electronic paymaster of the year 2000 will possibly be called something like The Army Automated Pay System — or TAPS for short. And that's appropriate as we lay this idea to rest — at least temporarily. There's a line of soldiers outside my window waiting to be paid. □

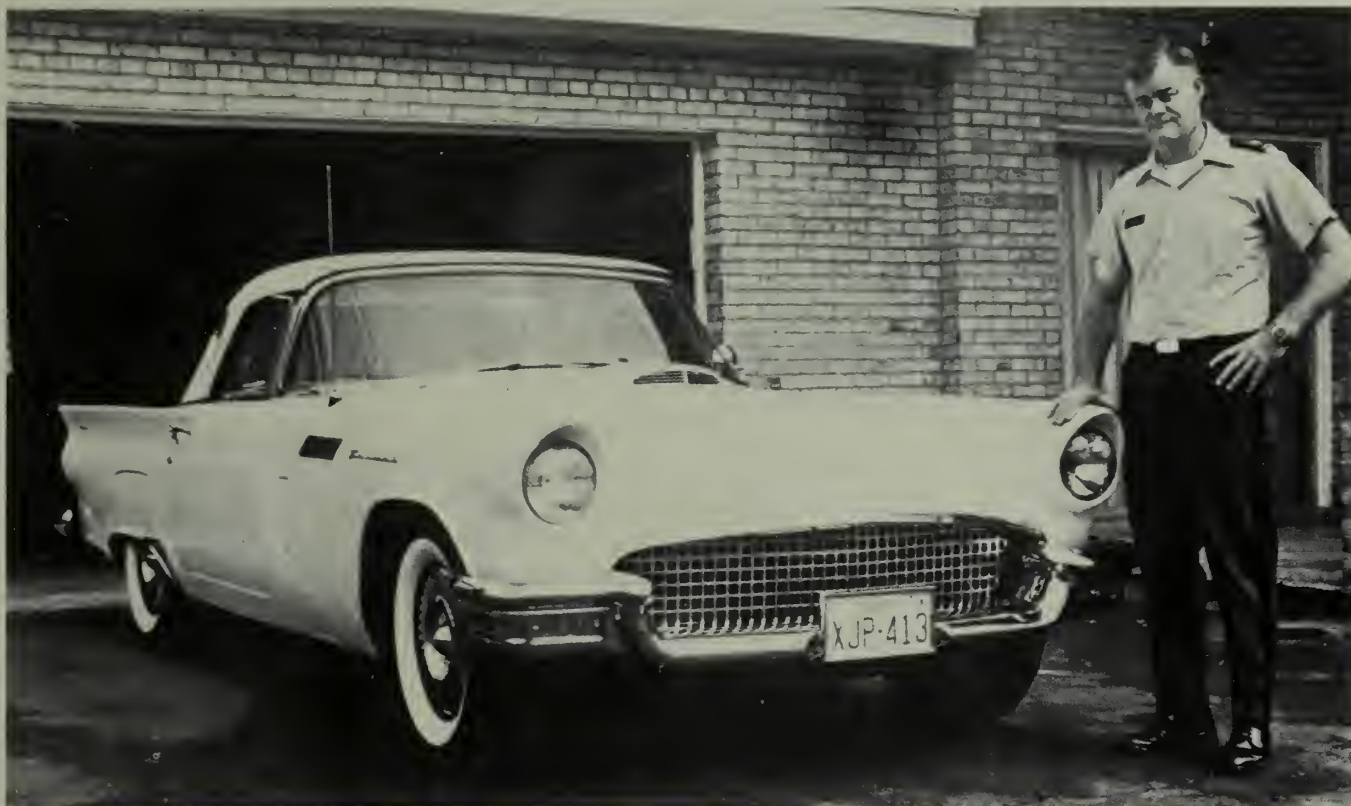


The finance office of the future will have sophisticated computers and equipment, but the need for personal communication will still exist to take pay problems.



# PRIZED POSSESSION

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn



Nancy Van Orden

**Each of us has a personal “treasure” which means more to us than we care to admit. We display some on shelves and lock others in vaults. And some we keep in the family garage.**

WHEN it comes to buying cars, Maj. Ed MacKeil isn't too fussy. He isn't disturbed by dented fenders, torn upholstery, or rust spots. In fact, he isn't particularly concerned whether or not the engine runs, or if the transmission happens to be in the trunk. He knows he can fix whatever's wrong.

MacKeil is the chief of the Supply and Maintenance Division, Military District of Washington. He's been working on cars as a hobby since he was a sophomore in high school in 1955. Back then he was interested in flashy paint jobs, chrome-plated engines and souped-up hot rods.

For years, MacKeil spent his

spare time customizing his cars. He'd put a hardtop on a convertible. He'd install a more powerful engine. He'd reshape fenders and replace bumpers. He'd repaint his car “candy apple red” or “pearlescent white.” He'd hand-rub the finish until it looked like glass.

MacKeil's taste in cars has changed. He no longer considers himself a “hot rodder and customizer.” Now, he looks for character in top-of-the-line cars.

Two years ago, MacKeil bought a car at a bankruptcy sale in Washington, D.C. The car had been in an equipment storage shed for ten years. It still had 1969 license plates on it. The car was rusted through in

several places. The interior was a mess.

The car MacKeil bought was a 1957 Thunderbird, a classic. Instead of modifying the car, MacKeil decided to restore it.

“In the past, I'd chrome-plate the engines, jazz the cars up and do flashy paint jobs,” he says. “I decided to remake this car exactly the way it was when it came off the assembly line.”

From 1955 through 1957, about 53,000 two-seater Thunderbirds were made. “Although this seems like a lot, there are only about 16,000 or 17,000 left worldwide,” MacKeil says.

The 1957 model has a slightly



Restoring and maintaining cars have become a family affair. MacKeil's sons, Tom (left) and John have learned many of their father's skills.

different style than the earlier Thunderbirds. That makes it more desirable to classic car enthusiasts, MacKeil says. "The 1955 and 1956 models are basically the same. In 1957 the body styling changed a little bit and only about 21,000 cars were made, so there are fewer of this model available."

The 1955 through 1957 models are considered "classics" because they were manufactured for only a short period of time. After 1957, Ford began making four-seater Thunderbirds.

"There's been a Thunderbird following from the very beginning," MacKeil says. "People always thought they were neat. Now, there are many Thunderbird clubs in the U.S. and an international club. There are about 800 Thunderbirds overseas."

MacKeil says the Thunderbird he bought was in "rough shape" when he got it. As he began to restore it, he found out just how rough. "I could see a lot of rust and when I scraped it all out there were big holes. They had to be filled in and contoured. All I had was a picture to go by to build it all back," he says.

Scraping the engine compartment down to the bare metal was one of MacKeil's first tasks. He spent more than 400 hours working on this area alone. A data plate on

the car told him the car's original engine specifications, color and other details.

After he finished the engine compartment, MacKeil began working on the body and then repainted it. Finally, he approached the interior which he says was in "deplorable condition." Here he ran into some problems.

"I sent away to a place in California to get red seat covers," he says. "I got a new dashpad but the only color I could get was blue. I got a brand new set of door panels but they were white." Wanting to avoid having a mis-matched interior, he went to work mixing his own vinyl dye to match the seat covers. He dyed the dashpad, door panels and steering wheel to match.

Since you can't simply walk into a local auto parts store and ask for a new dashpad or door handles for a 1957 Thunderbird, MacKeil had to send for parts from various places in the states.

"I bought what's called 'new-old stock,' he says. "It's original stock that people bought and stored away. Now, they're getting exorbitant prices. The door panels, for example, probably cost about \$18 or \$20 when they were made. Now they cost about \$169. The original dashpads cost \$38. Now you pay almost \$200."

Restoring a car to its original

condition takes time, patience and a great deal of attention to detail. "Whether you win or lose at auto shows depends on how well you do the last 10 percent of the job — the details," MacKeil says. In his case, one of the most difficult and meticulous tasks involved restoring a clock on the dash.

"All of the instruments on the dash had to be taken apart so the tips of the indicator needles could be repainted with phosphorescent paint. The old paint had yellowed. I had the whole dash perfect except for the clock which didn't come apart. I had to drill a hole in the casing and go in there with a fine wire to dab the paint on," he says.

MacKeil worked on his Thunderbird for about a year and a half putting in about 2,000 hours. He paid \$2,500 for the car and spent another \$4,700 on parts. What's his reward for all this painstaking effort? How much is it worth now?

"The going price on a fully restored Thunderbird is \$14,500," MacKeil says. He's already been offered more.

"When I finished the car, a guy pulled up in the driveway and asked to look at it. He said he'd been watching my progress. He offered me \$15,000 for the car. I turned him down because I wanted to find out how good it was by putting it in some shows.

"If you win at a major auto show, the car can bring \$25,000," he says. "You have to wait for the right person to come along but there are people willing to pay that much if you have a good quality car."

Financial gain isn't MacKeil's only reason for spending hours and hours hand-rubbing layer after layer of lacquer paint, however. He finds the work itself gratifying.

"What's most important about restoring cars," he says, "is doing everything yourself. Knowing that I did it from A to Z, painting, body work, welding, fixing or rebuilding the engine is gratifying. When people ask, 'Did you do that?' I can say, 'Yeah! I completed the whole car.'"

He can't take all the credit, however. He did have two helpers.



His sons, John, age 15, and Tom, age 16, gave him a lot of help. The boys can weld, paint and do body work. For MacKeil, this in itself is another reward.

"Working on the cars is a way to be with my sons, to teach them, work with them and have something we mutually enjoy," he says. John is now working on his own 1963 Thunderbird convertible.

Restoring one classic car wasn't enough to satisfy a man who's been working on cars for 25 years. MacKeil bought another, and another, and another. His dream is to own a complete stable of 1955 through 1966 Thunderbirds. He's well on his way. Since he bought the 1957 Thunderbird in 1979, he's bought five more: a 1961, 1963, 1965, 1966, and 1967.

"Last fall I saw an advertisement for a 1966 Thunderbird," he says. The car had been left in a parking garage under an apartment building for seven years. When I got it, the transmission and the exhaust system were in the trunk."

And what would a story about used cars be without the proverbial little old lady? "I bought the 1967 from a 61-year-old lady," MacKeil says. "It needed very little work. There wasn't a squeak in it. Everything worked. It even had the original spare tire which had never been used."

MacKeil paid \$495 for the 1967 Thunderbird and expects to get \$2,500 for it. It's ready to be sold.

Although six Thunderbirds line the driveway of his home in Alexandria, Va., his first, the 1957,



Maj. Ed MacKeil

At ages 16 and 15 respectively, Tom (left) and John are able to help out with heavier and more complicated work such as pulling an engine.

remains MacKeil's "prized possession." It took him from being a hot-rodder and customizer to becoming a "classic" auto restorer. It will soon move him into the world of "antique" autos.

"Right now, the 1957 is designated as a classic," he says. It will become an antique in another year when it becomes 25 years old. But, it will always retain the qualities of being a classic car because it's one of the cars that had specific lines or something significant that made people consider them something special.

"The Thunderbirds were top-of-the-line cars," he says. "Some of the models had dial-automatic seats. When you shut the engine off, the seat went all the way to the rear allowing you to get in

and out easier. When you started the car, the seat went back to a preset position. Swing-away steering wheels were another feature in some models. When you open the door, the steering wheel swings to the side so you can get out easily."

During the past 25 years, MacKeil figures he's owned about 22 cars, some old and some new. He prefers the old.

"The cars today are not of the same quality as they were a number of years ago. I've taken old and new cars apart and there's such a difference. The old cars were made stronger and better. They had very little plastic in them. Today plastic is a way of life because it's lighter and you get better mileage."

Another thing MacKeil finds missing in newer cars is what he calls "character." It's that something that makes a car special. It's what he sees when he finds a mass of rusted, dented metal and cracked vinyl bearing the name Thunderbird. To him, that's a future prized possession. □

*For more information about classic cars, write to the Classic Car Club of America, P.O. Box 443, Madison, N.J. 07940. For information about antique cars, write to the Antique Automobile Club of America, 501 W. Governor Rd., Hershey, Pa. 17033.*

No part of a car escapes the MacKeils' examination and restoration. Tom MacKeil, below, works on the exhaust system of one of the cars.



Maj. Ed MacKeil



# Reservists At WRAMC

CPT. Christopher Morgan Photos by MAJ. Dick Crossland



Capt. Naomi Solomon, a senior clinical staff nurse with the 2290th U.S. Army Hospital, adjusts the intravenous feed of PFC Charles Fox.

THEY SPEND MOST of their time working in civilian jobs. Archie Pines works as a file clerk at Virginia General Hospital. Angela Kennedy attends school at the University of the District of Columbia. Julene Pichel is a homemaker with one child and another on the way. But one weekend every month and two weeks each summer, they trade their civilian clothes for uniforms and become Sp4 Pines, x-ray tech; Sp4 Kennedy, medic; and Capt. Pichel, Army nurse.

All are part of the 2290th U.S. Army Hospital, located in Rockville, Md. Their mission is to prepare for mobilization at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. It is a mission which makes Pines, Kennedy, Pichel and the 683 other soldiers of the 2290th unique among Reservists. Why? Because, unlike most reservists, the members of the 2290th would not have to travel far from home to fulfill their mobilization mission. Their mobilization station is only a car or bus ride, for some even a walk, away from their homes. As a result, most are able to spend their training periods working in the exact jobs they would hold if called to active duty.

During mobilization, unit members would trade their 97th Army Reserve Command patch for that of the Army Medical Department. The 97th would be deactivated and all members would then be officially absorbed into the Walter Reed staff. The process is designed to be a quick one.

"If we were called tomorrow, our people could go on active duty immediately," said Lt. Col. Joe Lastelic, executive officer of the unit. "It would just be a matter of reporting to the place where they've already been working for the past few years." Lastelic, employed by the American Petroleum Institute and a former Washington bureau chief for the Kansas City Star, lives only minutes from Walter Reed.

But the thing that makes his unit so unique is not the convenience of the assignment; it's that



unit members are almost fully integrated into the Walter Reed Staff and they know exactly what they will be doing if called to active duty. Only four other hospital units in the U.S. have that kind of set-up. It makes the typically difficult mobilization situation much simpler by eliminating the need for an initial training and orientation period.

"The 2290th is part of our staff," said Walter Reed's Chief of Nursing, Col. Lorene F. Keneson. "It's not like they're outsiders. They are working with the same people they would work with on mobilization. In fact, some of them are so familiar with this hospital and what it offers that they'll even come out here during their off-duty time to participate in our education programs."

Brig. Gen. (Dr.) James E. Chapman, the commander of the 2290th and a civilian internist, agrees with Keneson. "In effect, we are married to Walter Reed," he said. "And it's a happy marriage. We are plugged into 24 departments throughout the hospital and the relationship is now so close that my typical reservist rarely comes to the Reserve center anymore. On a weekend drill day, he goes to Walter Reed, does his job and goes home. He only comes to the center maybe once a year for a ceremony or to take care of some administrative business."

According to Chapman, in the near future, members of the 2290th may not even have to make that occasional administrative trip to the Reserve Center. The unit is now working on a program to align itself so closely with the hospital that, some day, administrative, supply, food service and personnel functions will be almost entirely performed within Walter Reed's system. The 2290th's non-medical troops are currently learning the intricacies of the active component's administration and how it differs

Captain Chris Morgan is an Army Reservist and an accomplished freelance journalist who wrote this article while on Active Duty for Training with the Office of the Chief of Army Reserves.



Army Reservist, Sp5 Alton Hughes, above left, works on patient with WRAMC staff nurse. Below, PFC William Rand, a reservist, assembles a leg brace at WRAMC. Rand is an orthopedic specialist.



from the Reserve system. That orientation is expected to be complete within a year.

This type of alignment between a Reserve unit and an active hospital is an indication of improved Total Army policies in recent years, according to the deputy commander at Walter Reed, Col. (Dr.) John Major. "In the past, Reservists were something you just put up with," he said. "They'd go

to summer camp and the Regular Army people would put them up somewhere in the back forty, then tell them to pitch their tents and stay out of the way. But these days, we are really working with them. Our relationship with the 2290th is a perfect example of the One Army approach."

Chief nurse Keneson is just as happy with that arrangement. "I've never seen such a strong rela-

## Reservists At **WRAMC**

tionship between a hospital and a Reserve unit," she said. "In the distant past, Reservists didn't have the best reputation. When a Reservist arrived, you'd know him or her immediately by the grooming, military bearing and the hair. But you don't see that anymore, especially with this unit. They are proud soldiers, in addition to being excellent medical personnel."

Keneson believes that medical excellence is what makes the unit most impressive. "When these people come here for training, it's not a vacation," she said. "They work side by side with our regular staff, sharing the patient care load."

Keneson's assistant, Col. Audre McLoughlin, finds that the 2290th has a noticeable impact on the morale and workload of her full-time staff. "When we're planning annual training (AT), all our ward supervisors want Reservists in their units. If each ward doesn't get a Reservist, I have to face some very disappointed people."

"I think the key to the success of this program is the way the Reservists have become so integrated with our staff, and the confidence they've inspired. There's a mutual respect. The active duty people are not afraid to let a Reservist take care of patients. They recognize in the Reservist someone who is as skilled as they are," she said.

But are all the Reservists really as skilled as their Regular Army counterparts? And is it possible to maintain skill levels and expertise when Reservists train only 38 days each year?

In the case of nurses and doctors, the answer is a resounding yes. These professionals have all passed strict licensing and certification programs. The vast majority work in their professions every day. The standards of "good patient care" are the same whether the doctor or nurse is working at Walter Reed or a civilian hospital. As a result, these Reserve professionals easily fit into

the full-time military situation.

However, in the case of the enlisted medics, most experts agree that, at least initially, the Reservists would require slightly more supervision than their active Army counterparts. Col. Elinor DuVal, chief nurse of the 2290th, agrees with this assessment.

"It's probably not fair to expect our enlisted personnel to be as sharp with only two days a month to train," she said. "Many of our enlisted people are not working in medical jobs in civilian life and certainly there are some people who are less skilled than others. You can only learn so much when you're doing the work part-time. But the thing to remember is that our enlisted medics receive exactly the same training as active duty personnel. If we were to be mobilized next month, no enlisted medic would work without supervision. And, if I were in one of those hospital beds, I would feel confident having our medics take care of me."

One of the Reserve nurses' biggest jobs during weekend training is evaluating each enlisted person's skill level to make sure assignments and training are in line with each person's background.

"If these soldiers are not as skilled or current as our full-time nursing assistants or licensed practical nurses, that just means we can't use them to do as many tasks as full-time people," said Walter Reed Chief Nurse, Keneson. "The weekend and two-week training must be more intensive to help the enlisted Reservists update their skills. But we have been favorably impressed by the quality of the enlisted Reservists and their ability and eagerness to learn."

After observing many enlisted Reservists on the job, the Walter Reed commander, Maj. Gen. (Dr.) Bernhard Mittemeyer, said, "Our relationship with the 2290th is great. From my side, it couldn't be better. They have helped us and have been most cooperative.

I've found the soldiers to be sharp, efficient and very courteous. They do the job and seem to enjoy it. We enjoy having them. In fact, I would like to encourage them to expand their support."

"We are so closely intertwined with Walter Reed that our people are almost interchangeable," said Chapman, the 2290th's commander. "I'm delighted with the training arrangement. We benefit from the expertise of the active component people at Walter Reed and they benefit from our assistance."

He continued, "As an example, on a weekend, when a Walter Reed nurse suddenly gets sick, my chief nurse and theirs know our people so well that they can take a Reserve nurse and put her into the active duty slot without any disruption of patient care."

We also are able to offer a few specialties which are presently in short supply in the Active Army. For example, our orthopedic surgeon runs a clinic four times a month.

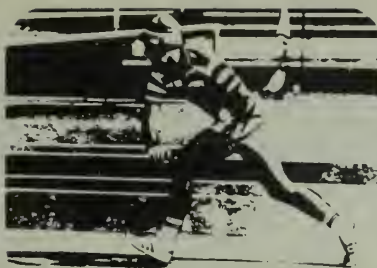
We also have a pediatric neurologist, a very rare specialist, who conducts a special clinic at Walter Reed on Wednesday afternoons. And one of our officers, who was formerly the active Army chief of pediatric allergy at Walter Reed, returns to run their clinic one afternoon a week."

Commenting on the success of the program, the 2290th's executive officer, Lastelic, calls it "a great training arrangement for everyone concerned." He sees this as a vast improvement over Reserve medical training and mobilization programs of the past. "Fifteen or twenty years ago, you could come to the Reserve center and find a roomful of nurses, a roomful of doctors and a roomful of corpsmen all listening to lectures," he said. "It was a total waste of medical manpower. Now you've got the doctor, nurse and corpsman working with patients. There just isn't any better training available." □



# sports stop

Compiled by Maj. Gardner M. Nason



## THE LONGEST GAME



**CAMP CASEY, Korea** — Soldiers from the 2d Infantry Division claim a world record for the longest continuous slow-pitch softball game. The game began on Friday, May 22, at 8:53 a.m. and ended 80 hours later on Monday, May 25, at 4:53 p.m. The game was five hours and 29 minutes longer than the old record set by sailors of the USS John Young in April 1980.

One team was composed of members of the 2d Aviation Battalion. The other team was made up of soldiers from throughout the rest of the 2ID. Substitutions were not allowed in the game thereby forcing players to play throughout the contest. The photos above and below show the toll the longest game extracted from the players. The umpires had to make allowances for extra room behind home plate. When batters missed a ball or there was a play at the plate, catcher Sp4 Humberto Gonzolas went from "chairborne" to "airborne." SSgt. Steve Turner, a pitcher, tried to get a little shuteye while his team was at bat. Since the scorekeeper quit after 36 hours, the score of the game is still in doubt.

Fans and the division band were present to celebrate the event. Maj. Gen. Robert C. Kingston, then CG of the 2ID, presented each player with a golden medallion and a framed certificate. — 2ID PAO



## Army Boxers Ranked in Top 10

**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.** — Three Army boxers are ranked Number 1 in their weight classes, according to ratings recently released by the United States of America Amateur Boxing Federation. Five other Army boxers are ranked in the top 10 of their weight classes.

**SYRACUSE, N.Y.** — Soldier-athletes did very well at the 1981 National Sports Festival held here last July. The Sports Festival is sponsored by the U.S. Olympic Committee between Olympic years to give American amateur athletes the opportunity to compete against world-class competition within the United States.

Gold medals went to: Sp4 Fred Perkins, Fort Hood, Texas, in boxing; Sp4 Blair Driggs, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, individual overall winner in the Pentathlon; the team of Driggs, Sp5 John Moreau, Mike Gostigian, and 1st Lt. Doug Vermillion, all from the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in the team Pentathlon competition; and Capt. Bill LePearch, 1st Lt. Craig Gilbert, and 2nd Lt. Peter Lash, all of Fort Dix, N.J., in team handball.

2nd Lt. Leo White, Fort Eustis, Va., won the silver in Judo. In fencing, Army Reserve Capt. Greg Losey got the silver medal, and Sp5 John Moreau earned the bronze.

2nd Lt. Michael Burley took fourth place in the individual Pentathlon competition.

SSgt. Lujack Lawrence, West Point, N.Y., won fifth in long jump.

They are: Sp4 Fred Perkins, Fort Hood, Texas, in the 112-lb. class; Sp4 Joe Manley, Jr., Fort Bliss, Texas, in the 132-lb. class, and Sp4 James Mitchell, Fort Campbell, Ky., in the 139-lb. class.

Other Army boxers who are in the top 10 of their respective weight classes are: Sp4 Irving Mitchell, Fort Bragg, N.C., ranked 9th in the 125-lb. class; Sgt. Emilio Amantine, Fort Ord, Calif., ranked 2d in the 165-lb. class; Sgt. Jeremiah King, Fort Bliss, Texas, ranked 8th in the 165-lb. class; Pvt. 2 Lloyd Murphy, Fort Bliss, Texas, ranked 6th in the 178-lb. class, and Sp4 Woodrow Clark, Fort Bragg, N.C., ranked 9th in the 201-lb. class.

**FORT WORTH, Texas** — A soldier-civilian team which trains under the auspices of the Army at the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Training Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, took first place in the National Fencing Championships last June. The team members were Capt. Greg Losey, a Reservist, Sp5 John Moreau, and civilians, Risto Hurme, Bob Nieman and Mike Storm.

The pentathletes beat teams from Houston in the semi-finals and from the New York Athletic Club in the title bout.



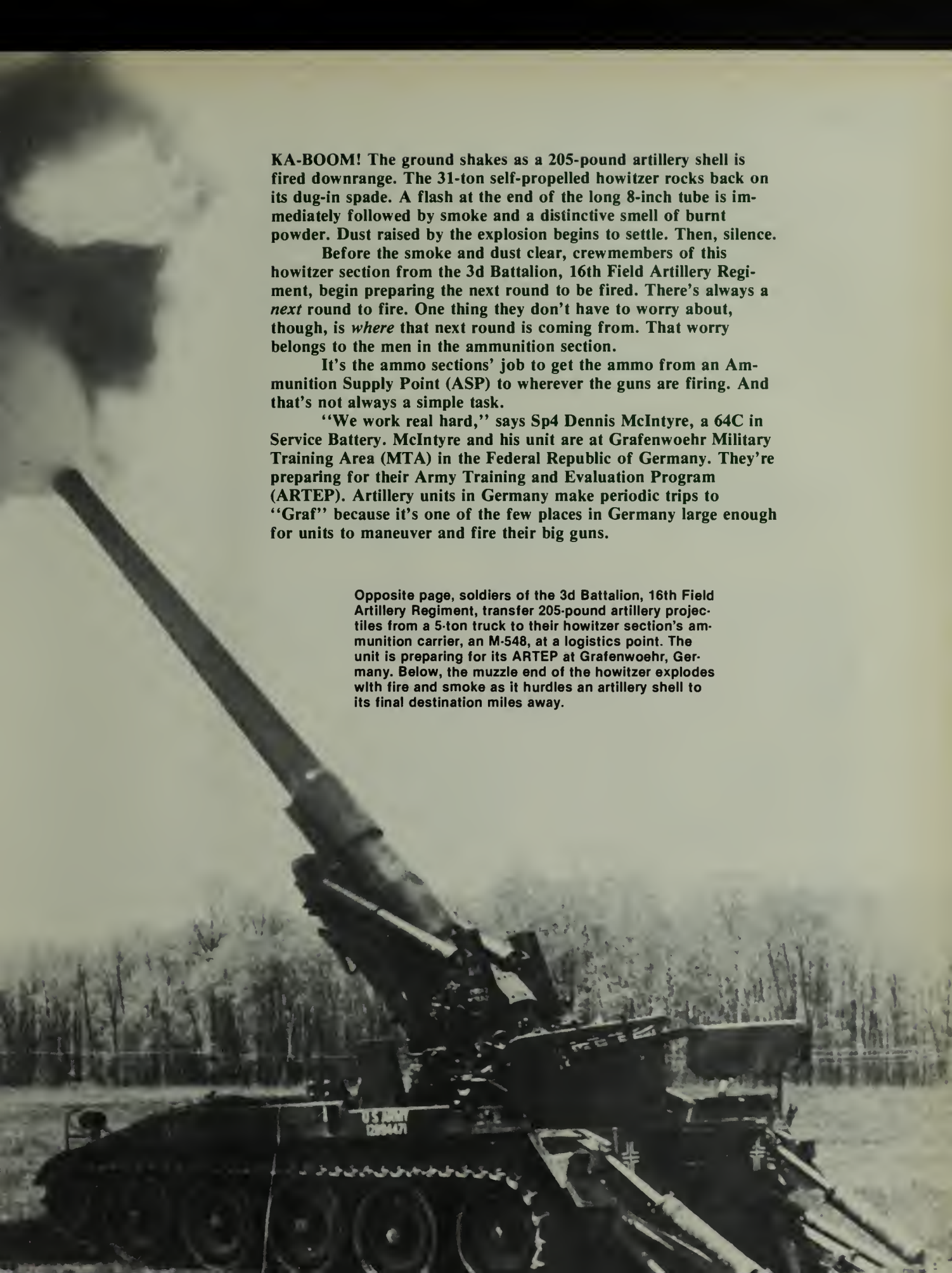
# HUMPIN' AMMO

Maj. Gardner M. Nason

Maj. Gardner M. Nason







**KA-BOOM!** The ground shakes as a 205-pound artillery shell is fired downrange. The 31-ton self-propelled howitzer rocks back on its dug-in spade. A flash at the end of the long 8-inch tube is immediately followed by smoke and a distinctive smell of burnt powder. Dust raised by the explosion begins to settle. Then, silence.

Before the smoke and dust clear, crewmembers of this howitzer section from the 3d Battalion, 16th Field Artillery Regiment, begin preparing the next round to be fired. There's always a *next* round to fire. One thing they don't have to worry about, though, is *where* that next round is coming from. That worry belongs to the men in the ammunition section.

It's the ammo sections' job to get the ammo from an Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) to wherever the guns are firing. And that's not always a simple task.

"We work real hard," says Sp4 Dennis McIntyre, a 64C in Service Battery. McIntyre and his unit are at Grafenwoehr Military Training Area (MTA) in the Federal Republic of Germany. They're preparing for their Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP). Artillery units in Germany make periodic trips to "Graf" because it's one of the few places in Germany large enough for units to maneuver and fire their big guns.

Opposite page, soldiers of the 3d Battalion, 16th Field Artillery Regiment, transfer 205-pound artillery projectiles from a 5-ton truck to their howitzer section's ammunition carrier, an M-548, at a logistics point. The unit is preparing for its ARTEP at Grafenwoehr, Germany. Below, the muzzle end of the howitzer explodes with fire and smoke as it hurls an artillery shell to its final destination miles away.

# HUMPIN' AMMO

Because Graf is such a large training area with many miles of tank trails, soldiers have to haul the unit's ammo to ranges and firing positions.

"Hauling ammo is a fair amount of responsibility," McIntyre says. "Here at Graf, we drive a lot. We're either picking up ammo from the ASP and bringing it to our holding area, or we're delivering it from the holding area to the firing batteries out on the range somewhere."

When soldiers in ammo sections aren't hauling ammunition, they are usually pulling maintenance on their trucks. There are several reasons for all the maintenance.

One reason is that many of the trucks are old and

off their lights, make sure the ammo warning signs are covered, and make sure the truck bed and cab are free of trash and other ammo," Smith says. "They check to see that all the lug nuts on their wheels are present and tight. Lights have to work on the truck and trailer. The emergency brake has to be able to hold the truck in place. Fire extinguishers have to be present, full and sealed. If we're pulling a trailer, the pintol has to have a safety pin in place."

If all goes well with the vehicle inspection, the truck is let in the gate of the ASP and loaded. If a truck fails the inspection, it is not permitted to carry any ammo until the safety problems are corrected. That could cause serious delays in training. Nobody knows



Changing flat tires is one of the main headaches at Grafenwoehr for members of ammo sections. Cross-country driving through battery positions and on bumpy tank trails take a large toll on tubes and tires. •Below, battalion ammo officer, 2nd Lt. Bauer, gives instructions to one of his ammo section chiefs about how many propellant charges to load for their unit's practice ARTEP.

they take a beating hauling ammo from site to site. The other reason involves the ASP.

"The ASP is real strict on vehicle inspections," says 2nd Lt. Kent Bauer, battalion ammunition officer. "They want to make sure each truck is mechanically safe enough to carry ammunition." When the unit's trucks show up at the ASP, they are given a safety inspection before any ammo is loaded.

Sgt. Bertran Smith is regularly in charge of details that go to the ASP to draw ammo for 3-16th FA.

"I have good men," he says. "They know exactly what to do when we take our trucks to the ASP."

"They display their highway warning kits, wipe





that better than the ammo section.

Once loaded, the trucks take their ammunition to temporary ammunition holding areas.

Holding areas are fenced-in storage sites where ammunition is stored by the training outfits. Normally, units will draw their training ammo the day before they intend to train, keep it in the holding area overnight, and then move out to train at '0-dark-thirty' in the morning. The holding areas are located away from the troop living areas in isolated sections of the reservation for safety and security.

Since the ammo in the holding area needs to be guarded, and the members of the ammunition section have to work all hours down-loading, redistributing and up-loading the ammunition in preparation for the next day's training, members of the ammunition section live in tents near their unit's holding area.

"We live out here the whole time we're at Graf," McIntyre says. "People don't bother us out here. Once in a while I go to the rear (into main post) to wash my clothes, order parts for my truck, and get some tire tubes. From time to time, I go to the movies and the beer hall."

Units go to Graf to train so there's not a whole lot of time for rest and relaxation, especially when ammo needs to be drawn, broken down and distributed.

The 3-16th FA uses the logistics point method of resupply to get chow, fuel, ammo and any other supplies to its firing batteries. Using this method, Bauer says, "Service Battery sets up (a logistics point) and the firing batteries come to us."

Speed and ease of loading are what a unit looks for in a good logistics point. Ideally, it's set up in a relatively safe area that offers cover and concealment while resupply operations take place. Bauer says that he looks for places where his trucks can be dispersed and have an entry route and an exit route for the 5-tons and the howitzer sections.

A complete 8-inch howitzer round has several components — a fuze, a projectile, a flash suppressant, a propellant charge and a primer. For safety reasons, some of these components must be stored and transported separately.

"To make it a one-stop resupply for the gun sections and to observe the safety rules, we keep the projos, propellant, and fuzes and primers separate on the truck," Bauer says. "The projos go on the back of the truck, the powder is in the trailer, and the fuzes and primers are kept in the cab with the driver and assistant driver."

"As the howitzers take their turn drawing their ammo, the other howitzers form a perimeter around the logistics point," he explains.

Humpin' ammo is hard work, especially when each bullet weighs 205 pounds. Despite the work involved, some soldiers from the 3-16th FA Regiment prefer being in the ammunition section.

"To me, being in ammo is a good deal because you're on your own without someone leaning over you all the time," says PFC Anthony McKay, a 13B in "Charlie" Battery. On the guns, you always have someone looking out for you.

"In ammo, we have a lot more responsibility," he says. "If we don't do the work, it doesn't get done."

"If we keep our trucks up and straight, nobody harrasses us," McKay says. "I drive a 5-ton. I like it very much because I'm on my own finding my own way around the ranges."

"If my truck is going to the rear, I want to be driving it," he says. "I keep it up. If someone else drives it and something happens to it, I'm the one who's going to have to work on it."

"Even though I realize this truck is U.S. Government property, I consider it mine," McKay says. "I like to drive my own truck."

But, while being in the ammunition section isn't bad duty according to some soldiers, these same guys will tell you its headaches and problems.

"In ammo, I don't get a chance to exercise some of my artillery skills as a cannoneer," McKay says. "Unless you do something on your own initiative, you'll get rusty."

"I talk with my friends who are on the guns and keep in touch that way," he says.

"The main headache here at Graf is flat tires," says Sgt. Smith. "Almost everyday, we're changing tires. It's partly because of the beating the trucks take on the tank trails." It's also partly because of driver abuse, poor driving practice and bad tires.

In addition to managing the ammo and keeping the trucks in working order, Smith, like any other NCO, also has to watch out for his men.

"You've got to make sure these guys stay dry and wear their gloves and coveralls," he says. "You can mess up your hands taking steel bands off ammo pallets and changing tires."

How are people in the ammunition section regarded by other members of the battalion?

"Ammunition is taken very seriously, especially by the officers and NCOs," McKay says. "There's a little bit of badmouthing of ammo which usually comes from the gun sections — it's in fun, though."

"There are advantages and disadvantages to being either in ammo or on the guns," he says.

Duty in an ammunition section is never glamorous or easy. Back at home station — Baumholder for 3-16th FA — ammo handlers and their trucks make ration runs, perform maintenance and pull trash detail.

Certainly, nobody disputes the importance of the jobs the ammunition section performs in garrison, during training periods and in time of war. A large measure of the success or failure which combat units will experience on the battlefield will depend on how the ammo section is able to perform its mission of resupply. □



Korean boys who come to LTC Nolen's home get help, but not a free ride. Everyone pitches in to help with chores like cooking and cleaning.

# HOME for BEGGARS

By SSG Tom Fuller

AS THE AMERICAN Army officer crossed a street in Seoul, Korea, he was approached by two grimy young beggars who pleaded, "Give us money . . . we're hungry."

Looking down at the two with their outstretched hands, the officer replied, "I won't give you any money, but, if you're hungry, come to my house and I'll feed you."

Most American mothers would have taken Maj. William R. Nolen to task for trying to fill the stomachs of two young boys with the mainly cheese and cracker meal he offered them. But to the boys, it was a feast.

Since that afternoon in 1973, Nolen, now a lieutenant colonel and Deputy Headquarters Commandant, Eighth U.S. Army, has had ample opportunity to learn the finer points about the nutritional needs of growing boys.

That chance encounter has led to the growth of a family of 12 such youths who Nolen, a bachelor, affectionately calls his sons. Ranging in age from 16 to 21, they all live in Nolen's home in the Seoul suburb of Samgakji.

"And it's not cheaper by the dozen, I can tell you that," Nolen says. Over the years, he estimates that approximately \$50,000 to \$60,000 of his own money has gone to feeding, clothing and providing shelter for the boys.

Nor has it been easy being a substitute father. He has spent many hours in various police sub-stations signing for boys who called him father. Twice he was subpoenaed to speak in the Korean courts on behalf of a street boy who had no one else to stand up for him.

Initially the word about Nolen's generosity was passed very quickly among Seoul's street youth. "I would come home from work and cook two or three times for different groups that rotated through the house. Of course Americans and Koreans both said that I was being used. I didn't think so. I had to let those

kids know that I would accept them as they were."

From the beginning, Nolen's neighbors were not keen on having such a group in their midst.

"Their kids did not come to my house, and they didn't socialize with my kids. But now we're fully accepted in the neighborhood.

When he first started, some of Nolen's kids had been on the streets for nine years.

"Those are the sad cases . . . the ones who live with you for awhile, then go back to the streets. The ones who are easiest to work with are the ones who haven't been on the street too long."

Even with 10 to 12 kids, Nolen finds time to spend with each one every day and teaches each one the responsibilities of living in a home.

"We make our own Kimchi . . . they have to do the cooking. I don't let the maid wash their clothes . . . I make them do their own."

Nolen also stresses financial responsibility. He gives the ones who work three options for their money. They can give it to their families, put it in the bank, or buy food for the house.

Several of the youths living with Nolen, work or are in trade schools. Some are studying for college entrance exams.

"I'm not trying to make them into Americans," Nolen says, "but I don't want them back in the streets when I leave (which is scheduled for this month). I want them to continue living in their society and taking care of themselves and handling themselves responsibly."

Though he encourages his kids to go back to their families, Nolen is careful not to make them feel unwelcome in his house. But I tell the boys that I will not hide them from the police, and I will not hide them from their families."

With so many people living together, things are not always harmonious. At these times, or when there is praise to be given, Nolen will call a family meeting when everyone is home from work or night school. The meetings also serve to lessen the chance of rumors.

Language does not present much of a problem, either. "We speak in four languages: street Korean, street English, konglish (Korean/English) and pantomime," Nolen says.

When he leaves Korea, Nolen believes his home will be taken over by church organizations and he envisions other similar homes being started.

Certainly the time spent in Korea has been highly rewarding for Bill Nolen. One other thing is certain: there are a lot of young people in Seoul who will not forget the chance he gave them to make something of themselves. Nor will he soon forget "his kids." □



# UNIFORMS UNIFORMS UNIFORMS

Which is the correct way to wear the new Classic Uniform?

A: They all are.

Sp5 Linda Kozaryn



THERE used to be three Class A uniforms for Army women: the winter and summer greens and the cords. Then, pantsuits were designed. Next came the mint-green (AG-388) skirt and jacket uniform. The wardrobe expanded even further when the mint-green dress became available.

This gave women a total of six possible Class A uniforms.

To simplify matters, the Army Uniform Board had one uniform designed for women to wear year-round. The Army Green Classic Uniform was developed for this purpose.

The Classic Uniform in-

"Each member of the Army will maintain a high standard of dress and appearance. While absolute uniformity of appearance cannot be expected, personnel must project a military image that leaves no doubt that they live by a common standard and are responsible to military order and discipline." AR 670-1

cludes a coat, skirt, slacks and a long- and a short-sleeve green (Shade 415) shirt. These items can be interchanged (as shown) to suit the weather and duty requirements. Eventually, this uniform will replace all other Class A women's uniforms.

It would be great if all the old uniforms could be turned in at the same time and all Army women could be issued the Classic Uniform. Unfortunately, it doesn't work that way. New uniforms are worked into the supply system, and the old ones are phased out gradually.

Female recruits are issued new uniform items during basic training. All other women have to buy new uniforms with their accumulated clothing allowance. "Wear-out" dates (when the old uniforms become obsolete) are announced which tell women when they'll have to own the new uni-

forms.

During the next five years or so, the various women's uniforms now authorized for wear will be phased out. The cords will be the first to go.

The Army Green Cord Uniform, including the Cord Garrison Cap, can no longer be worn, effective Oct. 1, 1981.

- Once the cords are no longer authorized for wear, women will still need a summer uniform. They have three options.

- The Army Green (AG-388) Skirt and Jacket Uniform, which comes with a long- and a short-sleeve jacket may be worn as a replacement.

- The Army Green (AG-388) Dress, which comes with a cardigan jacket can be worn as an optional uniform. However, women are still required to own the skirt and jacket uniform.

- However, these uniforms will become obsolete Oct. 1, 1985. Rather than buy a uniform which is also being phased out, women have another option for replacing the cords.

- The long- and short-sleeve green shirts that go with the Classic Uniform may be worn with the dress green skirt and the pantsuit slacks without a jacket. This will serve as an acceptable replacement for the cords.

- The Classic Uniform skirt and slacks may also be worn with the green shirts as a replacement. The Classic is scheduled to be available at the PX this fall and in clothing sales stores next spring. □

*EDITOR'S NOTE For more information about the new, or old, uniforms, check AR 670-1 (Wear and Appearance of Army Uniforms and Insignia).*

## SHOULDER MARKS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICERS wear green shoulder marks with the new, green shirts. Not all enlisted soldiers, however, are authorized to wear the new, black shoulder marks.

Only corporals, and specialists five/sergeants and above can wear the black shoulder marks. They can still wear the polished, brass, pin-on rank insignia on the green shirts until Oct. 1, 1983. After that date, only specialists four and lower ranking soldiers will continue to wear the brass insignia on the green shirts.



## MATERNITY UNIFORM

WHEN a soldier becomes pregnant, she's entitled to two maternity uniforms. The uniforms may be issued once every three years. This means a woman who gets pregnant this year will be issued two maternity uniforms. But, if she gets pregnant again next year or the year after, she won't get more. She must maintain the uniforms for three years.

The woman's unit commander must fill out Standard Form 1034 (Public Voucher for Purchases and Services Other Than Personal). The woman then takes this form to the PX where the maternity uniforms are issued. She doesn't have to pay for these uniforms.

The maternity uniform is made up of an Army Green (Shade 434) Tunic, Skirt and Slacks. It may be worn with the white blouse or either of the green shirts. Nameplates must be worn on the tunics, and rank insignia on the shirt collar. The Army Green Overcoat, Raincoat and Black All-Weather Coat may be worn over the maternity uniform and may be left unbuttoned if necessary.

The woman may decide when to start wearing the maternity uniform. But, it must be worn during duty after the 24th week of pregnancy until the baby is born.

A commander may direct a woman to begin wearing the maternity uniform earlier than the 24th week if her pregnancy becomes obvious in a normally fitted uniform. Commanders may also allow women to wear the maternity uniform for 30 days after the baby is born.





## DRESS GREENS AND PANTSUIT

DUE to their durability, the dress greens and the pantsuit will be the last uniforms to be phased out. Wear-out dates have not yet been set but are expected to be sometime after 1985.

Until then, women can wear the new green shirts with these uniforms and with the Classic Uniform. The following rules apply **WHENEVER** the green shirts are worn:

- The long-sleeve green shirt sleeves will not be rolled up or cut off to make a short-sleeve shirt.

- The long-sleeve shirt must always be worn with a black necktab. The necktab will be worn with the short-sleeve shirt when the jacket is worn. However, the necktab is optional when wearing the short-sleeve shirt without a jacket.

- A nameplate and polished brass rank (or shoulder marks — **SEE BOX**) must be worn on both the long- and the short-sleeve shirt, whether a jacket is worn or not.

- In most cases, awards and decorations will not be worn on the green shirts. Exceptions are listed in AR 670-1.

- The green shirts may be worn tucked in or left out.

- The green shirts may be worn under the Army Green Raincoat and the Black All-Weather Coat without a jacket.

- A jacket must be worn over the

green shirt when wearing the Army Green Overcoat.

The white blouse, which women now wear with the dress greens and pantsuit, will be replaced by the green shirts Oct. 1, 1985. After that date, the white blouse will remain an optional item for wear with the Army White, Blue and Green uniforms for social occasions.

Since it's only 1981, and the white blouse will be around for awhile yet, here are the rules for wearing it.

- The top button must always be buttoned and the blouse must be tucked in.

- The white blouse can't be worn with the green skirt without a jacket except in the immediate work area. When worn in the work area without a jacket, rank insignia and nameplate are not required.

- The white blouse can be worn with the pantsuit slacks, with or without a jacket.

- When worn with the slacks without a jacket, pin-on, polished, brass rank insignia must be worn on the blouse collar. A nameplate must also be worn.

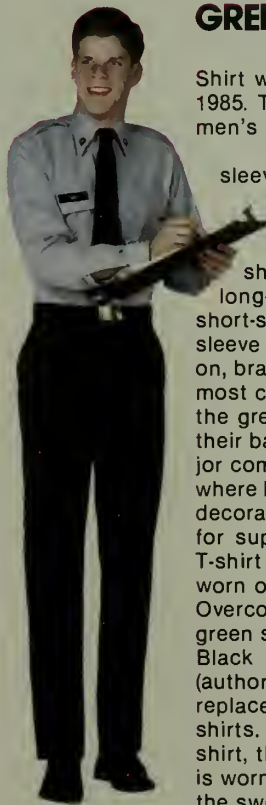
The green tunic, currently worn with the pantsuit, may also be worn with the Classic Uniform slacks. The tunic can't be worn tucked inside the slacks. It is not to be worn without a jacket, except in the immediate work area.



## GREEN SHIRT RULES FOR MEN

The men's version of the Army Green (Shade 415) Shirt will replace the Army Tan (Shade 446) Shirt Oct. 1, 1985. The tan shirt can be worn until that date with the men's dress greens.

Here are the rules for wearing the long- and short-sleeve green shirts. • The long- and short-sleeve green shirts may be worn with or without a coat. • When wearing the long-sleeve shirt, a black necktie will be worn. The tie is optional when wearing the short-sleeve shirt without a coat. • The sleeves on the long-sleeve shirt will not be rolled up or cut to make a short-sleeve shirt. • When wearing the long- or short-sleeve shirt, with or without a coat, shoulder marks or pin-on, brass, rank insignia and nameplate must be worn. • In most cases, awards and decorations will not be worn on the green shirts. Military police and recruiters may wear their badges when the shirts are worn without a coat. Major commanders may authorize soldiers serving in places where hot weather is usual year-round to wear awards and decorations on the shirts. Plastic backings may be used for support. • Men must wear a crew- or V-neck, white T-shirt under the green shirt. • The uniform coat must be worn over the green shirt when wearing the Army Green Overcoat. • The uniform coat need not be worn over the green shirt when wearing the Army Green Raincoat or the Black All-Weather Coat. • The Army Green sweater (authorized for wear until Oct. 1, 1983, when it will be replaced by a black sweater) may be worn with the green shirts. When the sweater is worn with the short-sleeve shirt, the necktie is optional. When the short-sleeve shirt is worn without a tie, the shirt collar will be worn outside the sweater.



## OUTERWEAR

WOMEN will also see some changes in their outerwear during the next few years. • The Army Green sweater is being replaced by a black sweater of similar style. The green sweater may be worn until Oct. 1, 1983. • The Black All-Weather Coat is replacing both the Army Green Overcoat and the Raincoat, as of Oct. 1, 1985. • A new, black windbreaker, which comes in men's and women's designs is now available as an optional item. • A new V-neck, pullover, black wool sweater will be available as an optional item soon.



# LAST OF THE CAVALRY

Story and photos by MSgt. Matt Glasgow

**A** BUGLE blares and thundering hooves pound across the Texas prairie. Guns boom and sabers flash in the sun as horse soldiers ride hell-bent-for-leather to the cry of "CHAAAAAARGE!"

As a cavalry charge, it's about 100 years too late. But for soldiers in the 1st Cavalry Division's Horse Platoon, little has changed since the days of Sitting Bull, Custer, and "Blackjack" Pershing. Everything about the unit is as authentic as they know how to make it.

"We even ride the old cavalry saddle designed by General McClellan. We've got about the only ones left that are still useable," says Sgt. Pete McKee, the platoon farrier (blacksmith). "All our firearms are exact replicas, too.

"We use the .45 caliber, 1871 Colt revolver and .45 caliber, 1873 Springfield carbines. We have sabers from 1861 and 1865," he says. Even their uniforms are being made from the original 1884 Army Quartermaster patterns.

"When we ride down the street, I don't want people to think this is a Hollywood variation of what the cavalry was," says Capt. B.W. Butler, commander of the 19-man platoon. "I want them to be able to say, 'That is the cavalry!'"

As Army units go, the Horse Platoon is a strange critter. Its cavalrymen are truck drivers, engineers, and specialists who have been chosen from Fort Hood units for a year of special duty with the platoon. To qualify, each had to have a clean record and be a first class horseman.

Most soon discover that the old-time cavalryman's life was never an easy one.

The first time Sp4 John Stephens got on his horse, "Caisson," the animal broke Stephens' nose in five places. "Caisson was hard to handle at first," Stephens grins, "Now he'll do anything I want him to."

"For the first two months, I also had a lot of bruises from gripping the saddle. The McClellan saddle has brass buckles. You have to throw your leg over those, your saber and your rifle. There's never been anyone out here who didn't have bruises to show for it," Stephens says.

Being a cavalryman also means feeding the horses at 5 a.m., cleaning out the stables, caring for



your horse, long hours of saddle-time, and feeding the horses again each evening.

"It's a lot of work," says PFC Richard Nace, "but I don't mind it. It's a way of life for us. We're like a family down here. We bicker a lot, but we always help each other out. A lot of us even come down here on weekends, just to be with our horses and see that they're okay."

Like most cavalrymen, Nace has a special feeling for his horse. "Every morning I come down here with an apple for him. Lanky loves apples.

"If other guys get on him, Lanky gives them a hard time. But he's real gentle with me. I don't have much trouble with Lanky, except stopping him," Nace says.

"When we're on a charge, he may pick out something on the horizon and aim for it. And he just keeps running. All I can do is hold on for dear life and pray to God I don't fall off," he says.





Gun-blazing, whoop-hollering cavalry charge ends each Horse Platoon show. The platoon's uniforms are made from authentic 1884 Army Quartermaster patterns. Sabers, rifles, pistols, saddles and other equipment are also authentic replicas. Drills come out of an 1873 Cavalry Drill and Tactics Manual.



The platoon's 24 quarterhorses, one Morgan, one Arabian, and two mules were all donated by people or groups. "It's hard to get good riders. But it's even harder to get horses," Butler says. "Most of our horses were donated through the 1st Cavalry Division Association. Others came from people who wanted a good home for their horse. They get a tax write-off in exchange."

"The Horse Platoon was created in 1972, with the help of the 1st Cavalry Division Association," says McKee, the blacksmith, "because a lot of the retired officers and NCOs around here were in the old cavalry. They can't bear to see a cavalry post without a horse on it. I've seen one old man cry when he talked about the cavalry and retiring all the horses they had. This is the last of the cavalry."

The platoon also draws increasing support from the Army and may become a fully authorized unit soon. Although there are no more pioneers to rescue, the

Horse Platoon has become valuable in other ways.

Last year the platoon appeared in more than 160 shows and events as mounted Army goodwill ambassadors. Some of their performances, sponsored by Army recruiters, took them to high schools in the southwest. Other appearances included marching in the 1981 Presidential Inaugural Parade and demonstrating cavalry skills at other shows.

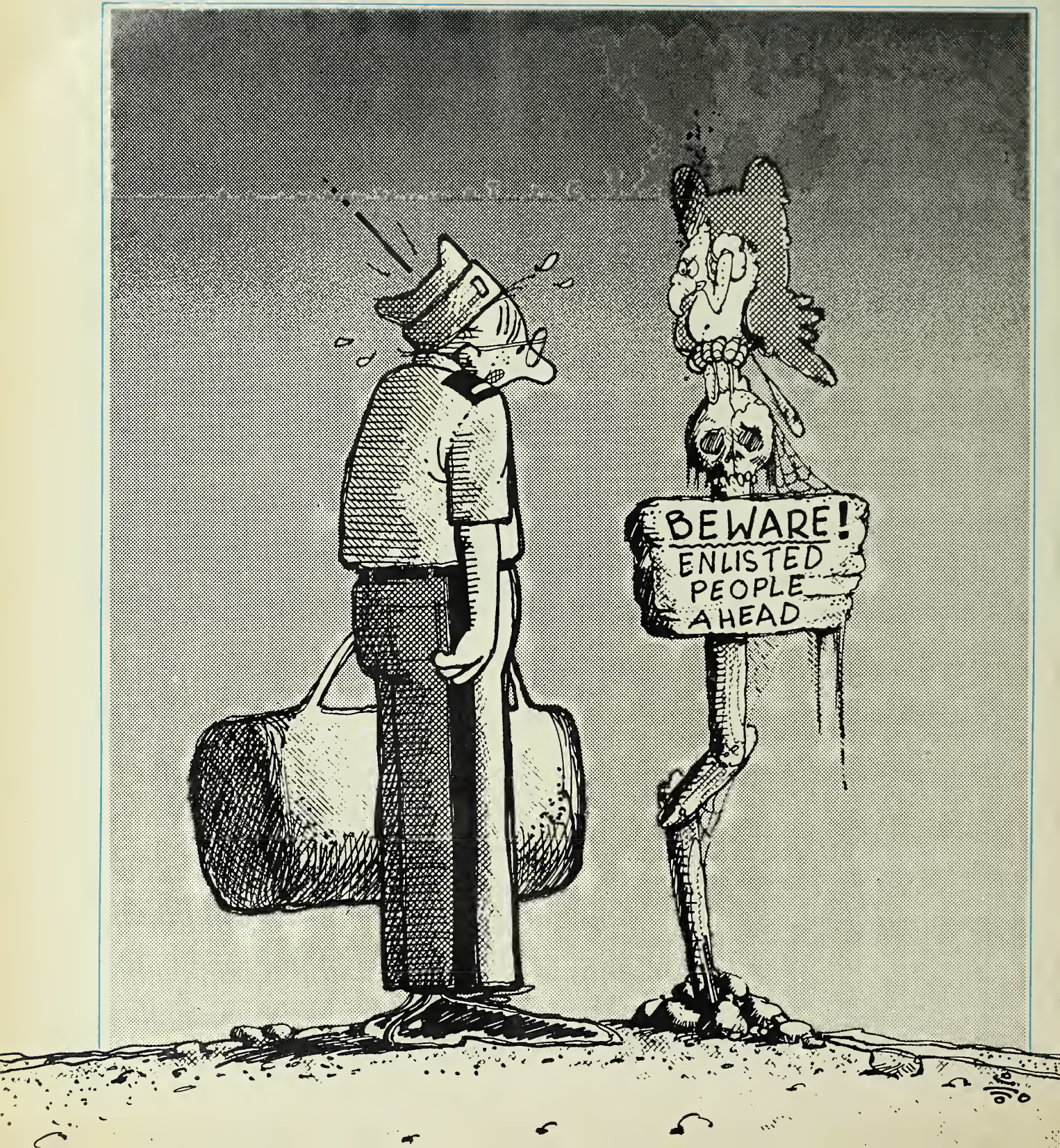
Much of their performances comes out of an 1873 Cavalry Drill and Tactics Manual. As crowds oooh and aaah, the cavalymen pick up downed riders, mount galloping horses, and do precision horse drills. With amazing accuracy, they also do saber drills such as hitting a two-inch steel ring with a three-foot "wristbreaker" saber while riding at full tilt.

Each show always ends the same way with a massed, whooping, hollering, gun-blazing cavalry charge — and the platoon's disappearance into the pages of yesteryear. □



# Butterbar Blues

2nd Lt. Bill Plumlee  
Illustrations by SFC Earl Young





MY MIND races back and forth as I approach the post gate. The MP doesn't notice the transformation. He doesn't salute. But then, the car is new and there's no post sticker. It's part of the "new" me, the lieutenant, the fourteen week wonder. Officer Candidate School — the achievement of a goal I set for myself more than a year ago.

I made it. Now it's over and I'm returning to my old unit to accept the cheers of the officers and the NCOs I worked with.

As I pull into the parking lot and switch the motor off, I realize I'm nervous. Is my uniform straight? You'd think after fourteen weeks of passing nit-picking uniform inspections, I wouldn't have to ask myself this question. But no, the kid still has his doubts. Doubts. Relax!

Suddenly, I realize I'm glad I'm still in the car. Safehaven. When I step outside, it's going to be real; no more Sp5. OK, stop this daydreaming and get out of the car!

The cool air hits my face as I adjust and re-adjust my service cap. Hey, look at this — it's Mr. Authority Figure! Look at my authority hat and my nifty little gold bars. Stop it! You're going to start laughing and people will think you're high or something. Why am I so nervous?

No, not nervous. SCARED! There's a distinction. Suddenly, I realize I'm not enjoying this. But, I worked for this for fourteen hard weeks. I dreamt of this day, of walking back into my old office transformed from the quiet admin NCO into SECOND LIEUTENANT, FIELD ARTILLERY!

Why isn't this fun? I scan the parking lot as I try to figure out why.

Fields of fire. No enlisted personnel in sight. Relax. "Traveling overwatch" will be sufficient for this maneuver. I begin to walk. The parking lot seems so huge, so open. Is this what they call agoraphobia — fear of open areas?

For Pete's sake, stop being ridiculous. Get hold of yourself. You're no child. Why do I feel so exposed? Not only exposed, but isolated. I'm not in training anymore. From now on, if I screw up, it's for real.

Officer. Lieutenant. My mind rebels at this thought. How can it be true? Believe it, kid. Forty-eight hours ago at Fort Benning, you raised your right hand. You did it. You got yourself into this. Now, start coping with reality.

"Good morning, Sir."

Sneak attack! The ranger instructors warned me about this sort of thing. Caught off guard. My first real salute — if you discount the headhunters fishing for silver dollars outside of Infantry Hall at Fort Benning — and I screwed it up.

I'll have to be more careful in the future. And, I'll have to SPEAK UP. I've always been a quiet guy, but when people address me now, I'm going to have to make a conscious effort to speak up and acknowledge them. These little things are important.

I feel like a Sp5 in a lieutenant suit. But am I? Other soldiers don't know that. They react to the symbols of authority: the hat, the bars, the piping on my pants. For now, that's all they have to go on. They don't know. And, it's a good thing, too, or I'd really have something to worry about.

But, real respect is EARNED, and I haven't earned anyone's respect yet. Oh sure, I went to OCS. So what? Anyone can fold T-shirts into eight-inch squares. Fourteen weeks of doing little tasks like that don't make me an officer.

But, there was more to OCS than that. Now I realize why the TAC officers (instructors) were so hard on us. They were preparing us for moments like this. The pressure they put us under seems trivial compared to the pressure I'm feeling now.

Bogeys at twelve o'clock high! Two speedy fours 25 meters out and closing rapidly. Get ready. Nerves of steel. Do it right; don't screw up.

"Good morning, Sir."

"Good morning, Specialist."

That was better. Why the hell do I feel so self-conscious? I've been saluting for nearly four years. So why is it any different in reverse? Everything's different. I feel like an astronaut who just landed on a new planet.

Where am I? I've been walking along not even paying attention to where I'm going. No problem. I got a 95 on the land navigation test. Let's see, what are the salient features of the terrain? OK, there's the PX. Shoot an azimuth for the office. No, it's too early to walk in there. Not even 0730 yet. Messhall is right up ahead. Why not have breakfast?

"A dollar fifty, Sir. Plus a forty cent surcharge," the headcount says as I sign in. (Ah, the old surcharge routine. I remember it from when I used to pull headcount as a Sp4. Now, the shoe is on the other foot.)

I make a visual recon. There are some faces I remember, but they don't remember me. What do I expect? I've been gone more than four months, including the leave I took. I tense up as I realize that most of the diners are staring at me.

Totally self-conscious, I move down the line. "Two over easy." Hurry up, eggs. The eggs take an eternity to cook. Relax. Stand up straight. You always slouch. People are watching. I'm starting to sweat. It must be hot near this grill. Yeah sure.

"Here you are Sir," I snatch my eggs and move out to an unoccupied corner of the messhall. I set up a



defensive perimeter. Corner table. Good choice. I can see them coming. No enemy activity. Somewhat relieved, I begin to pick at my meal.

Crisis: Look at that guy over there. How did he get in here in an undershirt? And, as if that isn't bad enough, it's stained. That's disgusting. Well, you're an officer, go use your authority and tell him to leave. Take charge.

Damn! Make a scene, right here? The mess sergeants are really to blame. They let him in. No, the guy in the undershirt is wrong. Walk up to him, look him in the eyes and correct him.

Yeah, sure. Stupid butterbar trying to throw his weight around. Just swagger right up and tell him to go back to the barracks and put on a shirt. Make an on-the-spot correction, lieutenant. Everyone will think you're a jerk. SO WHAT? You're right. The OCS schoolbook solution. Cut and dried. Why do I hesitate?

He's getting up to put his tray away. Too late. I blew it. Is this how you earn respect? By ducking situations like this? Look, forget it. The whole thing is trivial. Why does it suddenly seem so important?

No, it is important because from now on, every little thing you do, or fail to do, will be observed, recorded and evaluated. You are a NEW lieutenant. You'll be tested every day, in every way, by everyone. And you just ducked your first test. I'll do better next time.

Swiftly, I proceed to the tray area to unload my cargo. Zip up my windbreaker. Straighten my hat. Ready or not, I step out into the fresh air. On to the office.

"Bill?"

Yeah, it's me. Faces stare in disbelief. That's right. There is life after OCS. People do survive. It's me, no ghost.

I wish they wouldn't stare. "How was it?" they ask. War story time. I tell them about the TACs, the messhall interrogations and midnight room inspections. As long as I still have a story to tell, it's all right. Keep talking, Mr. Entertainment.

Same questions and remarks over and over. "It wasn't so bad, was it? You had fun, didn't you? Where

are you going from here?" Lots of grip and grin.

Suddenly, I'm struck with the realization of how superficial this conversation is; of how artificially everyone is behaving. These people were my friends. We worked and partied together.

Now, I feel nothing. Just a sense of distance. Emptiness. I crossed the line. I'm not part of their world anymore. They treat me with caution, as they would any officer. Officer.

Yet, they seem happy for me, or envious. Or perhaps, a bit of both, to be more accurate. There's an awkward silence.

"Drop in again," they say.

"Yes, for sure," I reply.

No way. Tired old cliches creep into my mind. "You can't go home again." Don't be melodramatic. You were warned it would be like this, yet something drew you back here.

Perhaps you're attending the funeral of a friend, a Sp5 you used to know. Not a bad guy really. They sent him off to OCS but he didn't survive. He got commissioned. Perhaps this is your way of taking leave of him, of saying goodbye once and for all. And, what more appropriate place than at his old duty station, among these once familiar surroundings.

No turning back now, kid. Say goodbye.

"Here's your coat, Sir."

There's a mirror. Check your hat. Can't get the damn thing to sit straight. Fumble for the car keys.

"Take care," they say.

"You too."

As I leave the building, a Sp4 scurries by me. Hey, wait a minute!

"Specialist, don't we salute anymore?"

"Oh yes, Sir. I'm sorry, Sir. I didn't see you, Sir."

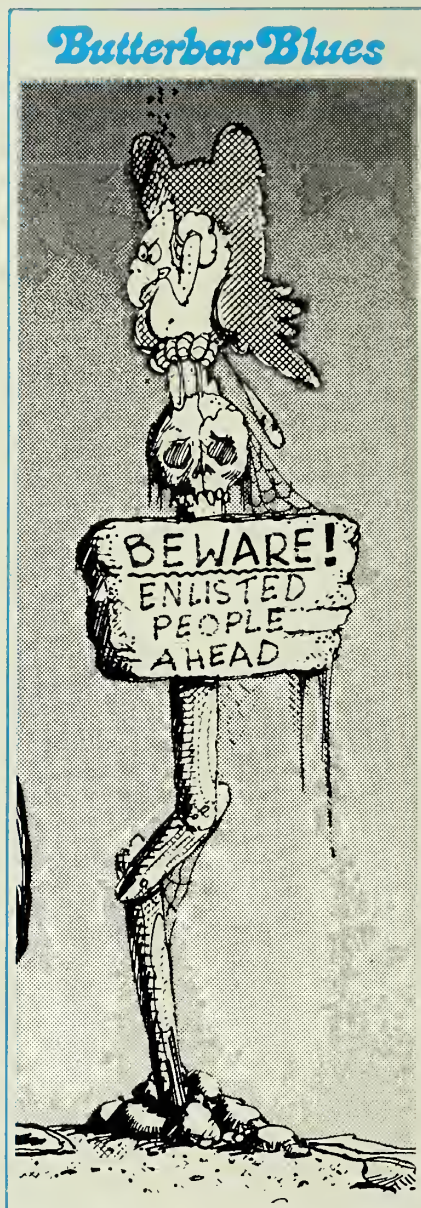
"Well I suggest you be more observant in the future, Specialist."

"Yes, Sir."

He didn't see me. Yeah right! I know that line. Used it myself once or twice, as a matter of fact. You know, having been enlisted will be

an advantage. I'll be able to understand more.

Hey, I just made an on-the-spot correction! And, I didn't even think about it first. I did it! Congratulations, Lieutenant. You're going to be all right! □





# the lighter side

Compiled by Tom Kiddoo

## Metric: The Choice is Yours

Test your metric knowledge: Circle the correct answer to each of these ten multiple choice questions.

1. What metric measure would you use to measure the length of a pencil?

gram  
Celsius  
liter  
centimeter

2. When weighing a moose in metric measure, which word would you use?

kilograms  
meter  
Celsius  
liter

3. If the temperature outside is 35 degrees Celsius, what will you most likely be doing?

cross country skiing  
ice skating  
swimming  
hiking

4. Which is the shortest distance?

23 liters  
24 meters  
25 centimeters  
26 millimeters

5. If you were buying tomato juice that had been packaged in a metric sized can, what metric measure would be used?

kilometers  
liters  
Celsius  
ton

6. What is the metric measure used for snow skis?

millimeters  
centimeters  
liters  
grams

7. At birth, which one of these babies might weigh 3 kilograms?

moose  
elephant  
flea  
human

8. Which of these is about the same size as a liter?

gallon  
quart  
ounce  
inch

9. About how much does a paper clip weigh?

1 kilogram  
1 liter  
1 gram  
1 meter

10. Which one of these measures is about the width of an average doorway?

meter  
kilometer  
gram  
Celsius

Answers:  
1. centimeter  
2. kilograms  
3. swimming  
4. millimeters  
5. liters  
6. centimeters  
7. human  
8. quart  
9. gram  
10. meter

## METRIC QUIZ



"We're retiring from the service — depending on how much we collect."



"Well, gee whiz, Sarge — you said to camouflage it good ... I'm sorry I can't find the jeep."

## WONDERS OF THE WORLD

HERE are some "far out" facts about some far off lands, courtesy of the National Geographic Society News Service.

- Thousands of camels race each other every spring in Saudi Arabia at the annual King's Camel Race. One year, 2,704 of the desert's swiftest competed on the 14-mile sandy course.

- Soaking in 13 tons of steamy, soggy ground coffee is billed as "an antidote for almost anything" at a health spa outside Tokyo. The 140 F temperature in the pool-size percolators is barely tolerable to patrons buried up to their chins in coffee.

- Stamps provided 10 percent of Liechtenstein's revenue last year. Collectors prize the stamps for their seven-color line engraving and their scarcity.

## TRICK OR TREAT . . . SAFELY

Sharon Mace



• Halloween is a night of fun for children. Unfortunately, there are some dangers that are peculiar to this holiday of tricks and treats. As this Halloween approaches, parents should be aware of some of the hazards and take precautions to protect trick-or-treaters.

Children should be supervised while carving pumpkins with knives. It might be advisable for parents or older kids to clean out pumpkins to eliminate the risk of accidents from trying to cut through the pumpkin. Most children will be content to draw the face and cut it out, leaving the dirty work to mom or dad. Small dull knives are good enough to cut out the pumpkin's face. Large, sharp knives are easy to lose control of.

It is safer to use a flashlight or some other type of battery-powered light in a pumpkin than to use a candle. A candle means an open flame, and an open flame means danger around small children, pets, window curtains, and flimsy costumes worn by youngsters.

Halloween costumes should be made of fire-resistant materials. Many store-bought costumes are not. They are most often made of paper, cardboard, or some other type of cheap material. Tell your children not to stand over or

too near pumpkins lighted by candles.

It will be dark when many trick-or-treaters are still out running from house to house. In their excitement, they may not be looking out for cars, so drivers are going to need to be especially careful Halloween night. It is a good idea to make youngsters carry a flashlight after dark. Another good idea is to put some reflective tape or white cloth on the kids' costumes to help drivers see the children more easily.

Make sure your children don't wear costumes that will cause them to trip. Costumes should clear the ground by six inches. This hazard is more likely to occur with homemade costumes--an old dress of mom's or some floppy pants of dad's.

Encourage children to stay in your own neighborhood where you know the residents and they know your children. This will prevent the child from becoming lost or accepting unwelcome invitations or treats from strangers. It's also a good idea to tell your children not to go into any houses under any circumstances.

Instruct children to avoid dark houses. If people wish to participate in the traditional trick-or-treat custom, their front doors will be lighted. There will usually be a jack-o-lantern or some other decoration on display. No point in going up and ringing doorbells where the people aren't home or don't wish to be bothered.

Set a time limit or curfew for your children. The local authorities may do that for you. It's not a bad idea.

Warn children not to eat any of their goodies before you examine them. Some people go so far as to not let their children eat treats which aren't tightly sealed in their original wrappers. It's up to you. It's a good idea to wash and section fruit which the children bring home. Certainly, throw away anything that looks the least bit suspicious.

More and more parents are accompanying their children and taking along a neighbor's kid or two during trick-or-treat time. It's not being overly protective--it's a prudent way to assure a safe and fun time. Also, the presence of adults walking up and down the block tends to reduce pranks, like older kids bullying the younger ones, pumpkin smashing, chalk and soap writing and other forms of vandalism.



### Reservists May Fly Space A

- Army Reservists in uniform and with a red ID card (DD Form 2) and Authentication of Reserve Status (DD Form 1853) can fly space available (Space A) on military aircraft anywhere in the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Reservists are listed with retirees in priority behind service-members on active duty. Reservists on active duty for training (ADT) are eligible for "space required" travel, which is a higher priority than Space A. For more information, check with your local transportation officer or call the nearest Military Airlift Command terminal.

### New Reserve Pay Systems

- Two tests to improve the pay system for Reservists are scheduled to begin in January. They are the Drill Attendance Reporting Test (DART) and the Consolidated Army System for Processing Entitlements to Reservists (CASPER).

DART provides for "positive reporting for pay." A Reservist will present a plastic card when reporting for drill attendance. A pay form will be prepared on an impression machine and signed by the Reservist and the commander. The pay form will then be forwarded for processing.

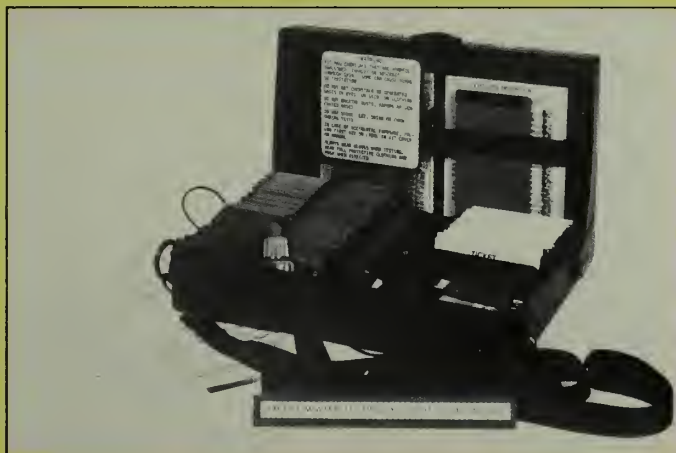
CASPER relieves reserve units from having to maintain personal finance records and transfers this responsibility to consolidated input stations. The input stations maintain personal finance records and transmit pay actions to the U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center.

- The Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS<sup>3</sup>) at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., recently graduated 117 officers, mostly captains, from a pilot course. The purpose of the course is to train officers in staff skills. Plans call for all officers to attend the course between their seventh and ninth years of service. CAS<sup>3</sup> is scheduled to be fully implemented by Fiscal Year 1983. Plans are to train 600 students each year in five classes.

- Three transportation specialties for officers, code 87, marine and terminal operations; code 88, highway and rail operations; and code 95, transportation management, have been consolidated under a single new specialty, code 95. The specialties were combined because their duty functions overlapped, officers should be versed in all three specialties, and there are better opportunities for assignments and professional development. For more information, check Change 11, AR 611-101.

### Water Testing Kit

- A new chemical agent water testing kit, designated the XM272, is in advanced development at the Army's Chemical Systems Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. When fielded, the compact, lightweight kit will give soldiers a means of detecting hazardous levels of nerve, mustard, lewisite and blood agents in water supplies quickly and easily over a wide range of temperatures. Designed as a component of the Corps of Engineers' water quality analysis set, the new kit will also be used by tactical units for reconnaissance of water supplies. The kit contains simulants for each type of chemical agent it is designed to detect which will help to train soldiers how to use it.



## SAW

- Tests continue at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., on a Belgian-made light machinegun which is the prime candidate to become a new Squad Automatic Weapon (SAW). The SAW weighs about 15 pounds empty and each of its 200-round magazines of 5.56mm ammunition weighs approximately five pounds. The 5.56mm rounds fired by the SAW are slightly heavier than the same caliber rounds used in the M16A1 rifle, but experts say the ammunition is interchangeable in emergencies. Currently, engineers are looking for the best way to package and carry the basic load of 600 rounds. Other factors, such as how the weapon will fit current weapons racks, where will the soldier carry the lubrication kit, and does the sight need to be modified, need to be resolved before the Army commits itself to fielding the SAW.



Army Times Photo by Kate Patterson

## Family Life Line

- The Army now has a Family Life Communication Line. The purpose of the toll-free telephone service is to let family members talk directly with DA about policies that affect family life. The family life line is one of the initiatives resulting from the Army Family Symposium last October. The toll-free numbers are: 800-336-5467 for continental United States, except Virginia; 800-572-5439 for Virginia; and 800-336-5480 for Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Major commands will be establishing similar family life lines. "I believe the Army has the resources to take care of families," says Jane Surles, supervisor of the family life line at DA. "Our mission is to help connect family members with those resources."

## More First Termers Overseas

- In the future, up to 70 percent of first-term soldiers may be sent directly overseas from advanced individual training (AIT). This is necessary to meet growing replacement needs brought about by the recently reduced tour of 18 months for single and unaccompanied first-termers. Sending more soldiers directly overseas from AIT will allow the Army to choose the right numbers and military skills needed to replace departing soldiers.

## Wooly-Pulley Sweater

- A new, black, pullover sweater will soon be available in exchanges. The sweater is 100 percent wool, V-neck, washable, and costs about \$30. It has black cloth on the elbows and shoulders. The Army now has three sweaters approved for optional wear: this new "wooly-pulley," the cardigan-type approved last year, and the current green sweater which may be worn until October 1983.

## First Sergeants For Combat Arms

- Because of a shortage in combat arms first sergeants, qualified non-combat arms NCOs in the grade of E8 or on an E8 promotion list can now serve as first sergeants in combat arms units. Selected NCOs will be stabilized for 24 months at one of the following installations: Fort Campbell, Ky.; Fort Carson, Colo.; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; Fort Ord, Calif.; Fort Polk, La.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sill, Okla.; or Fort Stewart, Ga. Participants will return to their parent branch for assignment in their primary MOS following the first sergeant assignment.

Volunteers may submit an application to: MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPK-A, Alexandria, Va. 22332. A letter of recommendation for first sergeant duty from the applicant's Command Sergeant Major, E9 rater or higher must accompany the request.

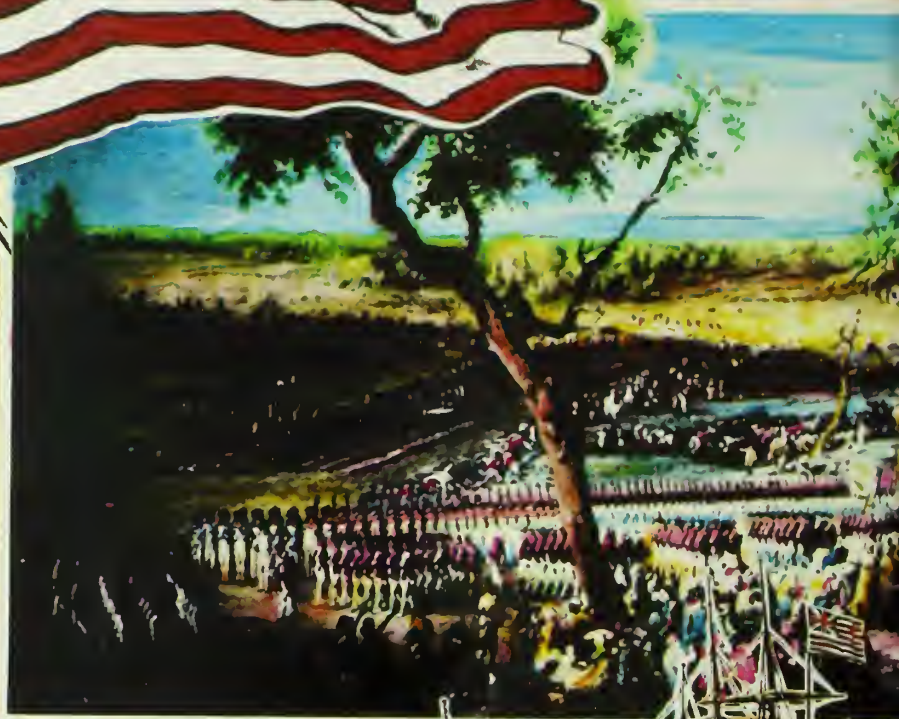




**SOLDIERS AS PEOPLE**—That's the kind of photos we're looking for. Soldiers are all over the world doing all sorts of military and off-duty activities. But whatever we do, we're people; we add a human element to our jobs and our relaxation. **SOLDIERS** wants to tell the "soldiers as people" story with your help.

We need high-quality color slides or prints of soldiers doing things that soldiers do. The emphasis is on people, so get in close and capture the human aspect of your subject on film.

Along with your photo, please send us your name, rank and unit as well as those of the





# SOLDIERS

NOVEMBER 1981

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# SALUTE TO VETERANS

They're out there in staggering numbers. You can't tell them by their ages — some are young adults; a few are as old as this century. You can't tell them by their jobs. One is a President. Others are in virtually every walk of life. Some are retired. But what they all have in common is the knowledge, the pride, the satisfaction of having served this Nation as members of the Armed Forces. They're all VETERANS. On November 11, we celebrate Veterans Day. It's a quiet holiday, hardly noticed by many people. But, to those who have served, and to those who remember, it is a reminder that this Nation was built on the deeds of its people and it can continue to grow only so long as people are willing to commit themselves to its well-being.





# SOLDIERS

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
NOVEMBER 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 11

Hon. John O. Marsh  
Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. Lytle J. Barker  
Chief of Public Affairs

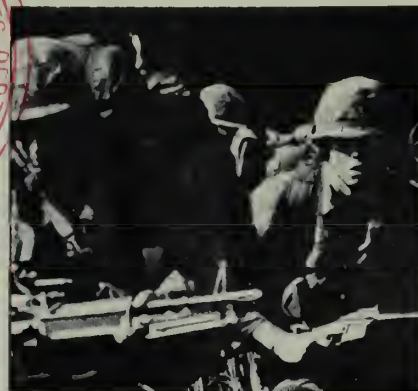
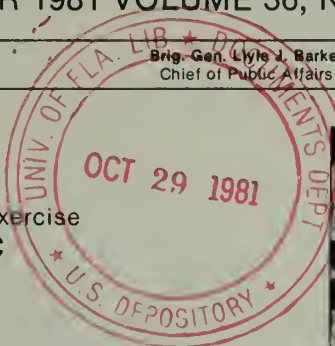
Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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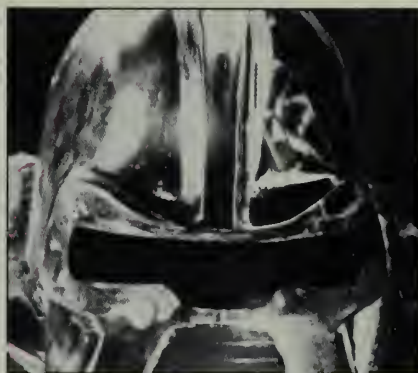
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**Credits: Front cover photo by PH2 Robert Hamilton, USN; photo opposite by SSgt. Gary Kleffer; back cover photo by Maj. Gardner M. Nason.**

Editor-in-chief Lt. Col. Wade W. LaDue, Executive Editor Maj. Clifford H. Bernath, Art Director Tony Zidek, Associate Editor Maj. Gardner M. Nason, Asst. Art Director Anne Genders. Photojournalists: MSG Mike Mason, SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer, SSgt. Vickey Mouze, Sp5 Bill Branley, Sp5 Terri Wiram, Tom Kiddoo, Executive Secretary Sharon Stewart, Secretary Jenelle Flocke.

SOLDIERS, the Army's official magazine, is published under supervision of the Army Chief of Public Affairs to provide timely, factual information on policies, plans, operations and technical developments of the Department of the Army and other information on topics of interest to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Department of the Army civilian employees. It also conveys views of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff on topics of professional interest to Army members and assists in achieving information objectives of the Army. ■ Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to Editor, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. ■ Phone: Autovon 284-6671 or Area Code 202-274-6672. ■ Unless otherwise indicated (and except for cartoons, "by permission" and copyright items) material may be reprinted provided credit is given to SOLDIERS and the author. ■ All photographs by U.S. Army except as otherwise credited. ■ Military distribution: From the U.S. Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220 in accordance with DA form 12-5 requirements submitted by commanders. ■ Individual Subscriptions: \$17.00 annually to Stateside and APO addresses; \$21.25 to foreign addresses. ■ Individual paid subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of

# What's new

## M60A3 Tank

• Congressmen, state and local officials, generals, other distinguished guests and the work force at Anniston Army Depot, Ala., were on hand to witness the roll-off of the first M60A1 tank conversion to the M60A3. Here, Col. Harry Walker, commander of the depot, welcomes guests and describes the importance of the M60A3 conversion program. Between now and 1986, 1,600 M60A1s are scheduled to be converted to A3s. During the conversion, improvements are made to the armaments, fire control, stabilization and engine systems, and to the outside structure. The tank is armed with a 105mm main gun and 7.62mm and .50-caliber machine-guns, and has a crew of four.



## AAFES Takes Over Clothing Sales

• The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) is taking over the management of Army military clothing sales stores. Under AAFES management, military shoppers will now be able to purchase "issue type" items as well as commercially-procured military clothing in the same store.

## Christmas Overseas Mailing Schedule

• To assure the timely arrival at overseas destinations for Christmas delivery, all mail should be posted on or before the following dates:

Destination	Priority	Letters	Parcel Airlift (PAL)	Space Available (SAM)	Surface
AFRICA	7 DEC	7 DEC	16 NOV	9 NOV	9 NOV
ALASKA	14 DEC	14 DEC	7 DEC	30 NOV	30 NOV
HAWAII	14 DEC	14 DEC	—	—	30 NOV
AUSTRALIA	30 NOV	30 NOV	16 NOV	9 NOV	26 OCT
CARIBBEAN/WEST INDIES	14 DEC	14 DEC	30 NOV	23 NOV	13 NOV
CENTRAL/SOUTH AMERICA	30 NOV	30 NOV	16 NOV	9 NOV	9 NOV
EUROPE	11 DEC	11 DEC	27 NOV	20 NOV	9 NOV
FAR EAST	11 DEC	11 DEC	27 NOV	20 NOV	26 OCT
GREENLAND	7 DEC	7 DEC	30 NOV	23 NOV	23 NOV
ICELAND	13 DEC	13 DEC	30 NOV	23 NOV	23 NOV
MIDEAST	4 DEC	4 DEC	9 NOV	2 NOV	2 NOV
SOUTH EAST/ASIA	30 NOV	30 NOV	13 NOV	9 NOV	26 OCT

• DA has terminated its policy of granting exceptions to appearance standards based on religious beliefs for the wear of beards, unshorn hair, turbans and religious bracelets. This policy change results from an Army review of appearance exceptions and their effect on soldiers' mission, health and safety. The review was conducted as a result of other religious groups imposing requirements on their members which were not consistent with Army appearance standards. Permitting exceptions for only one religious group would be discriminatory.

Soldiers currently in the Army under previously granted exceptions to appearance standards may remain in the Army under those exceptions as long as otherwise eligible for continued service.



- Under a new program developed by the U.S. Department of Energy, large utility companies are required to check your home for ways to save energy. The service is called an energy audit. The utilities are allowed to charge up to \$15 for this service, but many of them are doing energy audits for free. The auditor will look at your insulation, weather-stripping and furnace, and will make recommendations for improvements. Check with your utility company about a home energy audit.

- Changes in the Enlisted Evaluation Reporting (EER) System went into effect last month. A new report form, DA Form 2166-6, is now used. The same form and regulation govern EERs for the Active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve. NCOs who supervise other NCOs of the same grade may now act as raters if they are senior to the rated NCO by date of rank. Raters of NCOs need to read AR 623-205.

## E-7 Promotion Board Meets In January

- A Sergeant First Class promotion board will meet in January 1982, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. About 11,500 soldiers will be selected for promotion by the DA board. Active duty soldiers in pay grades E-6 with a date of rank of Feb. 28, 1979, or earlier will be considered in the primary zone. Active duty E-6s with a date of rank between March 1, 1979, and Sept. 30, 1980, will be in the secondary zone of consideration. Eligible soldiers in the primary zone may send letters to the board c/o Commander, U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, ATTN: PCRE-RB, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 46249.

## "Army 86" Improves Combat Readiness

- The Army is reorganizing its divisions and corps to make the most effective use of new and on-hand equipment, tactical doctrine and other resources. This reorganization is called "Army 86." As new equipment comes into corps and division inventories, soldiers can expect to see personnel strengths increase appropriately. For example, the new division of the late 1980s will contain a combat electronic warfare intelligence battalion made up of about 500 soldiers. Armored divisions will have six armored battalions and four mechanized infantry battalions. Mechanized infantry divisions will have five armored battalions and five mechanized infantry battalions. The number of tanks per battalion will increase. These and other changes in the heavy divisions as well as changes in the light divisions, the corps and echelons-above-corps are designed to key the Army's combat readiness to maneuverability, sustained operations, air mobility and beefed-up support.

## MacArthur Dedication

- At a recent Pentagon ceremony attended by President and Mrs. Reagan, MacArthur Corridor was dedicated to the memory of the late General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. His military career spanned 52 years, three major wars and two conflicts. His decorations included two Distinguished Service Crosses, seven Silver Stars and two Purple Hearts received in World War I and the Medal of Honor received in World War II. He and his father, Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, are the only father and son to be awarded the Medal of Honor. He was one of only five men to have held the five-star rank of General of the Army. Mrs. MacArthur attended the dedication of the corridor's exhibit which consists of four display cases, 10 story panels and a special foyer area.



# feedback

## WHITE SANDS

Thank you for the recognition given to White Sands Missile Range in the August issue.

The article, "Junkmen of the Desert," by MSgt. Glasgow was well written but a few points in the article need clarification.

One paragraph implies a spotting charge is used with the Hawk missile. There is no spotting charge with the Improved Hawk. That same paragraph implies that the Improved Hawk can be programmed to miss the target, a capability it does not have.

Another paragraph implies that the missiles and rockets are reused. Target drones can be reused, but not missiles or rockets. They are recovered, studied and analyzed, but neither they nor the component parts are reused.

Again, thank you for the stories. All the "Desert Soldiers" here at White Sands enjoyed reading of their efforts.

Maj. David W. Olmstead  
White Sands Missile Range, NM

## TWIN ASSIGNMENTS

Does any law or system exist that protects twins from being separated when assigned to a new unit at the end of their basic training, due to the well-known fact of genetic affinity and psychological effects?

1st Sgt. Orta Lugo  
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

*We checked your question with both MILPERCEN and DADCSER. Unless twins enlist with a written contract for the same unit or station of choice, the Army has no policy of assigning twins, or other relatives for that matter, to the same unit. Even if two people enlist for the same unit or station of choice, there is no guarantee they would end up in the same*

*company/battery/troop. This would depend on a number of personnel management factors such as MOS needs, overages, shortages, etc. Certainly twins have been assigned to the same unit many times, but there is no policy that guarantees it. AR 614-200 is the reference.*

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

I would like to see a crossword puzzle as a feature in SOLDIERS. Can this be done?

Sp4 James Marshall  
Washington, D.C.

*We're planning it for future editions. If you or any reader has the skill to piece an original military-related puzzle together, send it to us.*



"If you've replaced all the circuits, what's left to replace?"

## MATH MIX-UP

Reference the September edition of SOLDIERS and the math mix-up in The Lighter Side.

You were true in stating that each

soldier did pay only \$9 apiece, but you were wrong in saying that the other \$27 was to be added to the \$27. The reason behind this is the soldiers initially paid only \$27 after receiving the other \$3 back. Therefore, when the bellboy kept \$2, it left \$25 to pay for the cost of the room. So it ended up to be a little mix-up in the math calculations that were done in the quiz.

Sp5 John L. Cote  
Ft. Carson, Colo.

I don't believe the math mix-up in The Lighter Side of your September edition is really a mathematical mystery but is rather a semantic mystery. The actual room rate charge was \$25, and using that figure as the basis for computation, the \$3 returned to the soldiers is proper (making their final payment \$9 each,  $3 \times 9 = 27$ ).

Further, reducing the \$27 by the amount pocketed by the bellboy (\$2), leaves the hotel with the exact amount of the corrected billing (\$25). Working the problem on the basis of the original erroneous billing (\$30), is mixing apples and oranges, because you're comparing what could have been paid against what was actually paid.

Deducing from the real charge (\$25) leaves the math intact, while inducing from what could have been paid through error (\$30) renders the math unrealistic. Perhaps that's why deductive logic is always true, while inductive logic may or may not prove true.

Lt. Col. Barry Fitzgerald  
Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

*These are two of many welcome responses we received. We induce through deduction, or something like that, that the Army has many mathematicians and logic experts out there. Thanks to all who wrote us.*



### SISTERS IN ARMS RESPONSE

Have read Sp4 Reed's "Sisters in Arms" letter in the September issue.

Her comment "While I like to bake cookies, take my kids to the park, get sexy for my husband, sew my own clothes, etc., I also like firing a rifle, running an obstacle course and fixing generators," is in my opinion beautiful. It has not been stated any better.

I have heard some older officers and NCOs say things like "I am not used to having female officers on my staff," or, "I can't get used to female soldiers," etc. Hey guys, has the Army failed to train you to cope with social problems of today? Or is it that you are incapable of change?

Remarks that infer same wives, daughters, sisters, mothers, are "too feminine" or "too much of a woman" to be in the Service, are in my opinion a bunch of crap. Perhaps they are not enough of a woman to cope.

Cal. Harry H. Clarke, Jr.  
Washington D.C.

### AIRBORNE DOGS

In your article on Airborne Dogs published in a recent issue, we have noticed that the picture of a platoon of dogs and handlers is reversed. Our resident dog expert has determined the cars are parked on the wrong side of the road.

The rest of us non-dog experts have determined the dogs are trained to be on the left side of the trainer.

SSgt. Angel P. Acosta  
Ft. Devens, Mass.

*We went to the dogs on that one. Your observation is correct.*

### ARMY SOCCER

I have tried to find out about the All-Army soccer team for quite a

while. So far, it has been impossible to get in touch with the persons in charge of the team. I would appreciate it if you would provide information on this matter.

Sp5 Julian Marcilla  
Ft. Hood, Texas

*Check with the Ft. Hood sports director by calling 685-2305 or 7621. Suggest you also check AR 28-1 for requirements and procedures to follow. At the moment, there is no Army soccer team but tryouts are scheduled for August 12-September 11, 1982, at Ft. Bliss, Texas.*



"By golly, Admiral, it looks like we've got us a brand new ballgame here."

### FOULED FINGERPRINTS

With regard to the photo of a person being fingerprinted in the August issue, we found the following discrepancies:

Taa much ink on the individual's finger. The end result will be a blob.

Only the tip of the finger is being printed when it should be past the first joint of each finger.

The individual is not holding the subject's hand and finger correctly and will not obtain a reasonable print.

As professional MPs, we would never allow such obviously poor prints like those depicted out of the PMO.

Plt. Sgt. Richard Burke  
SSgt. Dale Albertson  
California Army National Guard

*Book us, Dano.*

### BRIM FROST ERROR

Just enjoyed reading the office copy of the September issue and enjoyed the article on Exercise BRIM FROST. I did note that there were errors in that the back inside cover has a photo of three individuals dressed in camouflage overwhites and wearing berets. The photo is identified as "paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division."

The troopers are not from the 101st as their beret flash and distinctive unit insignia identify them as members of the 7th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces.

Maj. I.E. Lantzy  
Ft. Meade, Md.

*We just lost our honorary membership in the Green Berets. You and others writing in are correct.*

SOLDIERS is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.



# SOLID SHIELD

SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer  
Photos by PH2 Robert Hamilton, USN  
(Except as indicated)

THERE were troops everywhere you looked. Paratroopers filled the sky as they leaped from the bowels of their air transports. The beaches were crawling with mud-faced Marines, disembarked from their landing craft. The skies were streaked with aircraft, diving on enemy strong points. A regular war was underway before your eyes. It was a

scene right out of Hollywood, a tough training exercise as realistic as safety permitted. It was an exercise called SOLID SHIELD '81.

SOLID SHIELD '81, the 19th in a series of annual Joint Training Exercises, emphasized the command and control of military forces in a simulated combat environment.



**Wars are not fought  
and won by any one  
branch of the armed  
forces. Winning is the  
result of joint actions of  
the air, land and sea  
forces. Exercises such  
as Solid Shield give  
those forces a chance  
to work together.**



PH2 C.W. Griffin, USN







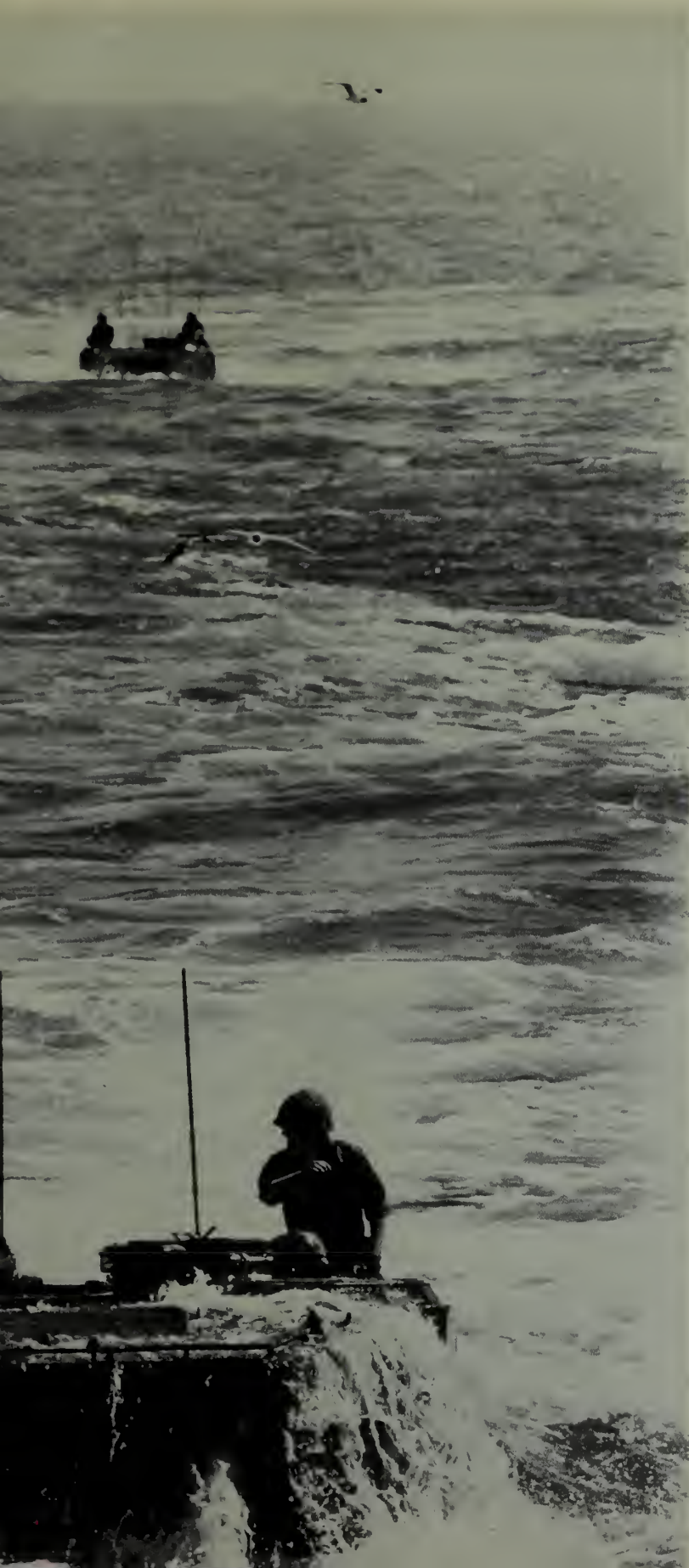
**Solid Shield gave air, sea and land forces a chance to practice many different aspects of warfare. Airplanes, ships, helicopters and amphibious vehicles carried the fighting force into battle. Aggressor forces added realism.**



PH2 Richard McDill, USN







More than 27,000 men and women participated in the exercise. The soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines were drawn from the Army's 18th Airborne Corps, the Navy's Atlantic Fleet, the Fleet Marine Force Atlantic, the Air Force's Tactical and Strategic Air Commands, the Military Airlift Command, and the Air Force Communication Command.

The SOLID SHIELD scenario involved a simulated military action between opposing land, sea and air forces. The joint training involved airborne and amphibious operations at Camp LeJeune. Non-combatant evacuation operations were held at Fort Bragg, N.C. Shaw AFB, S.C., served as the main air base for the exercise.

Thirty Navy ships with more than 12,000 sailors from the Second Fleet were involved in the exercise. Their participation in the exercise involved minesweeping operations off the North Carolina coast, transportation of Marine personnel and their equipment from their home ports and an amphibious landing operation.

Navy and Marine aircraft also provided air cover and close-air support for the ground forces. The ships added their firepower during the landing operations and transported the Marine landing force back to their home ports following the conclusion of the exercise.

Nearly 4,000 Marines from the 4th Marine Amphibious Brigade conducted the landing on Onslow Beach and the helicopter assault inland.

The Marines attacked before dawn, crossing the Intercoastal Waterway under protective fire. They continued inland from their beachhead to seize their objectives and link up with supporting forces.

While the Marines were making their way across the beach, paratroopers from the 3rd Battalion (Airborne), 325th Infantry (3/325th), 82nd Airborne Division, made a mass tactical jump into Catfish Drop Zone on Camp LeJeune.

About three hours after the initial beach landing, another Marine battalion staged a helicop-

ter-borne air assault, in advance of the ground forces. Helo gunships accompanied the air assault to lend their firepower to that of the ships and air cover. All of the ground forces advanced on their objectives and linked up for joint training.

The following day, two companies of the 3/325th were airlifted to the U.S.S. Guam, a Navy helicopter assault ship. The Guam nor-

mally carries a contingent of nearly 1,000 Marines.

Once on board, the paratroopers got a taste of sea duty. The combination of a constantly rolling ship and the tight living quarters provided ample opportunity for the troops to earn their sea legs.

After their night aboard ship, the paratroopers left the Guam aboard Marine helicopters for an air

assault and a link-up with Marine amphibious vehicles for a river crossing.

The soldiers performed their amphibious training by making an assault across the mile-wide stretch of the New River, to complete their part of SOLID SHIELD '81.

SOLID SHIELD '81 provided realistic training for the combined arms force. It allowed the





troops from the various branches of service an opportunity to work together to accomplish a common goal.

Each service has its own training standards, but the planning and cooperation that is required in a major joint service exercise cannot be duplicated. It is the cooperation that is the important part of SOLID SHIELD. □



PHC Ronald Bayles, USN



**The success of Solid Shield demonstrated the U.S. Armed Forces' ability to conduct large-scale, joint services operations. Lessons learned from this training will ensure our readiness in time of war.**

**S**PEC. 4 Dwayne Hill stood on the beach just outside the tent he shared with the other men in the 331st Transportation Company. Through a pair of borrowed binoculars, he watched the landing craft offshore.

"Sometimes," he said of his experience with the sea, "you get to lookin' at the waves and you get. . . ." He held his head with his hands and moved it in a universal gesture of nausea.

Hill is a crewman on one of the Army's LARC 15s. What's a LARC? Well, that's easier asked than answered. "Everytime you say LARCs," Hill complained, "people say, 'what's that?'" A LARC 15 (Lighter Amphibious Resupply Cargo) is a strange melding of boat and truck. Depending how you look at it, it's either a truck shaped like a boat or a boat with wheels. At any rate, it can take 15 tons of cargo from a ship and deliver it high and dry on shore and vice versa. Its big brother, the LARC 60, can do the same for 60 tons of cargo.

Hill normally spends his time in the Fort Story, Va., motor pool making sure that his LARC is in top working condition for when it's needed. "You never know when we'll get a commitment," he said.

"I heard about this one flood where the only things that could move were LARCs."

Last spring, the 331st Transportation Company was completely committed to Lifeline II, a logistical training exercise that extended from Sunny Point, N.C., to Mechanicsburg, Pa. The 331st was on the beach at Fort Story to help out with the Logistics-over-the-Shore (LOTS) part of the exercise. During a LOTS exercise, supplies are brought to troops via an unimproved beach-head rather than a built-up port.

"Man your LARCs!" The call came from out of the tent. "They want both 15s in front of the forklifts. Give them a call when you get there." Hill headed for LARC number 77 followed by PFC Kevin Payne, the other half of the boat's crew. A work crew had to be taken out to the U.S.S. Spiegel Grove, a Navy landing ship that could be seen just off shore.

Getting into the Spiegel Grove was something that had to be experienced to be believed. Once off the beach, the LARC approached the ship from the rear, which resembled the open front door of a warehouse more than it did the stern

of a ship. Then, coming straight at the ship, the boat drove up inside the hull.

Hill liked driving into the Navy ship. He'd done it before during other exercises.

While it's in the water, the LARC is 100 percent boat. Poking his head out of the top of the cabin, which takes up most of the aft end, Hill steered the craft with a steering wheel and controlled the speed of the single propeller with a throttle similar to that of a motor boat.

But, once on shore, the LARC's four, man-sized wheels are unlocked and the boat becomes a truck, rolling over the sand with 4-wheel drive. It's not exactly as smooth as a Lincoln, but it will go anywhere on the beach.

The front ramp is used to mount the LARC. When folded up, the ramp forms the prow of the boat and, when opened, it neatly lays a walkway from the sand to the deck.

The radio crackled again, calling for the LARCs to carry passengers to the Spiegel Grove. Hill and Payne were off again. That's how their day on the beach went, long waits and gut-jarring drives to the ship. But Hill didn't mind. "I like it here," he said, and that pretty well summed it up. □

BRUCE YOUNG was a summer-hire employee assigned to the public affairs office, Fort Eustis, Va.

# RIDING HIGH WITH ARMY LARC

Bruce Young





# FLORENCE

Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn



In Florence you'll find one of the world's most impressive collections of paintings and sculpture. The works of such masters as Botticelli, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo lure art students from around the world.

MORE than 450 years ago, Michelangelo started sculpting a statue of the biblical David. He finished four years later. Hailed by the people of Florence as "the Giant," they felt the statue symbolized the moral strength of the city. For more than 350 years, the marble statue stood in the Piazza della Signoria, the city's center of political events. In 1873, it was moved to the Academy Gallery to save it from damage from the elements. A replica now stands where the original once stood.

Visitors to Florence can see the original David in the museum and the copy in the heart of the city amidst the tourists and pigeons. Another replica of David stands in the center of the Pizzale Michelangelo, a hilltop square with a view

of the red tile rooftops of Florence.

The city is also the home of many of Michelangelo's other masterpieces. His works "Dawn" and "Dusk" and "Day" and "Night" adorn the tombs in the Medici Chapels. An unfinished Pieta, which he started in 1550 and planned to have placed on his own tomb, is in the Cathedral in the Piazza Del Duomo.

The Cathedral, Baptistry and Giotto's Bell Tower are the city's prominent religious buildings. Their exteriors of black and white marble are arranged in geometric patterns. The Baptistry features the "Door of Paradise" by Lorenzo Ghiberti. The artist spent 27 years working on the door's ten square panels depicting episodes from the Old Testament.



Clockwise from top: From the Piazzale Michelangelo, you get a panoramic view of the Arno River in the foreground and the city of Florence with its red roof tops and churches and bell towers protruding prominently higher than other buildings around them. • Alabaster statues, leather goods, lace and more invite you to the marketplace. • Beyond the students sitting on some steps in the Piazza della Signoria is a replica of Michelangelo's David. • The Baptistry, Cathedral and Giotto's Bell Tower are ornamented with black and white marble arranged in geometric designs. • Gold and silversmith shops line the Ponte Vecchio as they have for centuries.







Florence is a city of art. The Uffizi Gallery houses paintings by such masters as Raphael, Botticelli and Leonardo da Vinci, as well as Michelangelo. It is also famous for its Florentine and Tuscan paintings from the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries.

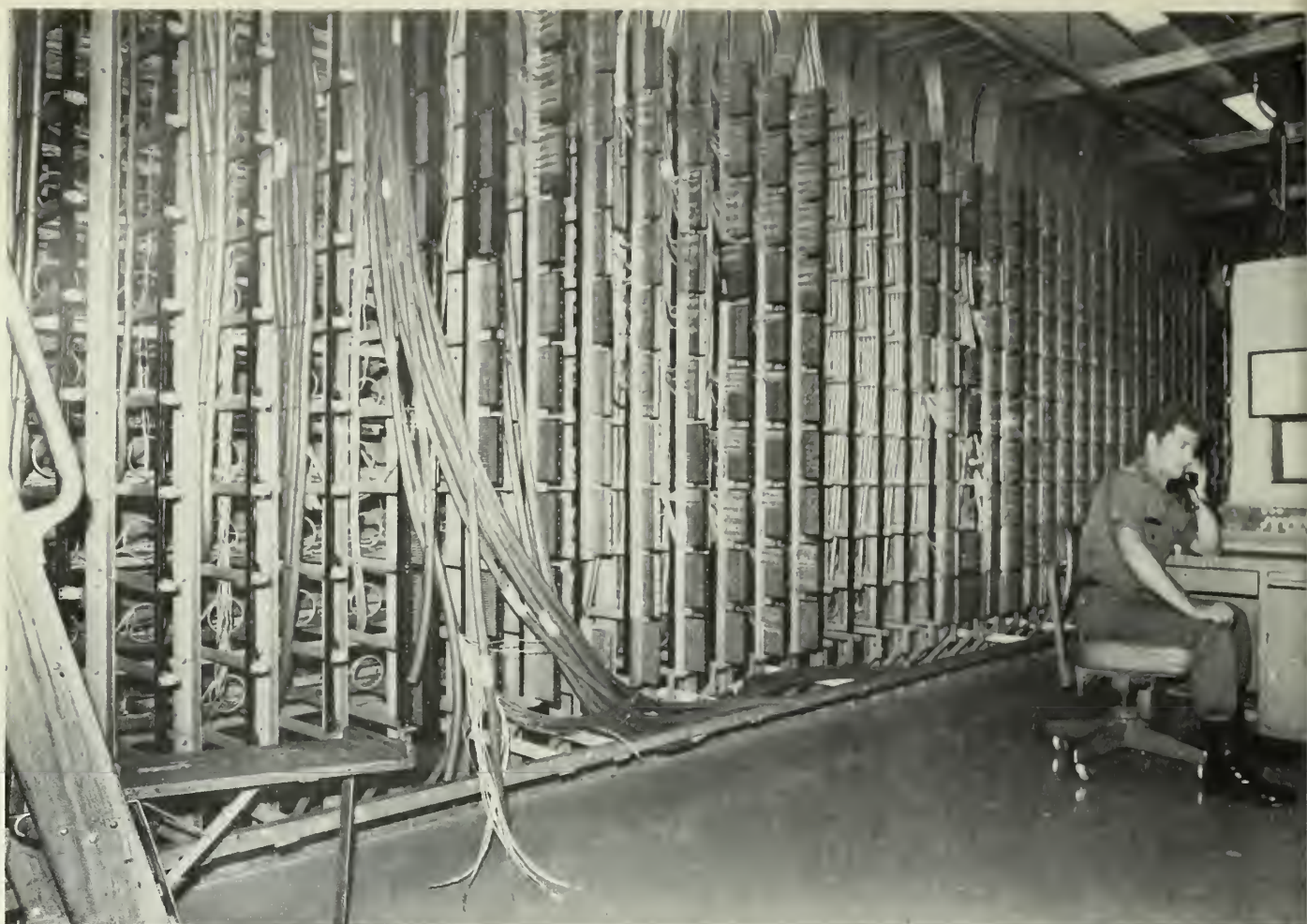
Florence has paintings and sculptures from the past and the present. Twentieth century portrait artists gather at Uffizi Square to ply their trade.

Visitors discover that art treasures aren't the only attractions. The gold and silversmith shops lining the Ponte Vecchio are another. The Ponte Vecchio is a bridge that's been in existence since the days of the Etruscans. It spans the Arno River which flows through the city.

Nearby, vendors sell leather and lace, alabaster and onyx, and much more at a partially covered marketplace.

Whether you're interested in the museums, squares and churches or treasures at the marketplace, Florence has something for everyone.

And, as dusk begins to fall and the shops begin to close, what better way to end the day than sitting at an outdoor cafe and resting your weary feet? □



# CAMP DARBY SUPPORT & RECREATION

Located near the Leaning Tower of Pisa, this Army post is considered by many as an Army Recreation Center. But that's only one part of this important post's mission.

Story and Photos by Sp5 Linda D. Kozaryn

THE tourists arrive in vans, campers and Volkswagens. They come to lie on the sandy beaches along the Tyrrhenian Sea and to camp under the pine trees at Camp Darby. They're taking advantage of the chance to tour Italy without sacrificing the conveniences of home.

Last year, nearly 52,000 service members and their families passed through Camp Darby. Most drove south from duty stations in Germany. Many came to stay at the post campground and use the American beach on the Italian riviera which is leased and operated by the Army. Others came to gas up their cars at the post service station while on their way to other places in Italy.

To the tourists, Camp Darby is simply a recreational area. They use the post services, tour the surrounding area and, when their leave is up, head back to their duty stations.

The post is not simply a rec-

reational area, however, as the soldiers stationed there well know. It's the home of the 8th Support Group and the main storage facility for supplies and equipment for the U.S. forces in Southern Europe.

Camp Darby is the oldest U.S. installation in Italy. In 1951, the U.S. and Italy signed an agreement to establish a line of communication and supply through Italy to support U.S. troops in Austria. Under the agreement, Italy provided the land and the U.S. built a military installation, a depot and a port facility.

The military complex, located between Pisa and the port of Livorno, was named Camp Darby in memory of Brig. Gen. William O. Darby, commander of the famed Darby's Rangers. Darby was killed April 30, 1945, while leading an attack in the Po River Valley. He was promoted to the grade of brigadier general posthumously.



In 1955, following the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Austria, the Southern European Task Force (SETAF) was established with its headquarters at Camp Darby. SETAF headquarters later moved to Caserma Ederle in Vicenza. Camp Darby remained the logistical support center.

Today, supplies for the Army, Navy, Air Force and other government agencies are kept at the 8th Support Group's Leghorn Army Depot. The depot has a dozen warehouses with more than 12 million cubic feet of covered storage space and nearly four million square feet of open storage. One warehouse is used by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) as its main storage location in Italy.

To move the supplies and equipment within the depot, there are nine miles of railroad tracks and a canal system. There is also a large maintenance facility and ammunition storage area at the 2000-acre depot.

The depot is served by the Pisa San Giusto Airfield which is both a military and a commercial airport. A four-lane autostrada (highway) is located about two miles from Camp Darby. This connects the post with inland points in Italy and Europe. An all-weather highway runs near the depot areas connecting the storage facility with the ports of Livorno and Pisa.

These and other available transportation facilities make Camp Darby an excellent base for logistical support of U.S. forces in the Medi-

## Vacationing on the Riviera

Camp Darby is an ideal place to stay while visiting some of the main tourist attractions in Italy. The post is only a few miles away from the Leaning Tower of Pisa and it's an hour's drive from the art treasures of Florence. It's just minutes away from the sandy beaches of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

There are about 100 campsites at Camp Darby and most are near electrical hookups. House trailers and pop-up trailers may be rented for fees of \$5 to \$12. Campsites run from \$3 to \$6 for those who have their own camper or tent. Hot showers, picnic tables and barbecue grills are also available.

If you're planning on camping at Camp Darby anytime from Memorial Day through Labor Day, you should make reservations ahead of time. Reservations for trailers are accepted year-round and may be made up to two months in advance. Reservations for campsites are accepted for the period of May 15 through September 15, and may be made on or after May 1.

For reservations and more information, write to the Riviera Recreation Center, ATTN: Campground Reservations, 8th Support Group, APO N.Y. 09019.

terranean. The Camp Darby area is also an excellent communications site.

"For electronic communications transmissions, it's a perfect area with little distortion and few problems in transmitting and receiving," said 1st Lt. G. Stephen Vance.

Vance is the operations officer for the 509th Signal Battalion, a tenant unit at Camp Darby. The battalion operates and maintains strategic and base communications in Southern Europe. Two subordinate signal companies, the 56th and the 59th, are located about five miles from Camp Darby at Coltano.

According to Vance, the area has an 80-year history as a communications site. "Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of transcontinental communication, used this site in the early 1900s to connect Africa, Europe and the U.S. in one transmission system," he says. "It was later used by the Germans to connect Germany and the Mediterranean regions. The site houses four

major, long-haul radio systems, an autovon switch and an automatic digital network switching center.

"Our autovon interfaces with Naples, Italy and Donnersberg and Feldsberg, Germany. We maintain the Army Communication Command's portion of the Defense Communications System in the southern European theater. That includes the autodin, automatic digital network, and autovon," Vance said.

The soldiers who work at Coltano also operate a ground satellite terminal and mobile satellite system. "The mobile system packs up and goes on a trailer," Vance says. "We're expected to be able to move anywhere in the world within 72 hours."

Along with the two companies at Coltano, the 509th also has another company, the 54th, stationed at SETAF headquarters in Vicenza. "The 54th runs a tactical satellite terminal," Vance says. "It's mounted on a van and gives the commander the capability of mobile satellite communications."

The battalion also operates communications sites at a total of 14 locations throughout Italy. It also maintains the telephone exchange and telecommunications centers at Vicenza and Camp Darby.

Although most tourists staying at Camp Darby may not realize it, the soldiers stationed there provide many important services for the Army in Europe. They keep the communications lines open and store the supplies and equipment the Army needs. □

Camp Darby is an "American oasis" for service members and their families visiting Italy from other parts of Europe. Here, children play at Camp Darby's campgrounds.







# The Doctor and the Bulldogs

John M. Coleman

THE University of Georgia Bulldogs could do no wrong in the 1980 season, compiling a 12-0-0 record on the way to a national championship wrested from Notre Dame in one of the most exciting Sugar Bowl jousts in years. The name of freshman sensation Herschel Walker was on the lips of anyone in the Western Hemisphere who had the slightest idea of the purpose the

Good Lord intended for stitched-and-inflated pigs' bladders.

Glory for the

Red and Black was not always the rule, however, and one turbulent November afternoon in 1893, when Georgia Tech came to Athens, GA., was especially rough on the Bulldogs. Then, as now, there was a standout whose name was on everyone's lips. He ran roughshod over the bruised bodies of his opponents, who unfortunately, wore red and black. He was not, as Herschel Walker was last year, a freshman. Actually he was not even enrolled at Tech. He was there because he enjoyed a good tussle. His name was Leonard Wood.

In his history of the early days of Georgia football, *The Ghosts of Herty Field*, Dr. John F. Stegeman recounts the words of a witness to the game who said, "One end of the field had been plowed and there were plenty of earth clods on the ground. One of these had a small rock in it and, when it struck Wood just over his right eye, it made a gash about three inches long across his forehead. In a few moments he was bleeding freely. That . . . didn't bother Wood one minute. He would just reach up his hand, wipe his bleeding brow and then plaster the face of some Georgia player with a handful of blood . . . He seemed to take delight in grabbing two Georgia boys and bumping their heads together. He just ran roughshod over everybody in front of him."

"Who is this guy Wood, anyway?" Georgia fans were asking.

John Michael Coleman, J.D., former assistant managing editor of *SOLDIERS* and editor of *EurArmy Magazine* is presently director of public information for WGTZ Channel 8, Public Television in Athens, Ga.



An Athens correspondent for the *Atlanta Journal* had a suspicion that maybe Tech's team wasn't exactly a student squad. He wrote, "The University of Georgia was defeated . . . but it was not by the Technological School that they were beaten. The team that opposed them was a heterogeneous collection of Atlanta residents — a United States Army surgeon, a medical student, a lawyer, and an insurance agent among them, with here and there a student of Georgia's School of Technology thrown in to give the mixture a Technological flavor."

But it took a reporter for the *Atlanta Constitution* to put two and two together. "Wood is believed by all Athens to be Captain Leonard Wood, surgeon of the United States Army," he wrote. (After the game Wood had stood in front of a mirror and stitched up his own wound.)

"Athens," says Dr. Stegeman, "was quite right. The man was indeed Leonard Wood. Thirty-three years old, fair-haired and blue-eyed, he was a striking figure, truly a man amongst boys. Nine years before, as a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, the young New Englander had found civil life so tame that he had volunteered for Army duty with the provision that he be sent where the action was. The Army took him at his word and sent him to the Arizona-Mexico border to the infantry command that was then in pursuit of Geronimo and his fugitive Apaches."

It became evident that Wood was the most rugged soldier in camp. His surgical duties did not sufficiently tax his energies, so he asked for and was granted duty in the line. Privations fazed him not, and he was the only soldier, enlisted or commissioned, who could keep up with the Indian scouts, either on horseback or afoot. One glowing OER called him a "splendid type of American manhood . . . as fine a specimen of physical strength and endurance as could . . . be found."

It might have been expected that Wood would figure in the ultimate capture of Geronimo, and, for his involvement in this victory, the

young surgeon was awarded the Medal of Honor. After the surrender, Wood and two lieutenants accompanied Geronimo and his band on their northward march while U.S. infantry flanked them by a parallel route. At one point, the infantry units took a wrong turn and marched many miles off course, leaving the three officers as virtual hostages of the Apaches. But such was Geronimo's respect for Wood and the honorable fashion in which he treated the Indians that the chief restrained his warriors from attack-



Roosevelt and Wood knew each other as young men. Each was destined to achieve a pinnacle — Roosevelt as President and Wood as chief of staff.

ing their escort.

By 1893, Wood had been transferred to Fort McPherson, then on the outskirts of Atlanta. He found life in the peacetime Army too soft so he sought relief from boredom by playing football at every opportunity. He was, as well as a rugged athlete, a student of the yet-young game of the oval ball. He liked the spirit of organization and teamwork which the sport instilled. It wasn't long before he found that students were playing football at Georgia Tech, and he started join-

ing them whenever he could. Soon, he agreed to train the team, and this group became the first squad to represent the school in intercollegiate football.

Wood wouldn't remain satisfied on the sidelines for long. He decided to suit up and play in the Tech-Georgia game of 1893. History records a lopsided 28-6 tally. Mainly due to Leonard Wood, many a Bulldog remembered the game with his bruises, sprains and headaches.

Five years after that memorable game in Athens, Wood was in command of the famed "Rough Riders" with a young officer named Theodore Roosevelt as his subordinate. When peace came, the surgeon-soldier was appointed military governor of Cuba. He later served in the Philippines in this same capacity. Promotion followed promotion and General Leonard Wood served ultimately as Army Chief of Staff from 1910 to 1914. He was one of the youngest to serve in this position in the history of the U.S. Army. Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri bears the name of this extraordinary athlete, surgeon, soldier.

After World War I he was a prime candidate for the presidency of the United States, but, on the tenth ballot of the Republican Convention of 1920, he was defeated by Warren G. Harding.

In spite of the power and the glory, throughout his action-packed life, Leonard Wood always remembered his first trip to Athens, GA. Years after that bloody November afternoon in 1893, he returned to the University of Georgia to receive an honorary degree. Many of his old Red-and-Black adversaries, now no longer black-and-blue, were in the crowded University Chapel when he stepped forward for conferral of the degree. Old enemies-turned-friends knew exactly — vividly — what he alluded to in a thank-you address which began:

"I beg to assure you that the reception accorded me today is a much more cordial one than the one I received when I paid my first visit to your beautiful campus . . ." □



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## U.S. Wins World Helicopter Championships

Photos by SFC Harold Hopewell



**PIOTRKOW TRYBULANSKI**, Poland — A helicopter team from the United States won first place at the 4th World Helicopter Championships, held here in August.

One of the 14 U.S. Army aviators on the team, CWO3 George D. Chrest from Fort Hood, Texas, was declared the world champion pilot. His co-pilot was Capt. Stephen G. Kee, also from Fort Hood.

The U.S. team finished the championships with 2,253 points, two points ahead of the team from the Federal Republic of Germany. Although the German team was in second to last place early in the competition, they

made a determined drive and nearly overtook the Americans.

The other teams, in the order in which they finished, were from Poland, USSR and Great Britain. The competition was held at a stadium in Piotrkow Trybulanski and in the surrounding area.

The helicopter pilots flew four events requiring precision flying, navigational skills and teamwork. The events also tested life-saving skills. In the timed arrive and rescue event, for example, aviators had to lower a bottle through a hole in a platform while hovering above it. In another event they had to lower a bucket

of water onto a table-top target.

The Army aviators trained extensively for the competition at Fort Campbell, Ky. They were picked in "fly-offs" at Fort Rucker, Ala., in March.

The Helicopter Club of America with support from the Army Aviation Association of America sponsored the U.S. team. The pilots flew UH-1 and OH-58 helicopters, which were flown to Poland in Air Force C-5A aircraft.

Besides Chrest and Kee, the Army aviators on the team were, from Fort Rucker: CWO3s Irvin B. Starrak, Robert L. Miller, John E. Jewkes, Robert A. Stolworthy, Ronald Rivera, Norman Thompson, Roger Bodwell and John J. Durkin. From Fort Campbell were CWO2 Scott E. Berrier and CWO1 Robert E. McConnell. From Fort Hood was CWO3 John T. Bailey, and from Fort Bragg was CWO2 Alan J. Porter.

The two civilian pilots flying on the American team were John Williams and Morton Meng, both employed by Bell Helicopter Company.

In the bottom photo, Chrest (left) and Kee hold the first place trophy. In the top photo, CWO2 Porter (standing) attempts to lower a bucket of water onto a table-top target while CWO3 Bailey holds the OH-58 helicopter steady. Bailey was rated seventh best pilot in the championships. Porter was his co-pilot.





# SCHOOLS FOR SILENT WARRIORS

Tom Kiddoo

Photos by SSgt. Gary Kieffer

Soldiers who choose an intelligence MOS will find an important and challenging job. But they'll find that the methods they use to accomplish their missions have more to do with high technology than "cloak and dagger." Counterintelligence agents, interrogators, analysts, interceptors . . . they must keep their jobs to themselves.





Modern equipment is used to teach soldiers intelligence specialties. This soldier at Fort Huachuca uses the audio-visual center to view a lesson on self defense techniques.

"MARMALADE," the short, swarthy man mumbles as he passes.

"Duck soup and orange juice," the tall, thin man answers.

"No, no, no!" the swarthy man explodes. (He's actually a military intelligence instructor.) "It's 'Duck soup and chocolate mousse!' If you can't get the code words right, you'll never survive in the field!"

The tall, thin man's shoulders droop. He's in his fourth week of training. He knows that if he messes up one more time, he won't be issued the standard trench coat and felt hat with turned-down brim. He'll be returned to his old unit and his job as a shower drain repairman.

So goes the fantasy about military intelligence training. That's not the reality, however. The methods real intelligence soldiers use to accomplish their missions have more to do with high technology than "cloak and dagger."

The technology of gathering intelligence can't get much "higher" than it does with the flying 96Hs (Aerial Sensor Specialists) trained at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS) at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

"He (or she) flies in the right seat of the Mohawk airplane, which is a two-seat reconnaissance aircraft built by Grumman," said SFC David Dorschner, an instructor at USAICS. "It has side-looking airborne radar, infrared, and three different camera systems."

The soldiers complete eight weeks of training to learn how to use their equipment for aerial reconnaissance, search missions and related operations. In battle, the information these specialists gather would be used

by commanders to pinpoint targets for air strikes and artillery fire, and to make other tactical decisions.

Besides learning how to use their equipment, the Aerial Sensor Specialists get flight experience. Each 96H must pass a flight physical and complete ejection seat training at Fort Huachuca. They also get plenty of practical experience operating their special equipment while seated beside the pilot during training flights.

"From here, we send them up to Williams Air Force Base, near Phoenix, or to Fort Rucker," Dorschner said. "That's where they go into an altitude chamber and get some classroom training in what they call the physiology of flying." The physiology of flying is a study of how flight affects the human body.

For those soldiers who would rather keep their feet on the ground, there's other intelligence training to choose from. Intelligence Analysts (96B), for instance, are the soldiers who analyze information the intelligence gatherers bring in. The 96Bs also maintain intelligence records and files, prepare reports, and update situation maps showing location, movement and strength of enemy troops. Their training at Fort Huachuca lasts eight weeks.

Reasons soldiers want to become 96Bs vary.

"I just thought it would be an interesting career to have," said PFC Susan Pahnke. She's a reservist from San Francisco. She joined the Army Reserves in January 1981 and went to basic after only one reserve meeting. Then she went to Fort Huachuca for the 96B course. She said she would like to do an active tour in the intelligence field.

"I majored in criminology in school, and I wanted to stay in that type of field, so I thought military intelligence would be the best thing for me," said PFC Bill Rivers, a reservist from Chicago. He plans to return to college after his training at Fort Huachuca to become an Army officer. "I hope I can stay in MI after I'm commissioned," he said.

Sp4 Danny Henderson re-enlisted for the 96B training. He was an Administrative Specialist (71L) before.

"I worked for the Intelligence Threat Analysis Center (in the Pentagon), and I liked the kind of work they were doing. So I decided to come into this," Henderson said.

For soldiers with other interests, there is other training available.

Emitter Identifier/Locator Operators (05D) identify and locate radio transmitters



using special radio antennas and other electronic equipment. They attend a 28-week course at Fort Devens, Mass.

Signal Security Specialists (05G) monitor and record friendly telephone and radio-telephone communications to watch for security violations. They receive 17 weeks of training at Fort Devens.

Signal Intelligence Morse Collectors (05H) use code and radio intercept equipment to detect and record foreign communications systems which use International Morse Code. The 05H course at Fort Devens lasts 23 weeks.

Ground Surveillance Radar Operators (17K) attend a four-week course at Fort Huachuca. They deploy radars and other devices to detect enemy ground activity.

Remote Ground Sensor Specialists (17M) emplace and recover remote sensors which provide information on the direction, speed of movement, density, and other factors of enemy ground forces. The course at Fort Huachuca lasts four weeks.

Interrogators (96C) question enemy prisoners of war, civilians and defectors. Most 96Cs attend the Defense Language Institute (DLI) in Monterey, Calif., after completing the seven-week course at Fort Huachuca. The DLI training gives them foreign language skills they'll need.

Image Interpreters (96D) study aerial photos, infrared and airborne radar readings collected by the Aerial Sensor Specialists. The 96Ds use the imagery to identify enemy units and equipment. This targeting information is organized into map overlays, charts, mosaics and other graphics. The Fort Huachuca course is 12 weeks long.

Counterintelligence Specialists (97B) are security investigators. They also conduct special operations and security inspections in order to keep the enemy from benefiting from the weaknesses of friendly forces. It's a 13-week course at Fort Huachuca.

Signal Intelligence Analysts (98C) sort and analyze enemy communications to develop tactical information concerning enemy forces. They attend a 13-week course at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas.

Voice Interceptors (98G) detect, identify and record foreign voice transmissions. Because they are trained at the Defense Language Institute, they provide translation assistance to intelligence analysts. They receive 14 weeks of training at Goodfellow Air Force Base after completing DLI.

Non-communications Interceptor Analysts (98J) search for non-communications enemy electronic signals such as radar.

They use special equipment to identify and distinguish different types of signals. Their training at Fort Devens lasts 14 weeks.

Intercept Equipment Repairers (33A) are trained to analyze problems and repair direction-finding devices, computers, recorders, electronic countermeasure systems, and related equipment. They attend a 34-week course at Fort Devens.

Combat Area Surveillance Radar Repairers (26C) maintain and repair ground-based surveillance radar sets. They receive basic electronic and special equipment training in a 23-week course at Fort Huachuca.

Aerial Surveillance Senior Repairers (26E) maintain and repair airborne radars and infrared and photographic camera systems used on Mohawk aircraft by the Aerial Sensor Specialists.

Aircraft Survivability Systems Equipment Repairers (26E) repair and maintain electronic systems designed to increase an aircraft's chance of surviving in combat. The course lasts from 12 to 26 weeks and is taught at Fort Huachuca.

Soldiers interested in changing their MOS or re-enlisting for one of these intelligence specialties must meet some special requirements. For instance, the courses require security clearances ranging from Confidential to Top Secret. Career counselors can give additional information about other requirements for intelligence specialties.

Soldiers who choose an intelligence MOS find an important and challenging job, but not one they can brag about. Like their symbol, the Sphinx — ancient symbol of silence and wisdom — intelligence soldiers keep what they do and know to themselves. They are the silent warriors. □

**Intelligence training is available to active and reserve soldiers. PFC Susan Pahnke, below, is a reservist from San Francisco. She attended Intelligence Analyst (96B) training.**





# THE CITY THAT DIDN'T FORGET

Gil Hogue

THE troops stood in ranks, in helmets, faded jungle fatigues and jungle boots, M-16 rifles slung, colors flying proudly in the breeze. It was Jan. 24, 1972. San Mateo, Calif., a city of 77,000 people located just south of San Francisco, and the only city in the nation to hold an official, city-sponsored welcome home for Vietnam returnees, was welcoming back its "adopted sons," — the 101st Airborne Division — from a bitter, unpopular war.

More than nine years later, July 4, 1981, the men of Company

A, 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and their division's band marched again in San Mateo.

Sparking the event was a former mayor of San Mateo, John Murray. Murray had been present when the 101st marched through his city back in 1972.

When he saw the publicity and honors that were given the returning hostages from Iran, he remembered the 101st and the largely forgotten Vietnam vets.

Murray's proposal to the City Council for a combination reunion, "welcome home" and patri-

otic celebration was enthusiastically adopted. Under the leadership of Paul Corey, San Mateo's parks and recreation director, dozens of San Mateans formed committees and went to work to make it the biggest celebration in San Mateo's history.

The unique relationship between San Mateo and its "adopted" Army division — the 101st — began in 1968. That year, Sgt. Joe Artavia of Company A, 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry, wrote his sister, Linda Giese, a San Mateo resident, and told her of the heartache he and his buddies in Vietnam felt when they

GIL HOGUE is a public information officer with the San Francisco District Recruiting Command.



received only a very few cards and gifts from the states that Christmas. He suggested that his unit be adopted by the city he had once visited — San Mateo.

Two weeks after Artavia wrote the letter, the 19-year-old infantryman was killed in action. Shortly afterward, in March 1968, San Mateo passed a resolution "adopting" Company A as its "sons," and later "adopted" the entire division. Strong ties developed between individual members of the 101st and their "families" in San Mateo. For the next three years, San Mateans kept a steady flow of mail to their "sons" in Vietnam. One Christmas, the packages arriving in Vietnam filled a quonset hut.

When individual soldiers completed their tours and returned to the states, each would be hosted by his "family" who would arrange to pick him up at Oakland Army Base (Calif.) separation and transfer point. In 1972, when the entire unit returned to the states, San Mateo held a welcome home celebration that lasted two days, complete with a parade, barbeque and parties for the soldiers. In 1974, San Mateo again hosted its 101st Airborne "sons" with a city-wide celebration.

The 1981 celebration started with a welcome for 116 men of the 101st at Moffett Naval Air Station, Calif. Three C-130 transports landed and the troops in full field gear were met by a dozen beauty queens from the area, plus other dignitaries. The troops were housed at the National Guard armory in San Mateo.

On July 4, the troops marched in the Redwood City — San Mateo Independence Day Parade. More than 100,000 applauding spectators looked on as the 243-unit parade filled with military units and veterans' groups passed. It was the first of several events the city had planned to show the 101st and the Vietnam vets that San Mateo had not forgotten them.

When one of the many banners with the words "Welcome Home, Vietnam Veterans" passed, a veteran standing in the crowd bowed his head in tears and re-

peated "It's about time. It's about time . . ."

"I think it's great. They needed it," said Cathy Fazio, a veteran's wife from Contra Costa County, Calif. "They never had any type of recognition or show of appreciation."

After the parade, the "adopted sons" were bused to San Mateo's Central Park for a picnic, with an open invitation to all veterans, service members and their families to have lunch as guests of the city.

The day's activities were capped by a reception at one of the city's hotels. There, 22 Vietnam veterans employed by the city received special city awards. A painting with the logo "Peace with Honor" was donated by a group of San Mateans to be placed in the "Screaming Eagles" memorial room of the San Mateo Public Library. The memorial room, begun in 1974, is filled with donated memorabilia reflecting the close association of San Mateo with the 101st.

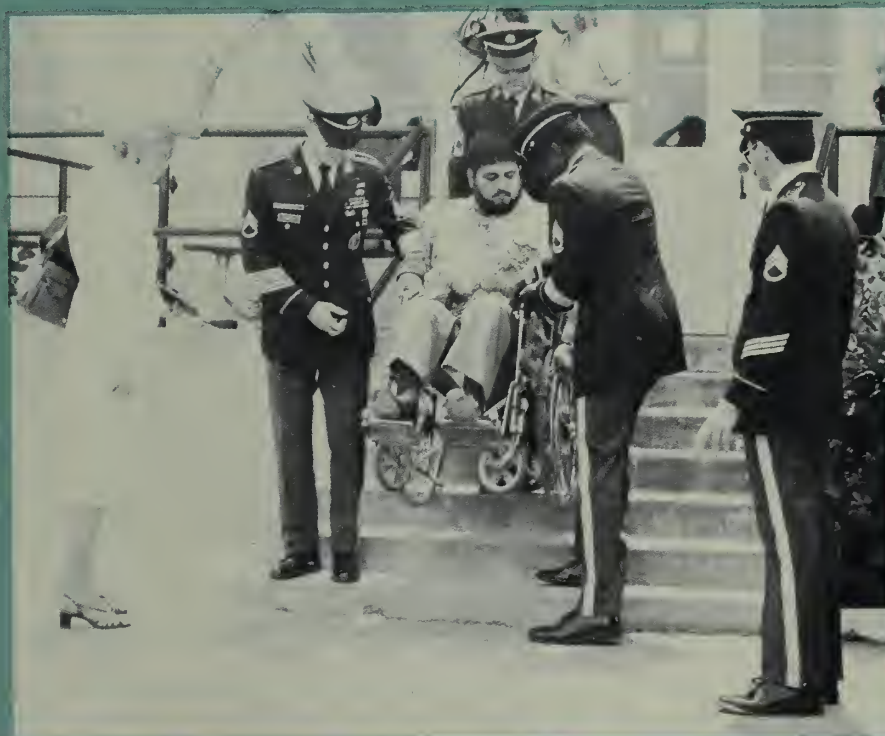
The next morning, July 5, the troops attended a memorial service at the Golden Gate National Ceme-

tery, San Bruno, Calif. The city presented Artavia's sister, Linda Giese, an enlarged 101st Division patch formed as a wreath. Unexpectedly, as a crowd of several hundred dignitaries and spectators looked on, a group of Vietnamese appeared and presented Giese with a large wreath "for tribute to those who tried to save our country."

That afternoon the concluding event of the weekend took place at Bay Meadows Racetrack in San Mateo. It was an afternoon of parachute demonstrations, military band concerts, drill teams and entertainment by veterans' organizations from the surrounding area. The 101st Airborne presented a rappelling demonstration from a helicopter, as well as a band concert before the crowd of more than 10,000 veterans and citizens filling the racetrack stands.

"This is one weekend I'll never forget," said a watching vet, wiping tears from his eyes.

But the whole weekend was probably best summed up by another veteran. "After this weekend, I wouldn't hesitate to go fight for my country again." □



Soldiers from the San Francisco District Recruiting Command assist Vincent Rios, spokesman for the San Mateo Vietnam Veterans.

Gil Hogue

Mary Kemp



Cupcake: COSCOM Mascot

Her ma had a lot of "horse sense" but her pa always made a "jackass" of himself. When she grew up and left home she joined the Army, for a day.

She is a miniature mule named **Cupcake** who served as the mascot at the 1st Corps Support Command Spring Review.

Above the entrance to the 1st COSCOM headquarters is the emblem of a kicking mule. The command's mascot symbolizes the capabilities of the 1st COSCOM. Like the mule, 1st COSCOM pulls more than its own weight and still comes up kicking.

For its first Spring review, 1st COSCOM put life into that emblem. A genuine mule, courtesy of owners Tommy and Betsy Strickland of the New Crystal Springs Stables in Fayetteville, N.C., wore the 1st COSCOM patch at

the review. — *Mary Kemp.*

**CWO John Condich**, 12th Special Forces, 86th USARCOM, Forest Park, Ill., celebrates June 6 each year in a very special way.

June 6 is the anniversary date of the D-Day invasion into Normandy in 1944. Each year Condich dons the boots he wore that day when he jumped into France. Then he jumps from a military aircraft.

"During the jump 37 years ago, the high winds and darkness forced many of us off course," Condich said. "We landed about 20 miles from our landing zone.

"In the darkness, many men became separated from their units. I ended up in a mixed unit of paratroopers and glider pilots. After about six

days of fighting, most of the men made it back to our own lines. I didn't."

Condich was captured by the Germans and was held as a POW until the end of the war. He wore the same boots for his 11 months in captivity.

"My boots have become something of a legend in my unit," he said. "Though a little worse for wear, I use these babies on every June 6 anniversary jump."

People are always collecting something. Some collect stamps or coins. Others collect arrowheads or ceramics. **SSgt. Anton Oveson**, an instructor at the U.S. Army Chemical School, Fort McClellan, Ala., collects gas masks.

Oveson has 23 masks in his collection, ranging from a WWI version to one so new that it's never been issued. He even has a dog mask and hopes to locate a horse mask, a special type produced during WWI.

"There are many people who collect old or unusual things," Oveson said, "and I'm no exception. But my interest in gas masks did happen by accident."

**Condich: Anniversary Boots**







Sp4 Susan Chandler

Oveson: Mask Collector

Oveson said that while he was assigned to the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colo., in 1976, he discovered a few masks in a building there that sparked his interest.

Later Oveson found a few more masks in a flea market in Denver. He also found some while hunting for a refrigerator and at a military surplus store. The most expensive mask he's ever bought cost him \$22.

The most unusual item in Oveson's collection is a replica of a Viet Cong mask. "I had one made up special because I haven't been able to find one," he says. "Very few people have the Viet Cong's homemade masks in their collection."

Oveson admits that he's met other mask collectors, but claims that he's never seen a collection as large as his own. —



Sp4 Susan Chandler.

#### Sgt. William A.

**Holley** is a military policeman stationed at the U.S. Army Field Station, Okinawa. He enlisted in the Army shortly after graduation from high school, in 1978.

After completing AIT and arriving at his new duty station in Okinawa, Holley decided to get an education while he was in the Army. His goal was to earn an associate degree by the time he had three years of service.

Holley started by taking College Level Examination Program (CLEP) tests. He earned 45 credit hours through CLEP tests. Then he enrolled with the Universities of Hawaii and Maryland. He received his associate degree in less than two years, surpassing his own goal.

Holley has applied for an extension of his overseas tour so he could keep attending classes. He has amassed 60 resident credit hours to add to his CLEP credits, all the while maintaining a 3.5 grade point average.

"I wanted to stay even with my contemporaries in college," Holley said. "Right now, I'm ahead of them. They're completing their junior



Sp5 Liston T. Matthews

Holley: Busy Scholar



Sp4 James Albright

Captains: Lucky Threes

year and I'm in the middle of my senior year." — Sp5 Liston T. Matthews.

**Captains Willes K. Lee, Daniel H. Farley and Timothy D. Holden** appear to be travelling in the same time warp.

The three captains were assigned to the 2/37 Armor in Erlangen, West Germany, on the same day. They all made first lieutenant on the same day. Their promotions to captain came on the same day.

Lee, Farley and Holden, are three commanders, whose luck comes in threes. — Sp4 James Albright.



# WOUNDED WARRIOR I

Photos by SSgt. Robert S. Thompson  
Vandenberg AFB, California

IT happens. The "balloon goes up." Europe explodes into a battlefield. Casualties are high. Hundreds of American and other NATO soldiers are killed and wounded within the first five hours of battle. The cry of "medic" fills the air.

Civilian refugees clog main supply routes and secondary roads, slowing military ambulances which bring the wounded to medical care units. Small

enemy units raid behind friendly lines, disrupting the movement of medical supplies.

Enemy forces pay no attention to medical markings on vehicles or buildings as they launch their air strikes and chemical attacks and move their forces forward. Many medical personnel themselves become casualties.

Medical units and medical support units are quickly reorganized, moved to more protected areas and reinforced with new personnel. Their mission is vital. They pluck the wounded from the battlefield and rush them by air or ground to the nearest field medical facility for treatment. The more severely wounded are evacuated to better equipped hospitals in the rear area.

So goes the script for the largest peacetime medical exercise since World War II. During the four-day exercise last





Opposite, a patient waits to be transported to a MUST field hospital. Top, California Army National Guard members set up a field hospital. Above left, Air Force medical technician treats patients. Above, PFC Pamela Wooten, ANG, awaits special make-up to simulate wounds. Left, patients are rushed to a waiting C-130.





Above, at the 129th Evacuation Hospital at Camp San Luis Obispo, Lt. Geno Reyes, a nurse in the operations ward, checks on "patient" PFC William Rodarte from Fort Ord, Calif.

Right, a simulated wound is created at the Patient Insertion Point at Camp San Luis Obispo. Medics simulated treating the realistic injuries and preparing patients for air transport.



May, soldiers and airmen from 45 Army and Air Force active, National Guard and Reserve units demonstrated how they would jointly put their medical and medical support skills to use in time of war in Europe. The exercise took place in California at Fort Hunter Liggett, Camp Roberts and Camp San Luis Obispo.

The exercise, called Wounded Warrior I, was sponsored by the Sixth U.S. Army and the California State Military Forces. Control and direction of the exercise went to the 75th Maneuver Area Command, Houston, Texas. The California National Guard's 175th Medical Brigade, from Sacramento, coordinated the field

portion of the exercise for medical units.

Other major units in Wounded Warrior I included the 2nd Hospital Center, an Army Reserve command from Novato, Calif., and the Air Force Reserve's 37th Aeromedical Evacuation Group from McDill Air Force Base, Fla.

Wounded Warrior I began on May 24 when the 37th Aeromedical Evacuation Group and the 35th Aeromedical Flight from Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., arrived at Vandenberg AFB, Calif. From Vandenberg they traveled by convoy up the California coast to San Luis Obispo where they set up a Mobile Aeromedical Staging Facility (MASF) — a holding area for wounded who are awaiting airlift to larger hospitals in the rear area.

The MASF worked in conjunction with Army Medical Unit Surgical Team (MUST) field hospitals. "Wounded" soldiers (actually soldiers and airmen with special makeup to look like blood stains and battle wounds) were brought to the MUST hospitals by ambulance or helicopters. There, medical personnel simulated initial care and treatment. Once the patients were "stabilized," they were transferred to the MASF for airlift to a hospital in the "rear area."

A typical mission went like this:

— An Air Force C-5 aircraft arrived at Vandenberg AFB carrying the personnel and equipment of the 37th AMEG. The airmen went by convoy to San Luis Obispo where they set up a MASF and an operational site.

— At San Luis Obispo, California National Guard members set up a MUST field hospital at the airport.

— A Wisconsin Air Force Reserve C-130 taxied past an Army Guard UH-1 helicopter belonging to the 126th Air Ambulance Company from Sacramento, Calif. The UH-1 brought wounded people to the MUST hospital. The C-130 then airlifted patients out of the "battle zone" to Fort Hunter Liggett Army Post.

— Army and Air Force medical personnel simulated complete medical treatment of the sick, injured and wounded.

Planners of the exercise said Wounded Warrior I successfully tested the participants' ability to work together to treat and move to safety the sick, injured and wounded in time of war, and to handle the hundreds of support chores.

Exercises such as Wounded Warrior I insure that trained medical people will be ready when the cry of "medic" sounds. □



# I'M GOING WHERE?

Story and photos by Sp5 Bill Branley



**T**HE mere mention of Alaska triggers thoughts of glaciers, sub-zero temperatures, polar bears and Eskimos in the minds of most soldiers. The fact is, Alaska has all that and a lot more.

The huge state is one-fifth the size of the continental U.S. and spans four time zones. There are flat deserts of ice and snow that seem to run off the earth's edge. In other areas, white mountain ranges are often lit by orange and gold sunlight breaking through cloud banks.

Sp4 Clarence Allen said he was worried when he got orders to Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

"I expected cold," said Allen, who is from Georgia. "But when I got here in July, there was a 24-hour sun. That's weird. I woke up once and the sun was shining, so I thought it was time to go to work,

but it was only 3 a.m."

Allen said his worst fears came true when winter arrived.

"In December it was terrible," he said. "It got down to 40 or 50 below zero. Everybody was getting frostbite; you really had to watch yourself. I saw people get their hands stuck to metal. Sometimes it's so cold you can't breathe."

In spite of the cold, Allen said that Alaska is "not as bad as people say it is."

"Sometimes on cool, clear nights you can see the northern lights," Allen said. "They're yellow, green, blue and other colors. It hardly ever rains here. One thing you do find is bears."

Most soldiers assigned to Alaska live and work at one of three posts that are part of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Alaska) — the only active Army unit in the state. Fort

Richardson, near Anchorage, is where the brigade has its headquarters. Forts Wainwright and Greely are closer to Fairbanks, or the "interior" of the state.

The brigade has three infantry battalions plus a field artillery, an aviation and a support battalion. Three airborne infantry companies are also included.

There are also communications, medical, engineer and other types of support people who keep the 172nd running smoothly.

In addition to active military units, there are units of the Army and Air National Guard. Some Army National Guard units are stationed along the far western edge of the state. These units are the only National Guard outfits in the world to be stationed between the active forces and the Soviet Union.

Col. Charles Bussey, chief of



Life in Nome centers on its one-and-a-half mile Main Street. Although remote, this Seward Peninsula town of 3,000 people is popular among tourists.

staff for the 172nd Infantry Brigade, said, "We're responsible for the ground defense of Alaska. The Alaskan Air Command, the senior command here, has overall responsibility during an emergency."

Bussey said that the cold weather months are the "heart of the training season" for troops of the 172nd.

"Because of the climate here," Bussey said, "there is a heavy emphasis on operations in extremely cold weather. In the summer, we train in the mountains, which are an important part of the terrain here."

The training usually consists of exercises in various parts of the state. Much of the training is held on military training areas. At Wainwright, for example, 630,000 acres of land are used exclusively for training.

Soldiers who are assigned to the 172nd have a chance to get adjusted to the climate before they become too involved in cold weather training. One program is called Snowhawk, a one-week orientation on survival in Alaska.

"We teach everyone how to ski, snowshoe and survive," Bussey said. "The troops are told the unit's mission and what they'll have to know to adapt to the land. Usually, the commanding general or chief of staff will speak to each group that

comes through."

According to Bussey, learning how to adapt can be tricky. In the summer, for example, the weather may be mild but the streams are filled with fast, freezing water. In the winter, soldiers must deal with extreme cold, blizzards and ice fog — a mist of ice that develops rapidly and reduces visibility to only a few feet.

Helicopters can't fly in ice fog, and fixed-wing planes must fly above it. Army chopper pilots always fly with several days rations and survival items so they can set down immediately if an ice fog rolls in and leaves them stranded.

"The Army in Alaska also has an active civil role," Bussey said. "Fire-fighting keeps us the busiest, but our medical detachment often flies in answer to distress signals from stranded hunters, fishermen or mountain climbers."

Some Alaskan soldiers specialize in rescue techniques. They are members of a special, high-altitude rescue team formed at the Northern Warfare Training Center at Fort Greely.

The state's arctic regions probably best fit the popular conception of Alaska. The soil, beneath the ice and snow, is permanently frozen. Places like Barrow, the northernmost point in the U.S., are in total darkness at least two months of each year.

When Barrow's 3,000 residents see the sun come out in May, they can expect constant daylight until the sun sets in August.

Soldiers at the Army posts experience seasons and weather that are a bit more familiar. Much of the snow disappears during the summer months. In its place are blue skies, green fields and sparkling, glass-like ponds and lakes. Temperatures may reach 90 or 100 degrees during the day.

Only about a half-million people live in Alaska, leaving plenty of room for both people and animals. Most of the people live in Anchorage, Alaska's largest city. However, thousands of native Alaskans live in remote villages scattered across the wild frontier. Among them are Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts, natives of the Aleutian chain of islands. Native Alaskans number about 60,000.

Most Eskimos live in the western half of the state, on lands bordering the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. Some villages are fewer than one hundred miles from the Russian mainland lying across the Bering Straits. These Eskimos occasionally report sightings of aircraft or ships.

Mountains surrounding Fort Richardson lure outdoor lovers year-round. Below are some of the post's family housing.





Some of the Eskimo towns are not what a visitor would expect. Even Nome, which is far to the northwest, is characterized by cars, trucks and buildings like those found in any small town. Nome has a one-and-a-half mile Main Street, seven bars, seven churches, two trees, one bank and a parking meter. The citizens of Nome gave the meter to the editor of the town's newspaper, the one person who suggested parking meters.

Nome's population is about 3,000 most of the year, but swells to 5,000 during the Iditarod, Alaska's famous dog sled race. The Iditarod — held every March — is 1,049 miles from Anchorage to Nome.

Barbara Moore, who moved to Nome from the "lower 48" United States about six years ago, raced her own dog team in last year's Iditarod. Moore owns about \$20,000 worth of huskies, but had to raise additional money for supplies and other expenses during the long journey. She calls it "the last great race on earth."

"It cost me \$12,000 to run it," Moore said. "That was mostly for food and equipment. I had to get people to sponsor me. That was hard because only about 12 women have run the Iditarod."

The race takes even the top finishers about two weeks to complete. Moore was one of the 36 finishers out of 62 "mushers" who started the race.

Nome, however, is not a place where soldiers often go, unless they just happen to be visiting. But there are plenty of other recreational activities available in Alaska.

Tom Robinson, deputy morale officer for the command, said that skiing, ice skating, hiking, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling and trapping are just some of the sports popular among soldiers in Alaska.

"Soldiers can buy or rent equipment at all three posts," Robinson said. "They can also get things like maps and hunting license applications."

Forts Richardson, Wainwright and Greely all have on-post ski slopes. Fort Richardson's is called Arctic Valley and features a

Air transportation is essential to operations in Alaska. Bottom, Barbara Moore with one of her huskies. Moore is one of few women who have raced the Iditarod.



modern lift plus everything you need for skiing. The fee is \$6 per day or \$30 for the season, which is from December to April.

Ice rinks and frozen ponds are available for skating and ice fishing at all three Army posts. Many rinks are used for broomball, a game similar to ice hockey. Players use a broom with the bristles partially cut off and hardened. The teams try to knock a rubber ball into a goal. The soldiers play in white, VB (vapor barrier) boots.

Many soldiers sign up for more conventional sports. Robinson said that each post runs its own sports program, which involves company-level teams competing up to brigade playoffs.

About 120 miles south of Fort Richardson, near Seward, soldiers and their families can pay a small fee to use cabins and boats at a recreation area called Resurrection Bay. Recreation offices at all three posts have details on all programs as well as transportation to cities and other points of interest.

Facilities for day-to-day living on Alaskan posts are the same as those on any Army installation, but with a few differences. Most parking areas, for example, are equipped with electrical outlets so that car owners can plug in engine heaters. These are necessary to keep car engines from freezing in the winter months.



If you are on orders for Alaska, be sure to ask for specific information about shipping automobiles. The adventurous types may want to drive to Alaska, but it should only be done with a good car and at the right time of year. Consult a reputable travel office for suggestions and routes.

Duty in Alaska can be harsh, yet more and more lower 48ers discover the state every year, and many eventually call it home. If you get orders to Alaska, the key to enjoying it is to avoid wishing you were somewhere else. □

# LIFESTYLE 81

Nanse Grady

**There were 54 soldiers, from private first class to lieutenant colonel, assembled at the U.S. Army Transportation School theater, Ft. Eustis, Va., on Feb. 2, 1981. They were called there by Col. Blewster (far right) and Maj. Lunde (center). All weighed too much.**

Col. James C. Blewster, commander of the Transportation School Brigade, was about to do something radical. Verbally and in writing, he ordered them to lose weight.

"I'm Col. Jim Blewster and I want you to know right-off that I have a weight problem; same as you. I've had it all my life. I was the one, as a kid, who was the butt of all the 'fat jokes.' The kid they called 'fatso.'

"Nineteen years ago, I changed my lifestyle, and I haven't been overweight since. If I hadn't changed my lifestyle, I'm sure I'd top any weight in this room. All of you here are in the age-range when you're going to have to do the same thing if you ever intend to beat this problem."

"Lifestyle '81," a program of diet, exercise and education, had formally begun.

Blewster took over the brigade in the summer of 1980. In addition to students attending courses at the Transportation School, the unit has officers and NCOs who serve as the school's instructors and occupy staff positions at Fort Eustis — "desk" jobs with little physical activity. Naturally, weight control was a problem with some of these folks.

It was also Blewster's problem. Because Army regulations direct that enlisted soldiers be barred from re-enlistment if they can't or won't meet the service's weight standards, Blewster was in danger

of losing some real professionals in the transportation field.

Alarmed, Blewster summoned his operations officer, Maj. Eric Lunde, and told him to come up with a program to help his overweight troops lose the extra cargo they'd been hauling around.

Lunde talked with the dietitian and flight surgeon at McDonald U.S. Army Community Hospital. He discovered an exercise expert, David Rodriguez, a 68-year-old retired major who had conducted an exercise class at the post's field house for the past seven years. Meanwhile, Blewster researched various civilian weight-loss programs.

The result was Lifestyle '81.

Every soldier in the brigade was weighed in. The worst cases, some as much as 60 pounds over the Army's standard, were then screened by Capt. (Dr.) Ivan Miller, the flight surgeon.

During the screening, Miller tested the prospective Lifestyle participants for body and blood fats, high blood pressure and possible heart problems. He found several "walking time bombs." Fifty persons were selected. Four more were later added to the list.

One of the group was SSgt. Bruce Stephens. The 6-foot-1-inch Stephens once weighed 345 pounds. He was down to a still-hefty 249 at the screening, 41 pounds over the standard. He was one of the few who was smiling. In fact, Stephens tried to cheer up some of his com-

rades by cracking fat jokes. Most weren't amused.

SFC Charles Gargulis, a maintenance supervisor, grumbled: "I cannot understand why it was okay for me to go train crews in Vietnam weighing 315 pounds and get shot at, but now that I've got a desk job and I weigh 250, I'm too fat."

But, Blewster did more than just "tell" them to lose weight. He converted one of the student company's dining facilities into a dietetic mess hall and ordered the 54 people to eat there. Three meals consisting of a total of 1,500 calories a day were served. The cooks were trained in dietetic meal preparation. The manager was hand-picked. MSgt. Stephen Pereira could empathize with the dieters. He'd lost 105 pounds on his own.

Blewster took the enlisted participants off separate rations. They would eat free in the dining facility, which he dubbed the "Lifestyle Inn." Officers would pay the standard meal charges. Snack bars and fast-food concessions located on Fort Eustis were declared off-limits.

The participants were also ordered to report to the post gym three days a week for an educational and fitness program. The educational program, conducted by Miller and other members of the hospital staff, was designed to make the soldiers aware of the dangers of smoking, obesity, heart disease and other health hazards.





The program lasted 10 weeks.

Blewster was prepared for complaints, especially about the removal of the separate rations. In his quiet, concerned way, he told the 50 men and four women Lifestylers: "Some of you are highly skilled. We've spent thousands of dollars and many years training you. Some of you are considered to be the best in your field. Yet we, the Army, are quite willing to let you go just because you have the same problem that millions of Americans in civilian life have — 60 percent of all adults over 30.

"Something's wrong with this system. You're entitled to a better shot at success than we've given you in the past. You're entitled to the BEST shot we can give this problem, and that's just what we aim to do."

The "best shot" began that cold, rainy February morning in the Transportation School theater. After the meeting, the Lifestylers, accompanied by people from national and local news media who were intrigued by Blewster's gutsy orders, went over to the Lifestyle Inn.

They discovered a brightly decorated facility and two tasty meals from which to choose. Stephens, Gargules and the rest of the group had expected tiny portions of "rabbit food." What they received was a choice of an apple, three ounces of roast beef with broth, half a cup of mashed potatoes, half a cup of carrots, tossed

salad with diet dressing, one roll and skim milk, diet soft drinks, coffee or tea; OR an orange, a controlled-portion cheeseburger (including mayonnaise), tossed salad with diet dressing and skim milk, diet soft drinks, coffee or tea. Substitute salt was available for seasoning.

"I don't think most Americans eat a balanced meal three times a day," Lunde said. "They grab a meal on the run and snack the rest of the time." Aware of these habits, Lunde suggested that snack packets be available at the Lifestyle Inn. These consisted of vegetable-type munchies like carrots and celery instead of potato chips and candy bars.

At 3:15 p.m., the Lifestylers reported to the gym. "Let's do it," Rodriguez said. The soldiers imitated him as he sat on the floor, legs outstretched. "Reach down and grab a double handful of toes." Groans. Rodriguez drew his knees up to his chest. "Then extend one leg, lock the knee and raise your heel." More groans. "Then the other leg."

And on it went. At one point, during some leg-lifts, when the soldier beside him stopped in exhaustion, Stephens quipped: "He quit! He's fat!" The others laughed, even the quitter. Clearly, morale was looking up.

The troops were taken on a 1.7-mile run following the session. They were timed for Miller's evaluation. The resulting times were proof of the need for the program.

Twenty-one of the 41 who went on the run were evaluated as very poor. Eight were poor. Nine were fair and three were good. There were no "excellents" or "superiors".

Slowly, but surely, almost all the Lifestylers began to appreciate the program. About half, once they realized what it was like, were positive from the beginning.

SFC James Alexander didn't need convincing. He'd gotten up to 328 pounds when, in June of '80, he put himself under a doctor's care. He'd already lost 54 pounds at the beginning of Lifestyle '81. He had 40 more to lose. "I don't know if I'll lose the 40 pounds in 10 weeks or not, but I'm sure gonna try," he said. "I feel the program is outstanding. They should have started it many years ago when they started the drug and alcohol program that they spent millions of dollars on to help people with those problems."

Alexander had gained most of the weight during an unaccompanied tour in Korea.

"You go to the club and the first thing you do is order yourself a big ol' beer, and 'bloop!' that's it," he said. "And you don't stop at one, two or three. You do this for a year's time and it doesn't take long to put on 50, 60, 70 pounds."

SFC Wayne Damba was hopeful about the educational aspects of the program. He confessed that he and his wife had poor eating habits. "Would you believe that I originally wanted to enlist in the Air Force but they wouldn't take me because I was

underweight? The standard was 150 and I only weighed 147. The Army's standard was 145." Damba's weight went up to 185 during basic training. After a tour in Alaska, he weighed 250. At the beginning of Lifestyle '81, he had to lose some 13 pounds to re-enlist.

Weeks passed. Lifestyle '81 became famous. Blewster, Lunde and Fort Eustis received hundreds of phone calls, many from installations of all branches of the armed services and obese people desperate to lose weight. "Can you send me some information on the program?" asked one caller from Washington, D.C. "I really need help. I'm fat."

"Is there any way I can come and join the program?" a civilian from San Diego pleaded.

"My wing commander wants everything you can give us on your weight program. He wants to implement it immediately!" said a lieutenant from Bergstrom Air Force Base near Austin, Texas.

At the five-week halfway point, the Lifestylers were weighed in and examined by Miller. The average weight loss was 14.7 pounds. One soldier had lost 32 pounds. Damba's wife lost 26 pounds. Blewster had encouraged family members to eat in the Lifestyle Inn because he realized that separation at mealtime was a hardship. About 20 did.

The most remarkable benefit shown at the halfway point was the affect on the participants' overall health. Twenty-seven people had begun the program with high blood pressure. Twenty-three of those registered in the normal range in five weeks. Significantly, only one had been aware of his condition before the screening.

A few of the soldiers had lost enough weight to re-enlist. There were three dropouts. One person was sent on extended temporary duty at another post. One retired. Another was dismissed from the program and officially reprimanded because of a disciplinary problem which aggravated the other participants.

Sgt. Dennis Berg was able to re-enlist, having reached his goal. He said he was negative at first but then "I started enjoying it. My attitude was brought up when I stepped on the scales and found I'd lost five pounds." He also ran two miles in 14 minutes 35 seconds. "Two years ago, I couldn't touch that." He'd been harassed by other soldiers in his work section. "But, when I took the PT test and beat 'em all on points, it set 'em up real quick!"

Sp5 Elijah Conway still had another 6 pounds to lose to reach his goal. He, too, was positive even though the removal of separate rations had hurt him financially. However, "separate rations are for the benefit of the individual soldier. I understand what my entitlements actually are," he said.

Blewster made a decision at the halfway point. Because the program was the first of its kind, he felt he could experiment somewhat. He gave the separate rations back and allowed the Lifestylers to eat at home on the weekends.

The program ended April 10. Miller again examined and weighed the participants. Less than a week later, the results were in. The soldiers had lost an average of 20.5 pounds. Of the 27 with high blood pressure, only one still had slightly elevated pressure readings. Only six of the 22 who had had elevated blood fats still had higher than normal readings. More than 90 percent scored "fair" or better on physical fitness.

Twenty-one soldiers reached the Army's weight standards. Only nine didn't reach the program's goal of 15 pounds. One person didn't lose any weight at all. In fact, he gained. He also cheated. Lunde nabbed him at an off-post, fast food outfit.

The return of separate rations and closing the dining facility on weekends took a toll on the program. At the halfway point, soldiers had lost an average of 3.75 pounds a week. After that, the loss dropped

to only three-quarters of a pound. Still, the results were amazing and far beyond Blewster's and Lunde's expectations.

Lifestyle '81 worked and Maj. Gen. Harold I. Small, Fort Eustis commander, extended it to the entire post. The "cheater" had a front row seat for this "phase II" and this time separate rations weren't returned to participants.

The program includes a year-long follow-up of the participants to see if they have, indeed, changed their lifestyles. Some have. Some haven't.

A month after "phase I" ended, Damba had gained back some of the weight he'd lost. His wife had too. Although he'd lost enough to re-enlist, Damba plans to retire. The Army's standard for him is 209 pounds. "I don't think my body wants to be 209 pounds," he said. "I'd have to stick strictly to a diet and I can't put up with a constant diet and worrying about being on a weight-loss program. If you can't hack it, you gotta get out."

Stephens had lost 10 more pounds. He was down to 196 and shooting for a goal of 180-185. He was running three miles a day, weekdays, and six on Sundays. He appeared on NBC's Today Show with Lunde and announced he was available for Burt Reynolds parts.

Alexander was down to 221, running from four to nine miles a day, losing weight and aiming for the Army's standard of 197 or below. "I'll shoot for whatever I can get. I think this was a fantastic program. It was great. I'd like to run it!"

Berg still occasionally ate at the Lifestyle Inn which was kept open for the benefit of the post's overweight population and others interested in a balanced, low-salt diet. He was down to 189 and had only 4 more pounds to lose to reach a personal goal of 185.

He summed up the feelings of almost all the Lifestylers. "This really turned out all right!" □



# GO, ARMY

Maj. Gardner M. Nason

Maj. Gardner M. Nason



**The Army-Navy football game is a rivalry dating back to 1890. Its color and pageantry have made it a major event.**

ARMY versus Navy . . . a football rivalry that has become a classic event for two great schools, two armed services and a nation. Eighty-one times, Army and Navy have met on the gridiron. Until last year, when Navy won 33-6, the win-loss ledger was dead even. Each had been victorious 37 times. Over the years, the contest ended in ties six times. On November 28, Army and Navy will meet for the 82nd time, and Army will attempt to even the score.

Outside Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia last year, the scene was a familiar one to college football fans. Cars and recreational vehicles (RVs) were filling the parking lots by late morning. Brightly colored awnings unrolled from RVs, tailgates dropped, aluminum tables

were set up and covered, beverages were poured, and barbeque grills were fired up.

Buffet meals, many looking like feasts right off the pages of gourmet magazines, were served to relatives, friends, cadets, midshipmen, girlfriends, boyfriends, and sometimes even to strangers. Bumper stickers, pompoms, pennants, brightly colored scarves and blankets unmistakably announced the loyalty of each cluster of fans.

But inside the stadium is where the Army-Navy football classic is unlike any other. No two schools can match the color and pageantry created as the Corps of Cadets and the Brigade of Midshipmen march into the stadium and onto the field. It's an inspiring sight that



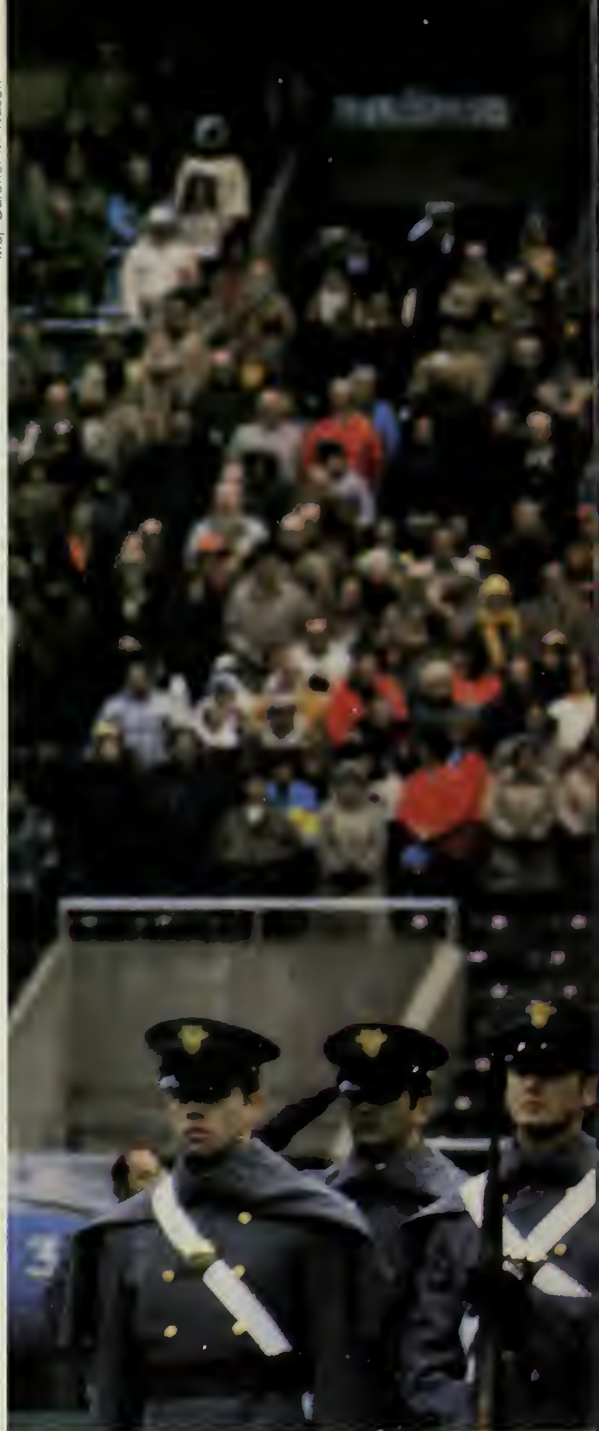
Maj. Gardner M. Nason



Maj. Gardner M. Nason



Maj. Gardner M. Nason



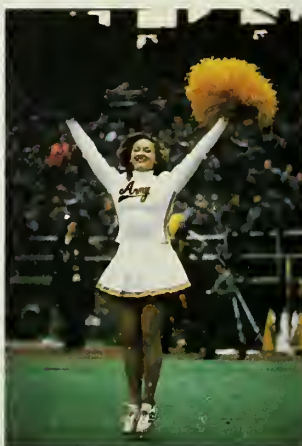
Steve Abbott



Steve Abbott



Steve Abbott



Maj. Gardner M. Nason



Clockwise from top, left: Tailgate parties before college football games are as American as apple pie. • Parade of cadets and midshipmen is a highlight of the annual event, as the American flag flies in the breeze at Veterans Stadium before the 1980 Army-Navy game. • The Army defense readies itself to meet the Navy's offense. • Cheerleaders, like Donna Peterson, and costumed characters like Brent Willis, add to the excitement and hoopla. • One of the Army's nicknames is the Black Knights. Their mascot is a mule. The Black Knight is a cadet whose identity remains a secret, by tradition.





many Americans expect to see on their televisions every November. It's more than a gathering for a great sporting event. It's the one time during the year the academies get to present themselves to the country they serve. Symbolically, the men and women from West Point and Annapolis — college students now and Army and Navy officers of the future — pass in review before the nation.

After the opening kickoff, the game is like any other long-standing rivalry. The teams play inspired and over their heads. The winner of this game claims a successful season, regardless of their record in previous games. The fans' attention is divided between the main

event taking place on the field, and the side-shows taking place off the field. They don't have to know a lot about football in order to enjoy themselves at the Army-Navy game. Cheers, songs, dance routines, gymnastics and mascots entertain the crowd as they inspire their teams to victory. The atmosphere in the stadium is electrified.

A football game is a fitting contest for the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy. It is fiercely competitive, physically and mentally demanding, and typically American. It epitomizes what the country expects of its Army and Navy. In the spirit of friendly competition, we say, "GO, ARMY!" □



# SHOPLI

**A**LMOST 1,000 shoplifters were caught in Army exchanges during the first four months of this year. Among them were men and women who range in rank from private to colonel. More than 400 of these shoplifters were civilian members of soldiers' families.

William H. Cafferty, chief of security for the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, says that AAFES is waging war on shoplifters. Those who are caught face stiff penalties, including mandatory loss of PX privileges.

"That punishment applies to soldiers and their families," Cafferty said. "They'll lose privileges for at least six months. Soldiers, however, may be escorted into an exchange to buy necessities."

Besides being barred from PXs, soldiers sometimes have punitive or administrative actions taken against them by their commanders. For some shoplifting crimes, such as a second offense or a high-dollar theft, a soldier may face court-martial or administrative discharge.

Civilian family members can get a criminal record from civil courts for shoplifting in military exchanges.

"A family member caught shoplifting may be issued a citation by a military policeman," Cafferty said. "The offender would then have to appear before a federal magistrate. Even if the stolen item was not too valuable, the offender

could get a suspended jail sentence or a fine."

Shoplifting is not a problem unique to the military. In fact, according to Cafferty, military exchanges are slightly better off than many civilian retail stores because exchanges serve a "controlled clientele in a controlled environment."

"Our situation precludes a lot of professional shoplifters," Cafferty said. "What we get are experienced amateurs. However, we know all of their tricks and we're ready for them. There aren't really any new shoplifting tricks."

Cafferty says that coordinated efforts by store detectives and other employees help catch many shoplifters. They are trained to look for potential shoplifters in order to catch them in the act or prevent the theft from occurring in the first place.

"Good shoplifters will try to size up a store's security system and spot detectives," Cafferty says. "The success of the detectives depends on how well they blend in with other shoppers."

Cafferty says that AAFES must also use costly security measures to combat shoplifters. Such things as cameras, mirrors, signs and more than 300 store detectives worldwide all affect retail prices of goods in the long run.

"There's no question that shoplifting costs the honest consumer," Cafferty said. "If the exchange system's goals aren't realized because of shoplifting, we must either close stores or raise prices."

The fight against shoplifting has turned into a worldwide campaign. One weapon in that campaign is informing people about how shoplifting affects them. Judi

Rogers from the National Coalition to Prevent Shoplifting has lots of hard facts on the subject.

In 1979, for example, U.S. retailers estimate that 5-10 percent of their gross sales of food, drugs and general merchandise were lost to shoplifters. Rogers said that even the lower end of that estimate, 5 percent, adds up to about \$16 billion in losses.

Using these losses together with population figures for 1979, Rogers estimates that an average U.S. family of four had to pay an extra \$200 that year for goods they bought in stores. That is partially because retailers often boost prices by as much as 2 to 10 percent to cover shoplifting losses and the high cost of security.

Other findings show that about two-thirds of all shoplifters caught in the U.S. are under age 21. That trend is further emphasized by a survey in which 25,000 high school students were asked if they had ever shoplifted. More than 70 percent said they had.

"Also," Rogers added, "girls outnumber boys four to one among those caught shoplifting. Girls shop more often, for one thing, and they want those things that are easiest to steal, such as jewelry, cosmetics and clothing."

Researchers also discovered that many children begin shoplifting during the fifth through seventh grades.

Among teenagers, according to the studies, the motivation to steal is impulse, excitement or a dare by a peer. Only about a third of the teenage shoplifters interviewed by Rogers' group said they really needed or wanted the item they stole.



# TING

Sp5 Bill Branley

Shoplifters, however, come from all age groups and backgrounds. "Housewives, business people and the elderly account for a lot of shoplifting," Rogers said.

A common trend among older shoplifters is that they often steal necessities and use their cash for other things.

Probably the most serious types of shoplifters are professionals and drug addicts, both of whom are interested in turning goods into money. Rogers said that professional shoplifters, working in groups, can steal as much as \$10,000 in goods from a large shopping mall in one day.

"The ring members train and help each other," Rogers said. "They steal expensive items that can be sold."

The average value of a shoplifted item is \$28. This is an overall average among all types of shoplifters and all types of stolen goods. Some common items sought by amateur shoplifters are sunglasses, watches, food, drugs, taped music and many other small, easily pilferable items. Professional shoplifters, Rogers said, get away with televisions, radios, expensive clothes and other high-priced items.

"The problem isn't only with small, inexpensive items," Rogers said. "Shoplifters may start with candy, but move up to more valuable things quickly."

Studies show that shoplifters are out in force during the Christmas season, the time of the year when 45 percent of all shoplifting occurs. The second highest loss period is during "back-to-school" days. Stores beef up security during these periods, but shoplifters are

still difficult to catch. Of the high school students who said they had shoplifted, only 1 in 7 also said they were caught. Only an estimated one of 35 adult shoplifters is caught.

Fortunately, there are things that businesses and consumers can do to cut down on shoplifting.

"Stores must have trained retail clerks," Rogers said. "The clerks have to be on the lookout and must know what to look for. Most amateurs will not steal if they think someone is watching them. Professionals, however, will steal right in front of store employees."

Rogers said that merchants also need to make it clear to the public that shoplifters will be prosecuted. She said the threat of certain punishment can cut down on shoplifting.

"If retailers go to great expense to catch shoplifters, but only to recover stolen property, it won't deter others," Rogers said.

Rogers added that children need to understand that shoplifting is a crime that can get them into trouble with the law.

"If parents would talk to their children about shoplifting," Rogers said, "I think they would be amazed at how knowledgeable their kids are."

According to surveys, many young shoplifters felt that shoplifting wasn't wrong and that there was no victim involved. They regarded the store as "impersonal" and, therefore, all right to steal from.

Consumers have the right and the responsibility to report

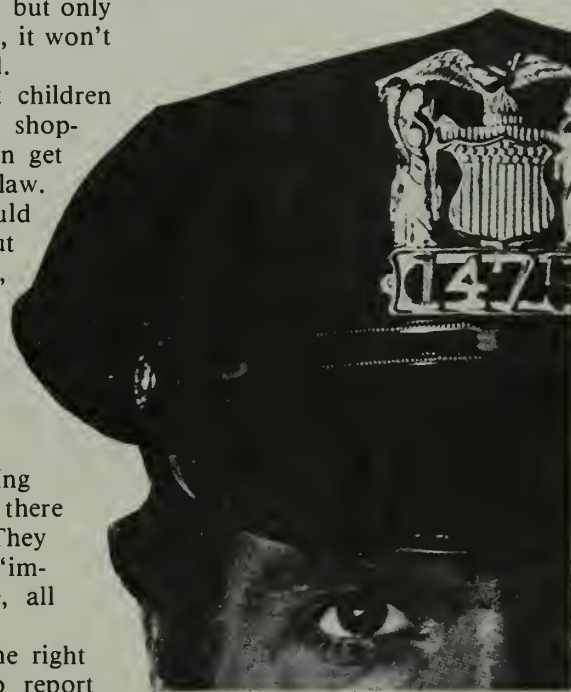
incidents of shoplifting if they see them.

"You're paying higher prices because of shoplifting," Rogers says. "You should let a clerk know if you see something suspicious."

This can be done discreetly by simply walking to another part of the store and describing the shoplifter to a clerk or manager. The message will then go to a detective.

If you're a shoplifter, you're playing a high-risk, low-profit game. A pair of sunglasses stolen from an exchange could cost you shopping privileges and give you a police record.

You also lose if you don't report shoplifters that you spot while shopping. In the long run, honest shoppers foot the bill for shoplifters who go unapprehended. □





# GUARD GOES TO BRITAIN

1st. Lt. Mick Smith

The Army's job, today, is to train during peace to win during war. Training in realistic settings and with our NATO allies insures the Army's role as the nation's landforce.

"THE chance of a lifetime."

That's how National Guardsmen from Salem, Ind., described their two-week annual training period spent in England with the British Territorial Army.

Company C, 1st Battalion, 151st Infantry, had earned the coveted Eisenhower Trophy, signifying their selection as the outstanding company-sized unit in the Indiana Army National Guard. But in

First Lieutenant Mick Smith is the public information officer for the 120th Public Affairs Detachment, Indianapolis, Ind.





Clockwise from top, p. 42: Ruins of Corfe Castle in Dorset • British Corporal Paul Smith and Guardsman Sgt. Robert Fromelius training on Salisbury Plain • Yeoman Warder at Tower of London • Sgt. Dave Payne and trooper Michael Burder on maneuvers • British and American officers at Knook Camp with gifts for exchange • Pass in review for the Duke of Beaufort • 2d Lt. Rod Rudder shops for pastries in the village of Wareham.

addition to the trophy, this year there was a special reward.

The men were chosen to participate in an exchange program which would take them from the limestone hills of southern Indiana to wind-swept Salisbury Plain in southwestern England. For nearly two weeks, the men of Company C lived, trained and worked with their counterparts in the Royal Wessex Yeomanry, a regiment in Britain's equivalent to the National Guard.

As the other half of the exchange, a composite company from

the British Yorkshire Volunteers trained with the Indiana Guard at Camp Atterbury, about 30 miles south of Indianapolis.

The Indiana Guardsmen departed from Grissom Air Force Base near Peru, Ind., aboard the same Royal Air Force VC-10 jet which brought the British contingent to the United States.

Upon arrival in England, the Guardsmen were taken to Knook on the western edge of Salisbury Plain, near Stonehenge and the town of Warminster. As they unloaded in

the pre-dawn darkness, they were greeted by the duty officer, Lt. James Selby-Bennett.

The appearance of Shelby-Bennett in his dress blue uniform with gold braid, scarlet service cap and trousers, silver spurs and ceremonial saber made it obvious to the Guardsmen that it would not be the "usual" summer camp. A bone-chilling wind off the Irish Sea added to the effect.

To familiarize the Americans with their new surroundings, two days of the first week were devoted



to travel. Half the company was bussed to London one day while the other half toured the nearby county of Dorset. The following day, the itineraries were reversed.

The Guardsmen were given VIP treatment wherever they went. In London, they viewed the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace from within the palace grounds. They also received a tour of the city with stops at the houses of Parliament and Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, Picadilly Circus and the Tower of London.

In Dorset, the Indiana Guardsmen toured the Royal Armour Centre Museum, then did some shopping in the village of Wareham. A visit to two ruined castles was followed by sightseeing in the picturesque fishing village of Lulworth Cove. On the way back to Knook Camp, the Guardsmen (many of whom are farmers) got a "taste of home" when they stopped at a dairy farm and had a glass of milk fresh from the cooling tank.

Much of the first week's training was devoted to familiarization with British equipment — primarily the Self-Loading Rifle, or SLR. Each Guardsman was given the standard qualification test, and most did well.

Maj. Victor Seely, a full-time advisor just completing a tour as training officer for the British regiment, said the Americans' performance might be "slightly unrealistic because the guns are not zeroed to the Guardsmen."

Zeroed weapon or not, PFC Donald Buchanan of Company C fired a perfect 20 out of 20, much to the delight of his British coach.

Later in the week, the Guardsmen engaged in FIBUA (Fighting In A Built-Up Area) training at Imber Village in an isolated part of Salisbury Plain. Imber Village, the remains of a small country town originally used as a training site for Allied soldiers during World War II, is now used by the British Army to prepare troops for duty in Northern Ireland.

SSgt. Rick Pennington of Company C said his men felt the time spent at Imber Village was "the

best training we've had." He added that he wished the Guardsmen had had more time at the village, since a comparable training site is not available in Indiana.

During the middle weekend, the Guardsmen were afforded a rare opportunity. In a tradition-laden ceremony, the Wessex Yeomanry received its official designation as a royal unit.

The Duke of Beaufort, an honorary colonel in the regiment and an uncle of the Queen, inspected the troops and received their salute as the Royal Wessex, and the Indiana Guardsmen passed in review before a crowd of more than 1,000 visitors and "old comrades."

The second week in England brought a radical change. Gone were the sightseeing and formal dinners. Guard and Territorial Army troops were integrated down through squad level for intensive field exercises.

Capt. Gerald Ramseyer, commander of Company C, took command of a British squadron with some of his Guardsmen attached. The remainder of the Americans were assigned to each of the three other Territorial Army squadrons.

For nearly four days, the regiment ranged across Salisbury Plain, seeking out "enemy" forces. Defensive positions were scratched out of the chalky ground. Then night patrols were sent out to locate enemy positions.

An infantry assault, with mortar support from the British regular army's "Royal Green Jackets" dislodged the enemy from an abandoned farmstead. A bridgehead was captured, in spite of an ambush with CS gas.

Troops were airlifted by Royal Air Force helicopters to seize an airfield. At the conclusion of the exercise, the troops were airlifted back to Knook Camp.

Although the field exercise was exhausting, both units agreed it was worthwhile. Each had a chance to see how the other operated under combat conditions in terrain similar to that which they would have to defend if committed to combat in Western Europe.

Company C's mission in England was two-fold: to familiarize themselves with their ally's structure, tactics and equipment; and to participate in a cultural exchange.

Several of the Americans were concerned about how they and their hosts would relate, not so much in training, but on a personal basis. Very few of the Guardsmen had ever been outside the United States, and only one or two had ever been to England. The only impressions the Guardsmen had of the British were those gained from television and the movies. No one knew exactly what to expect.

The military familiarization was a success in most respects. But it was the cultural exchange which brought surprising results.

The speed with which the American and British troops became genuine friends was remarkable. After just one day together, they were (as one Guardsman put it) "like family." Men from both countries said they felt the bonds formed quickly because both units were composed of citizen-soldier volunteers whose interests and motivations were the same.

As the Americans prepared to go home, gifts were exchanged. Each unit presented the other with a plaque commemorating the occasion. The Guardsmen gave their hosts momentos of America, Indiana and their hometown of Salem. There were red, white and blue baseball caps, cheese from an Indiana dairy and a small American flag for display next to the regimental commander's photo of Prince Phillip.

Each Guardsman received a small dish with the insignia of the three "old line" regiments which formed the Royal Wessex, and each soldier was made an honorary member of the regiment. Caps, badges and berets were traded.

But something more important than souvenirs was given by both sides. According to one British soldier, the most valuable thing acquired was the knowledge that "we're all the same people . . . You're no different than us, and we're no different than you." □



YOU remember the Physical Combat Proficiency Test, don't you? The PCPT? Pain, Cruelty, Panic and Torment. You know the one.

The memory of the old PCPT is barely a collection of blister scars on my hands and feet and already I miss it. This was going to be the year I passed it, too. I've been training and everything.

My old drill sergeant, the late Sergeant Incisor, would have been so proud of me. He spent so much time and fury in basic training shouting into my face these unforgettable words: "You'll pass this test if it kills the both of us." May he rest in peace.

Now there is the new and tougher PT test with pushups, situps and a two-mile run. The PCPT as we knew it has met the same fate as Sergeant Incisor. It has gone the way of black boots and starched fatigues. Those were the good old days. I'm going to miss throwing up after the various crawls and dodges. Imagine. The horizontal ladder, the sun, dodge and jump and the inverted crawl are all gone. But I suppose the new test will make me just as sick.

Why doesn't somebody dream up some new events that guys like me can use every day? I only sit up twice a day — when I first wake up and after my nap. I never need pushups. I only run when I hear the colonel coming. For starters, why not throw in a paper-shuffling event? I could do that. Any staff guy could max it.

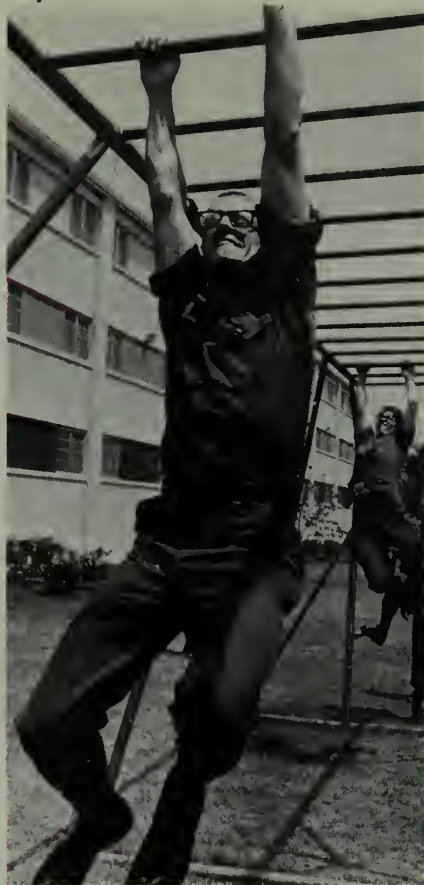
I'd like to see a paper clip bending contest in the PT test. I'm good at that. I'm also great at shooting rubber bands and I can clip my nails with the best of them. Nobody ever puts the really useful events into a PT test.

Although it bothers me that someone hasn't thought of some worthwhile PT events, something else bothers me even more. What I want to know is: Where has the old PCPT been sent? Or, more to the point: Where should it be sent?

I don't want the Army to bring it back, mind you. But, I do have an idea for getting some use out of it. Why not send it to the

# DEEP SWEAT

Major Minor



enemy? It would serve him right to suffer what our own army has endured for so long. I say let him have it, sickness and all.

We couldn't be too obvious about it, though. We would want the enemy to think he really had gotten something. A PCPT gift package might be encrypted (in a not-too-difficult code) and left where a spy would be sure to steal it. Of course, it should have a code name.

MAJOR MINOR is the pen name of a minor major whose humorous articles have appeared in publications around the Army.

**Deep Sweat** would do nicely.

The package would contain two parts — sort of a binary weapon. In the first part, there would be events from the newly discarded PCPT:

- The Horizontal Ladder. The enemy deserves it. The only difference between the horizontal ladder and the gallows is 6 feet of rope. Can you see the Red Army deploying ladders all over the world? And then calling for ladder limitation talks? We wouldn't go to the ladder table and they would be stuck with them. As a form of punishment, ladders might put Siberia out of business.

- The Run, Dodge and Jump. In the presence of bullets and such, running, dodging and jumping are all admirable activities, but not nearly so wise as lying belly-down. What we want is an enemy who runs around the battlefield like hens in a foxhouse.

- The Inverted Crawl. Let the enemy steal it. We could add a bogus plan for testing it in combat and let him beat us to it. There is just no accounting for the invention of the inverted crawl, so let the enemy claim credit.

The second part of the PCPT package would comprise events devised just for the stealing by our favorite enemy. There would be:

- The Minefield Traverse — on pogo sticks.

- The Jump and Splat — an event like airborne training — without parachutes.

- The Cannonball Catch — enemy soldiers trying to catch rounds fired from half a mile away.

- The Mess Line Dash — enemy soldiers would dodge their own machine-gun fire on the way to the mess hall. Survivors would get extra borsch rations.

I say if we can't get things like paper shuffling and nail clipping into the PT test, the least we could do is to get Operation Deep Sweat drafted so the enemy could steal it. Then we could all sit back and watch the fun — and hope that some Pentagon staff officer would not find it before the enemy and propose it for our own army. □



# THE ROBOTS ARE COMING

SSgt. Vickey Mouze

**Up to now, robots have existed in science fiction. They're metal creatures that look like humans and carry death-rays and laser guns. But scientists are building robots right now. These robots are dumb and look like overgrown arms. They're being used to do the work that humans used to do. Someday, they might even go to combat. Don't look now, because the robots are here!**

A self-propelled howitzer's "K-boom!" shatters the early morning stillness and rolls on for miles over the flat plain. Soldiers, sweating from the hot sun, off-load more 200-pound projectiles from an armored personnel carrier. Rounds are fuzed and set. "K-boom!"

Then, incoming enemy rounds explode around the tired soldiers. WHAM!!! Direct hit. The howitzer is silent. The soldiers are no more.

On the present-day battlefield, danger, death and destruction are no strangers. But that could change on the battlefield of the future. Why? Because THE ROBOTS ARE COMING.

In fact, robots are already here. Perhaps they don't look or act like the robots you've seen at the





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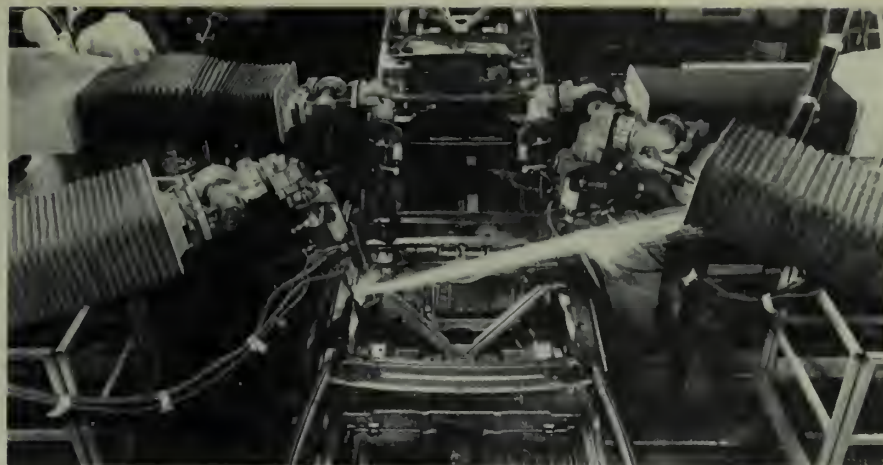


Photo courtesy Chrysler Corp.

Most of the robots in the U.S. are used to spot weld car bodies, which insure precise fits for doors, trim features, and accessories. The robots' movements are controlled by a computer.

Capek. It's a story about Rossum's Universal Robots — artificial people created by the thousands to do man's work. Eventually, they decide they are stronger and smarter than humans, so they decide to kill all mankind.

"Robots that work in factories today are very dumb," said Dr. James Albus, acting chief of the Industrial Systems Division at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in Gaithersburg, Md. "Typically, none of the robots have vision and few of them have any sense of touch. They can't hear and they're fairly slow and clumsy.

"It's like taking a factory worker, tying one arm behind him, putting a blindfold over his eyes, sticking plugs in his ears, putting a boxing glove on his hand and nailing his feet to the floor. There's just not that many jobs that worker could do. That's the way robots are today. But of course, that will change in the next 10 to 20 years."

Albus is helping to bring that change along. He and fellow researchers are working on a prototype of an automated metal-working robot that uses a digital television tube with a camera mounted above the robot's wrist. That robot plus other hardware will make up the machine shop.

Right now, there are about 5,000 robots in U.S. factories doing jobs such as welding car bodies, spray-painting refrigerators, and packaging chocolate candies. These

silent workhorses cost anywhere from \$10,000 to \$120,000 and work without stopping in boring, repetitive and sometimes hazardous jobs.

The Army is looking at how robots might be used in both peaceful and hostile environments. Much of the research and experimenting is taking place at the Army's Human Engineering Lab (HEL), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Manpower is the number one interest in the Lab's Robotics Plan. "The Army never seems to have enough people to do the jobs that we want to do," said Charles Shoemaker of HEL. "If you can develop a system that eliminates the need for a person in a particular job and free him to do a less dangerous or more interesting job, then that's something of real interest to the Army."

On the battlefield, robots could perform in darkness. The Japanese already have robots that can work in the dark and which are also used to manufacture goods.

Robots could be made resistant to artillery blasts and chemical and biological warfare. "We're not thinking necessarily of replacing existing Army equipment with robots," Shoemaker said, "but using them to improve existing capabilities of existing equipment."

Tooele Army Depot, Utah, and HEL have started work on a prototype designed to demonstrate that. "Basically, we're looking at a task that gives men difficulty right

movies or read about in science fiction stories. But the Army and civilian industry, are currently using robots to do jobs that only humans used to be able to do.

Today's robots are basically one-armed, computer-controlled machines that can be reprogrammed to perform more than one task. A robot's brain is a computer. By reprogramming it, its claws (called "end effectors") can be taught to do different jobs. Some robots can memorize more than 2,000 different steps to accomplish their tasks.

When most of us think of robots, we think of walking, talking, "smart" machines. The word "robot" is derived from the Czech term for forced labor, "robota." The word first appeared in a 1920s play called "R.U.R." by Karl

now," Shoemaker said. "That's the loading of 200-pound projectiles that would be fired by an eight-inch self-propelled howitzer."

The first phase of the project will use a first generation, off-the-shelf robot without any sensing capabilities. It will be bolted to the floor of an armored personnel carrier. Racks for ammunition and fuzes will be close by.

"First of all, the projectiles would be loaded onto the carrier via conveyor," Shoemaker said. "The conveyor will bring the round up to a certain point and the robot will know where that point is. The robot will pick up the round, place it in a rack, and keep track of what type of round is in the rack."

"It's not a fully-automated system. A soldier will be there to tell the computer the type of round and the lot number. That information will go into the computer's memory, along with the location of the projectiles."

The robot, through its computer brain, will know where each round is and, whether it's been fired or not. The fuze will be screwed into the nose of the projectile and the conveyor will interface with the gun. The robot will pick a round from the rack and place it on the conveyor which will take it over to the hydraulic assist on the gun.

"If a fire mission calls for all high explosive projectiles," Shoemaker said, "the robot can redistribute the loads. If all of one type of projectile is pulled off, it won't create a shift in the vehicle's center of gravity. The robot will be smart enough to do that." Completion date is projected for early 1983.

The second phase is more advanced and will be able to see. A conveyor won't be used. The robot will load and transfer the ammo on and off the truck. It will also reach down and pull a projectile out of a pallet. The second phase should be completed in mid-1984.

Phase 3, scheduled to begin in 1984, will center on making the robot stronger to protect it in hostile environments.

Shoemaker points out that if chemical agents were used by the

enemy, operations could continue relatively unaffected by using the robotic system. "We're not saying that robots will roll off the production line to replace artillerymen in the Army. We're using robots to show that they have the basic capability to do a job that's of military interest."

At Tooele Army Depot, a modified industrial robot has been used for the past five years. It renovates 40mm "live" projectiles by placing them into a defuzing machine. This machine removes the projectiles' tracers, which are the mechanisms that cause shells to explode.



Photo courtesy National Bureau of Standards

The robot of tomorrow is here today as Dr. James Albus, National Bureau of Standards, tests a robot's "eyes" mounted on its "wrists."

"By using a robot in that environment, people are kept from being in a dangerous place," Shoemaker said. "At the same time, operations have been speeded up. If a human is handling a shell, the shell has to be put behind a protective wall. A person would then have to walk a safe distance away."

"With a robot, you don't have to worry as much about it getting harmed. Even if an occasional detonation harms the robot, it can be repaired quickly. That was the experience out at Tooele."

The Rand Corp. is talking about the possibility of developing an automated tank. It would be a

remotely managed vehicle. The tank's computer could identify a target as friend or foe. Shoemaker said that if an unfriendly target was encountered, the vehicle could conceivably fire without additional human help. "You're certainly not going to see something like that next week, but it's an area we don't plan to ignore," he said.

"If we were to dismiss the idea of a robot-soldier and say that it would never happen, I think that would be irresponsible. But to say that it would be here tomorrow would also be irresponsible. I would say that we're looking at future developments as part of a responsible overall effort for the Army."

"We also have to resist the temptation to use robots as an answer to all of the challenges the Army faces," he said. "You're still going to have the issue of training, and you're going to need good people to repair systems. Also, there's the important issue of 'do you really save men by having robots on the battlefield?'"

"If you save two men by having a robot there, but you need 10 men to service it, you don't have a net gain. That's the kind of systems analysis that lab and other Army planners and researchers have to look at. As the technology matures, which it's doing right now, more and more things will be possible."

"We're putting more of our resources into using existing technology to help the Army with existing problems. We're also looking at what's coming down the pike and how that technological advantage can be turned into an operational advantage," Shoemaker said.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are being spent by the government and by private industry to make machines which can make our lives and our work safer and more interesting. Robots which can replace humans, however, are not a part of the foreseeable future. The same is true of robot-soldiers.

"So far as a war totally fought by robots," Shoemaker said, "you still have to look to science fiction for that." □



# sports stop

Compiled by Maj. Gardner M. Nason



## Bodybuilders in Japan

TWO soldiers stationed in Japan placed third in their respective weight class in the USO Far East Bodybuilding Championship at Camp Foster, Okinawa.

Pictured below are Sgt. Melvin Royster, 24, (kneeling) who placed third in the heavyweight class, and Sp4 Willie Brown, 29, (standing) who placed third in the middle-weight class.

Royster is a supply supervisor at the United States Army Garrison, Honshu. He's 6-foot 4-inch and weighs 220 pounds. He says that he works out four days a week for several hours at a time. He favors five small meals a day instead of the three.

Brown is a switchboard operator with the United States Army Communications Command, Japan. He has been bodybuilding for 15 years, and works out for five hours five days a week.



## Softball

THE Area North-A All-Star team shut out the Area Central team 8-0 in the championship game of the 8th Army women's softball tournament at Camp Red Cloud, Korea.

The Area North-A team won behind the pitching of Debra Deeth and hitting of Theresa Sampson.

Pictured below, Pam Stewart of the Area North-As slides into third base in an earlier game against Area South. Playing third base for Area South is Leslie Divine.

In other women's softball action, the Dela-



ware Army National Guard Women's Softball Team came in first place in the New Castle County Parks and Recreation Open Industrial League. Later the team finished second in the Delaware State Softball Tournament.

Although teamwork was the key to success, the pitching of Sp4 Margaret Szabo and the hitting of Sgt. Iris Jones inspired the team throughout their season.

## DEFENSIVE END RUSH BROWN

IN 1980, Rush Brown Jr. was drafted by the NFL's St. Louis Cardinals. The 10th-round draft choice from Ball State University seemed to have a slim chance of making the team in the face of strong competition from other experienced and talented players. But by the seventh game of the Cardinal's 16-game regular schedule, Brown was a starter at defensive tackle. By the end of the season, he had 64 tackles to his credit and was named as the team's Rookie of the Year. The Professional Football Writers also named him to their All-Rookie team.

Barring injury and other catastrophies, Brown is likely to be seen this season lining up at defensive end. Coach Jim Hanifan describes Brown as "inately tough, mentally and physically; a man who is a natural leader and demands a lot of himself and his teammates."

Behind Brown's success in his first NFL season is a story with a strong military tie.

Brown was born in Laurinburg, N.C., and went to high school in Scotland, N.C. Scotland was a small basketball-oriented high school which did not field a football team. With the influence of nearby Fort Bragg, it was no surprise that Brown enlisted in the Army. He took basic at Fort Jackson, S.C., and eventually ended up in Europe assigned to the 60th Ordnance Group in Zweibrucken. While in Europe, Brown played basketball for the Army. When the team disbanded, Brown was invited to play football for the Air Force. There was no Army football. This was the first time Brown ever played organized football!

While playing football for the Air Force, Brown attracted the attention of Dr. John Kehm, a professor teaching in USAREUR. Kehm encouraged Brown to consider going to Ball State University upon his release from the Army. Brown took Kehm's advice and went to Ball State where he earned a degree in physical education, a commission as a second lieutenant, and the nickname of "Rush the Crush" for his football prowess.

In January 1982 Brown is scheduled to attend the Infantry Officers Basic Course at Fort Benning, Ga. Between now and then, Rush Brown will be doing his damndest to help the Cardinals have a successful season.





# SSgt SAMS KNIFEMAKER

Story and Photos by Rico Johnston

SSGT. Joseph Sams started making knives because he was disappointed with the quality of a name-brand hunting knife he bought.

"When I got my new knife home and took it out of the box, the guard rattled. I thought, 'That's no good. I can make a better knife than that.'"

"So I took it back, got a refund and went to town to buy a kit. I really didn't care for the kit either, but I wanted to try my hand at making knives."

Sams does not buy kits anymore. He starts with an idea and makes a knife out of hardened steel, exotic woods, brass and plastic.

"I make just about any kind of fixed-blade knife: hunting, fighting and boot knives. Later, I may do some folding knives, pocket knives and survival/backpacking knives."

Starting with a design on paper, he transfers the design to a steel blank. Using progressively finer grinding materials, he shapes and polishes the blade. Then the blade is heat-treated. Some grades of steel can be treated in his kitchen oven. Others have to be sent out for tempering.

The handguard is made of brass and must fit securely to the tang (the steel that extends into the handle). When the guard fits, it is then pinned and soldered with silver. Sams' guards do not rattle.

When working with hard steels and fine woods, tools are very important.

"When I bought that first kit, I borrowed a quarter-inch drill, chucked a screwdriver in it and taped sandpaper to the handle. A friend held the drill while I modified the knife."

Since then, Sams has used equipment that he modified to do the job.

"The quality I've been getting from this primitive equipment surprises me sometimes," he said.

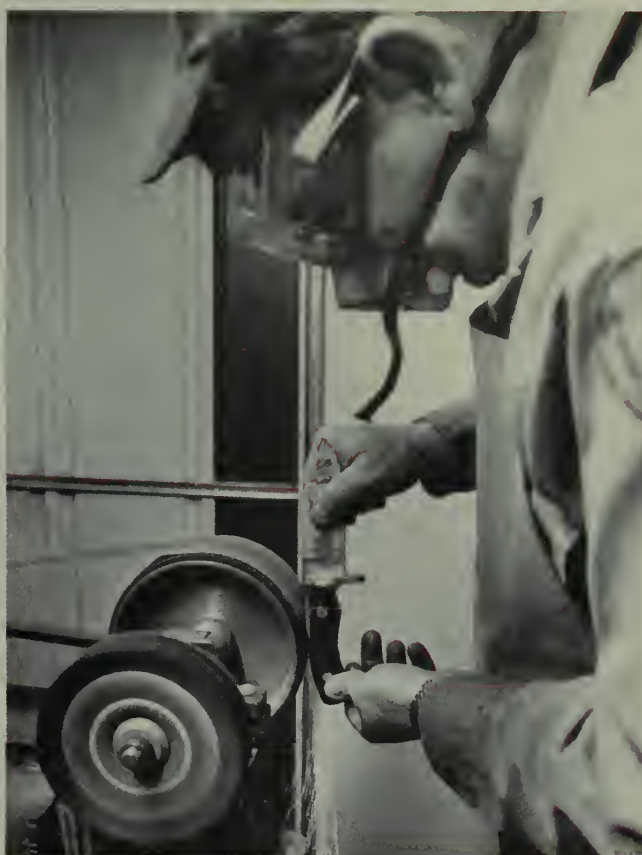
He recently sold his four-wheel-drive pickup and bought a square-wheel grinder and some buffers. Now that's dedication. But Sams is working to become a Master Cutler in the Knifemakers Guild. Only the dedicated make it.

When he is not grinding steel, Sams, a former sailor, is the re-enlistment NCO for the 2nd Battalion (Nike/Hercules), 52nd Air Defense Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas. □



Sp5 Rico Johnston is an Army photojournalist assigned to the TRAINER MAGAZINE staff, Training Support Center, Ft. Eustis, VA.





The "simple" knife is not so simple when you make one from scratch. SSgt. Sams starts with an idea which he then transfers to a blank piece of metal. He does all the grinding, honing, shaping and polishing himself. He also designs the handles and makes them from a variety of materials. The handles and tangs are carefully and precisely attached to the blade so there is absolutely no wobble. For most people, a store-bought knife is okay. But for people like Sams, "okay" isn't good enough.

# ALL'S FAIR FOR FIREFLIES

Susan Loth

WHO knows what evil lurks in the hearts of fireflies?

After 18 years of study, Professor James E. Lloyd of the University of Florida has a pretty good idea. The entomologist has observed more than 100 species of fireflies — which aren't really flies at all but beetles. He has learned a lot about what's being said when they blink the chemical lights in their abdomens.

When it comes to winning a mate or a meal, fireflies can sneak and cheat and sometimes even kill. In short, Lloyd has found, those insects with the comma-sized brains are capable of quite complicated behavior.

Fireflies often speak in a visual Morse code, a pattern of flashes that differs by species and by sex. A male flies around flashing his message — say, a half-second flash every six seconds — and looks toward the ground until he spots a correctly coded female response. What follows may be a “flash dialogue” before the lights go out for mating.

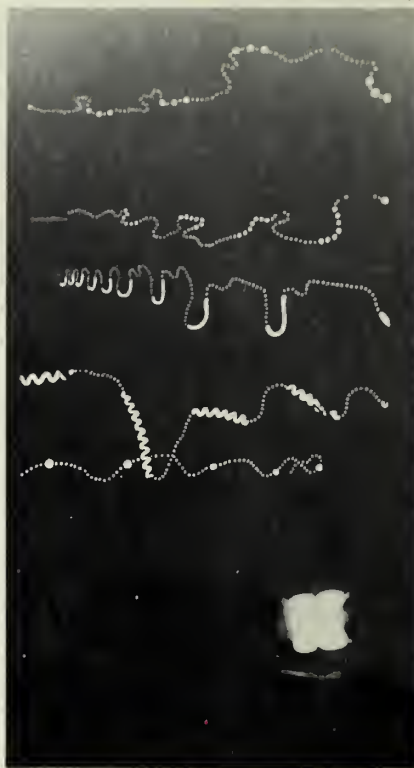
Or it may be a trap. Some females can mimic the mating responses of other fireflies and lure a male to their perches. When he draws near in hopes of romance, the female grabs and devours him.

Some of these “femmes fatales” can lure at least five other species, Lloyd says.

Some males out to woo these predatory females have tricks of their own, he adds. By imitating the males of prey species, they try to attract false signals from the predatory females.

These male mimics are out to reproduce, not to kill, Lloyd believes. But he admits it's a mystery how they avoid being eaten.

Other fireflies have their own varieties of deceit. A male may interject extra flashes into a nearby male's pattern to break up a courtship dialogue, or flash in synchronism with him to trick a female



© National Geographic Society

Glowing silhouette of firefly with flight paths of other species drawn in above it.

into switching partners. A male may even mimic a female to throw a rival off the track.

A Florida grasslands firefly, *Photinus collustrans*, may show why the competition is so intense. This lightning bug appears about a quarter-hour after sunset and is active only about 15 minutes a night.

By following these fireflies and recording their every move, Lloyd worked out an average. “The typical *Photinus collustrans* male needs 7.2 nights to find a female and mate,” he said. But most females need no more than six minutes to emerge from their underground burrows, attract a male mate, and get back underground.

“All these males are out there hunting and the females are

only out for a moment,” he said. “In fact, the chances of being answered by a predator are greater than being answered by their own female.”

Lloyd uses all sorts of equipment to unlock secrets of insect communication. “I have what I call a ‘firefly gun,’ ” he said. The instrument can read flashes of light and translate them into various high-pitched whistles for storage on a tape recorder. Back at the university laboratory in Gainesville, other instruments can use the tape to chart precise images of the flashes.

Thermometers are also important because a firefly's flash temperature goes up and down with the air temperature.

Even a pocket flashlight has its place in his work. “You can attract fireflies to your penlight,” he explained. “If a male's flying overhead and you flash the right code, he'll come down and land in your hand.”

To imitate a female firefly, Lloyd advises holding the penlight point-down against the ground, “so the light the firefly's going to see is what is leaking out around the edges.”

Long after some fireflies have died, their glows keep working for medical research. Extracts from the lanterns can be made to glow again when combined with the energy-rich molecule ATP, a substance found in every organism. By measuring the light produced, researchers can tell how much ATP is there.

First, somebody has to get the fireflies. The Sigma Firefly Scientists Club, a division of Sigma Chemical Co. in St. Louis, collected 3,191,400 fireflies in 1980, according to worker Jerry Nester.

The firm pays \$1 a hundred, with bonuses for big catches, and helps collectors in another way. Nester said, “It's pretty hard running around in a field with a glass jar, so we give them nets.” □

Susan Loth is a correspondent with the National Geographic News Service. Article and photo are courtesy of the National Geographic News Service.



# The lighter side

Compiled by Tom Kiddoo

## The NCO's Corollaries To Murphy's Law

1. If something cannot go wrong, it may.
2. The individual or unit most directly concerned with a projected mission is the last one to get the word.
3. TRUTH: What the people in the barracks are saying, divided by 10.
4. FANTASY: The S-3's presentation at a Command and Staff meeting.
5. The amount of command emphasis given to a project is inversely proportional to its importance for operational readiness.
6. URGENT PRIORITY: "We might get the part to you sometime next month."
7. ROUTINE PRIORITY: "Dream on, child, you'll never see it."
8. If the TOC (Tactical Operations Center) tells you to stand down and eat chow ... get ready to move out.
9. If a site is tactically perfect, you won't be staying long.
10. A private will devote more time, effort and creative ability to avoiding work than to doing it.
11. If a private tells you that something has been done, go back and check it.
12. If a lieutenant tells you that something has been done, go back and do it.



"It's a diet pill — kick it around the parade ground after every meal."



"Gentlemen, this is a new anti-tank weapon."

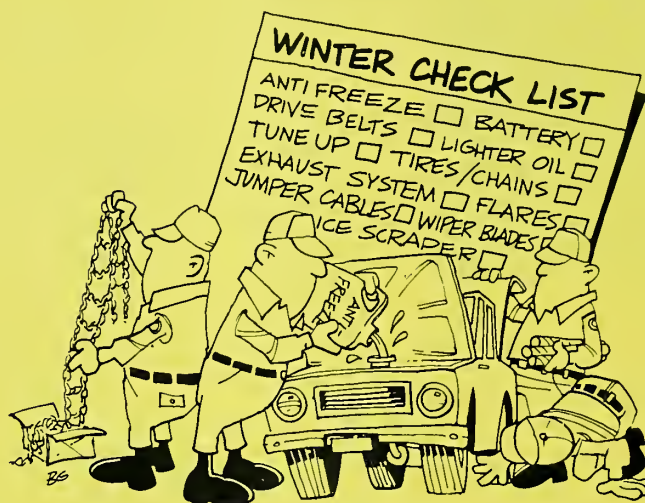


"Yes, we need a sign: 'Danger, mortar practice range'. How did you know?"

# What's new

## CONSUMER CORNER WINTERIZE YOUR CAR:

Doing it now  
saves problems later



### PREPARE YOUR CAR FOR WINTER

- A tune-up is in order if you haven't done it recently. At least be sure to check the condition of ignition wires and the distributor cap. Also, make sure the battery is fully charged and terminals are clean. Check your voltage regulator. Change the oil. Use a thinner weight oil for winter than you use in summer. Check the air filter to make sure it's clean.
- Replace the anti-freeze, if you haven't done so within the past year. Check other fluid levels. Your washer solution should be the type that doesn't freeze in the winter.
- Replace your windshield wipers if they're cracked or don't work properly. If your exhaust system leaks, get it fixed or replaced. Replace brake linings or pads if necessary. And, most importantly, get some snow tires or chains (check state laws for restrictions on chains or studs).

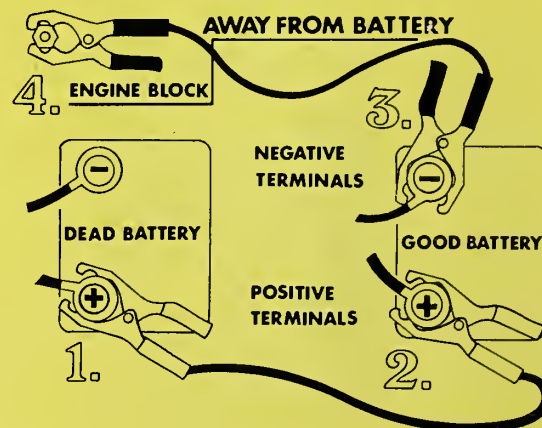
### WINTER DRIVING TIPS

- It's better to avoid driving on snow or ice. But if you must drive, clean ice and snow from all the windows before starting out, and use the defroster to keep the windows clear. Wear sun glasses to cut down on glare.

Don't stomp on the accelerator to move out. Press the accelerator gently to start out and gradually increase the speed. Drive at a moderate speed below the posted limit and maintain a safe following distance. If you skid, ease your foot off the accelerator. Steer into the skid and pump the brakes lightly.

### JUMP-STARTING YOUR CAR

- Keep cigarettes, flames and sparks away when you're working with a battery.
- Make sure the cars are not touching.
- Caps on both batteries should be tight, level and covered with a damp cloth.
- Shield your eyes and face.
- Connect the positive (+) cable to the positive post of the dead battery. Then connect the other end of that cable to the positive post of the booster battery.
- Connect the other cable to the negative post (-) of the booster battery. And make the final connection to the engine block of the stalled car, away from the battery.
- Start the engine and remove the cables in reverse order.





- Free movies for soldiers at remote sites, hospitals, on maneuvers and other areas is a little-known service provided by the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES). Last year over 2.5 million soldiers attended the free movies which are usually the same as those at the paid theaters. "The people who get the free movies really appreciate the service," AAFES officials say.

- Under new rules, up to 5 percent of the active duty Command Sergeants Major (CSM) may now stay in the Army beyond the required 30-year retirement mark. Under the new policy, CSMs desiring to extend their careers must submit a request in their 28th year. All CSMs will no longer be automatically considered for extensions as in the past. Other career enlisted soldiers serving in shortage MOSs may come under the same policy in the future. With the extension soldiers may stay in the Army up to 35 years.



### New NBC Shelter in Korea

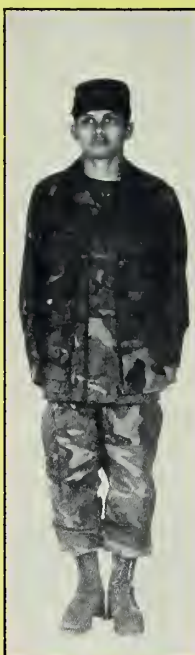
- New M51 Collective Protection Shelter Systems in the 2d Infantry Division, Korea, were recently inspected by technicians from DARCOM's U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM) to ensure they are functioning properly and being correctly set up and maintained. The M51 Shelter is a self-contained, inflatable, quonset-shaped shelter designed to protect occupants from chemical and biological agents. The unit has a filter system, compressor, heater, blower and other accessories. They are issued to brigade and battalion aid stations, but can be used for eating, resting and other functions.



### 197th Trains at NTC

- The 197th Infantry Brigade from Fort Benning, Ga., was the first active Army unit to train at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif., since its reactivation July 1, 1981. Some 2,500 soldiers of the "Forever Forward" 197th participated in "Operation Desert Storm" fighting not only the enemy but also rain, wind, dust storms and 100-plus degree temperatures, under 24-hour combat conditions. The training involved force-on-force using the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES). That was followed by live-fire training. The photo (left) shows a soldier from the 197th who just fired a 90mm recoilless rifle. After the training, soldiers were flown back to Fort Benning by the Air Force. Equipment was shipped by rail.

## Camouflage Battledress Here



- Starting this month, the new camouflage battledress uniform (BDU) will be issued to new Army enlistees. They will be given four sets. Also, the uniform is supposed to be available for sale in clothing stores now or in the near future. The uniform, consisting of coat, trousers and cap, costs \$37.75. Active duty soldiers not issued the four sets are required to have at least two sets of the camouflage battledress uniform by Oct. 1, 1982. Soldiers are expected to have three sets by Oct. 1, 1984, and four sets by Oct. 1, 1985. To reduce the financial burden of buying the required uniforms, enlisted soldiers will be allowed to charge the purchase with payment prorated over a period of time. Previously, soldiers could charge uniforms, but full payment was withheld from the soldier's next paycheck. The same accoutrements worn on fatigues now are to be worn on the new BDU, except the full-color rank insignia on officers' caps and full-color shoulder patches will not be worn. The present wash-and-wear fatigues may continue to be worn until Sept. 30, 1985.

The fielding plan for the BDU for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve calls for new soldiers entering active duty for training in November to be issued four sets of the new uniform. Prior-service personnel entering on or after Nov. 1 will be given an issue of three sets of BDU. For others, the current fatigue uniform will be replaced with the new BDU upon wearout.

## Many Airlines Offer GIs 50% Off

- Many airlines continue to offer a 50 percent discount for a reserved seat on domestic flights to active duty military personnel traveling on leave or pass at their own expense. The discount is also available to service members who have been discharged from active duty and are traveling within seven days of their discharge date.

The 50 percent discount for military personnel will not be in effect for TWA flights during peak holiday travel days. These dates are Dec. 17-19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 1981, and Jan. 2-5, 10, 1982. On these days, soldiers may apply for a discount on a standby basis.

Travelers are urged to shop around for other reduced fares which may be as low or lower than furlough fares. Travelers should be aware that most "supersavers" and excursion fares contain restrictions on length of stay and ticket purchase deadlines, while the 50 percent fare is unrestricted, except for TWA's restricted dates mentioned above. Surveys are showing that many soldiers are taking advantage of the military air fare discount.

## Hello, Mom?

- If you are stationed in Germany and want to talk to relatives and friends in the United States by telephone, it's a lot cheaper for the people stateside to call you. This is because they pay U.S. telephone rates which are much lower than German rates. Two other ways to beat the higher German rates are to make a collect call and then reimburse the people at home, or to make a brief call home and ask them to call you back immediately or sometime later.

## SRBs Change

- Selective Reenlistment Bonuses (SRB) for certain military specialties have changed. First and second term 27Ns, 34Ys and 45Gs are now eligible for different SRBs. Bonuses for 93Hs and 93Js have increased. The bonus for 27Fs has been reduced, and bonuses for soldiers reenlisting with the specialties of 19F, 19G, 19H, 19J, 19L and 34G have ended. Chapter 9, AR 600-200 addresses the Selective Re-enlistment Bonus program.

## New Drug Laws

- Beginning January 1, 1982, German narcotics laws will be more severe. Jail terms for lesser offenses, such as possession and use of illegal drugs in small quantities, will go from a maximum of three to four years. Jail terms for serious offenses, such as selling illegal drugs to a minor, will jump from a maximum of 10 to 15 years. Also, the minimum jail sentence a person will get for certain serious offenses will go from one year to two years. On the compassionate side, the German law will broaden the circumstances for reducing or abstaining from punishment.





Many people will write us to complain that painting a vehicle like the one above is not authorized. These people are correct. Then why run the photo? We run it because soldiers are people and people find unique ways to show pride and esprit — even if those ways are not always by the book. We salute the soldier and his expression of pride;





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# SOLDIERS

DECEMBER 1981

## AIRBORNE ENGINEERS

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## SPECIAL FORCES IN LIBERIA

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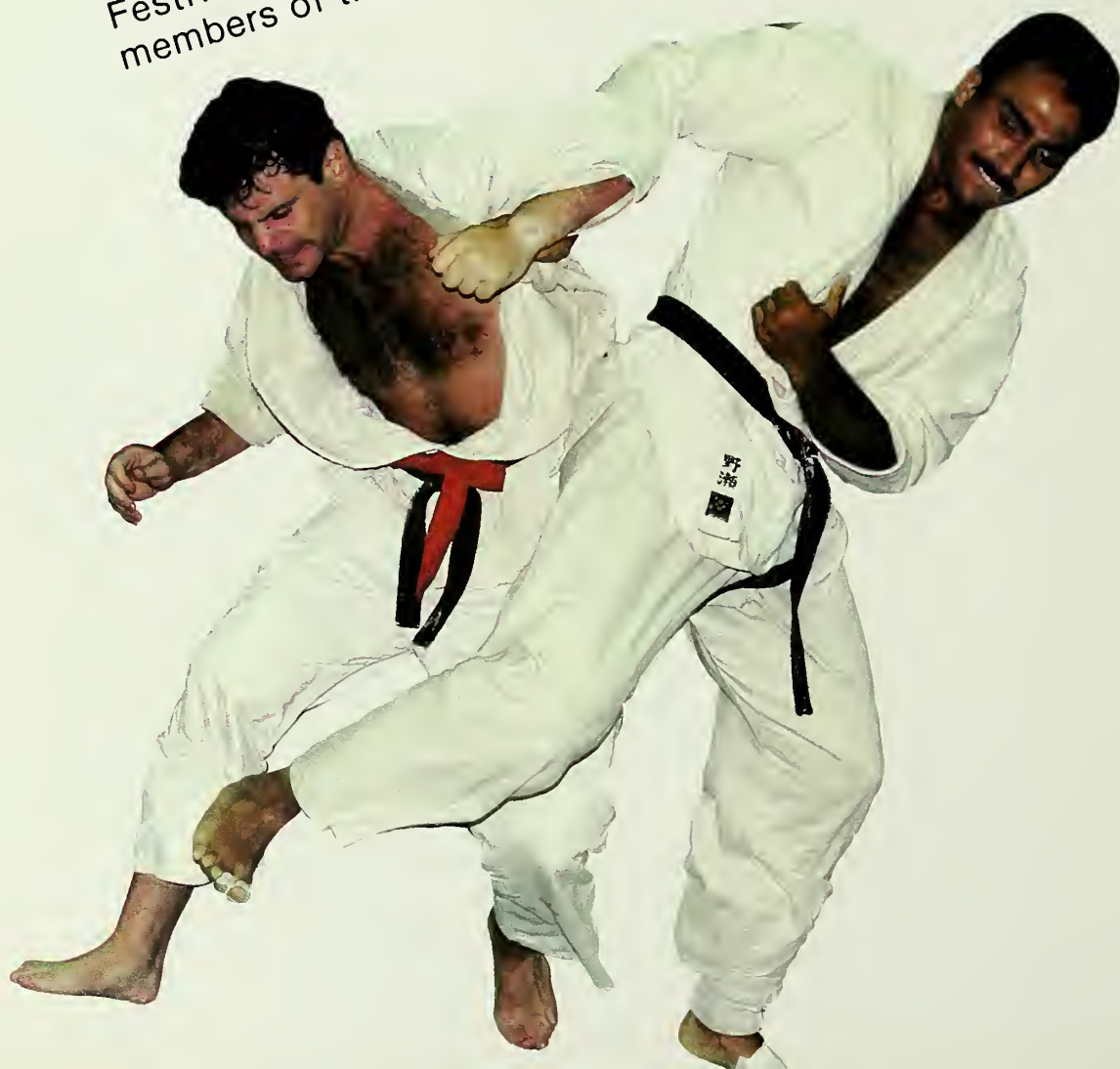
## KNOW YOUR AUTO

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# '81 National Sports Festival

The Olympic Games offer the ultimate competition for the world's finest amateur athletes, whose skills have been honed to the fine edge of perfection. Years of hard work, practice and sacrifice go into their preparation for the games. But the Olympics only come along every four years. Athletes need other competitive events to perfect their skills. The National Sports Festival provides this test for the best. Athletes competed in 33 sports at this year's Festival. Many participants were soldiers, including members of the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Team.

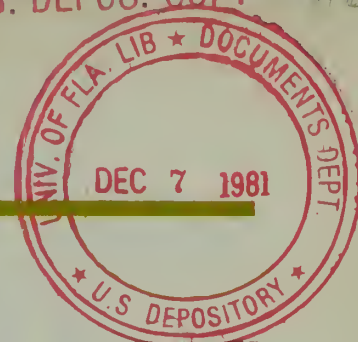






# SOLDIERS

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THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE  
DECEMBER 1981 VOLUME 36, NO. 12

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Secretary of the Army

Gen. E. C. Meyer  
Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. Llyle J. Barker  
Chief of Public Affairs

Col. Nelson L. Marsh  
Chief, Command Information

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**Credits: Front cover by Anne Genders; photo opposite by SSgt. Gary Kieffer; back cover photo by Sp5 Bill Branley.**

Editor-in-chief Lt. Col. Wade W. LaDue, Executive Editor Maj. Clifford H. Bernath, Art Director Tony Zidek, Asst. Art Director Anne Genders. Photojournalists: MSG Mike Mason, SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer, SSgt. Vickey Mouze, Sp5 Bill Branley, Sp5 Terri Wiram, Tom Kiddoo, Executive Secretary Sharon Stewart.

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# What's new

## DS of the Year

- SFC Charles L. Moore was awarded the Stephen Ailes Drill Sergeant of the Year Award in a recent ceremony at the Pentagon. Presenting the award was Stephen Ailes, former Secretary of the Army, for whom the award is named.

Moore, age 30, is a 14-year veteran from Port Arthur, Texas. Prior to being selected as the Drill Sergeant of the Year, he was assigned to the First Basic Training Brigade, Fort McClellan, Ala. He had been a drill sergeant for 18 months. He is now assigned to Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Fort Monroe, Va., where he lives with his wife, Barbara, and their two-year-old daughter.



- Soldiers due to be separated from active duty from Dec. 14, 1981, through Jan. 9, 1982, are eligible for "early outs." Eligible soldiers will be separated according to the following schedule if they don't want to wait until their normal release date.

### Normal Release Date

Dec. 14-18, 1981  
Dec. 19-22, 1981  
Dec. 23-26, 1981  
Dec. 27-28, 1981  
Dec. 29-1981 - Jan. 2, 1982  
Jan. 3-6, 1982  
Jan. 7-9, 1982

### Early Release Date

Dec. 10, 1981  
Dec. 11, 1981  
Dec. 14, 1981  
Dec. 15, 1981  
Dec. 16, 1981  
Dec. 17, 1981  
Dec. 18, 1981

There are exceptions to the early release program. Officers normally eligible for early release may be kept on active duty until their normal release date if necessary for unit operations. Other categories of soldiers not eligible for early release are: ARNG and USAR officers and enlisted personnel on active duty for training under special training; officers who have a DA-approved release from active duty or resignation date; personnel scheduled for retirement. For more information, check DA Circular 3612-81-1, dated July 15, 1981.

- Beginning in January 1982, Officer Assignment Preference Statements will be automated and stored in the Officer Master File (OMF). Once the preference data is in the OMF, assignment officers will automatically compare preferences to Army requirements. Officers should update preference statements about 12 months prior to the completion of an overseas tour; about one year after reporting to a CONUS station; at least 60 days prior to beginning a course of instruction at a CONUS service school, civilian institution or training with industry involving a permanent change of station; or when an officer desires to change his or her preferences. The new system will interface with other automated management tools to provide quicker and better service to officers and warrant officers.



- The Army's 1981-82 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) is now underway. It's one way "people help people" in the Army. Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh kicked off this year's CFC effort by stressing its voluntary nature and acknowledging the needs of the fund's recipients. CFC represents 21 international service agencies, the American Red Cross, the USO and 27 national health agencies.

- Army Trainer is a new quarterly magazine dedicated to training and designed for officers, NCOs and civilians who are trainers. Army Trainer will automatically be sent to TEC account holders and Army libraries. Readers are invited to submit articles and opinions. Write: Editor, Army Trainer Magazine, P.O. Drawer A, Fort Eustis, Va. 23604, or telephone autovon 927-5475.

### More Pay or R&R For Extending

- The Army's special pay program or R&R option for enlisted soldiers who extend their tours in Europe and Korea now includes 90 more specialties. The program offers soldiers the choice of receiving \$50 per month during an extension of at least one year beyond the normal tour length, or choosing one of two R&R options. Soldiers selecting the R&R option may choose 30 days of non-chargeable leave or 15 days of non-chargeable leave with round-trip, space-required travel between the overseas location and the nearest stateside port of entry.

### Opportunities For Warrant Officers

- Warrant officers are needed in two career fields: Automotive Repair Technician and Food Inspection Technician. Qualifications for warrant officers as Automotive Repair Technician include supervisory experience in enlisted military occupational specialties 62 or 63 and completion of the Mechanical Maintenance NCO Advanced Course. Qualifications for warrant officers as Food Inspection Technicians are at least six years of military or civilian experience in food sanitation or quality assurance. Also, candidates must complete the new technician's course at the Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

For facts on becoming a warrant officer, contact your local military personnel office, or MILPERCEN, Warrant Officer Division, ATTN: DAPC-OPW, 200 Stovall St., Alexandria, Va. 22332.

### Weinberger in Hawaii

- In the photo, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger is coached by Pvt. 2 Raymond Kaylor as Weinberger prepares to fire a Dragon anti-tank missile. Kaylor is assigned to Company C, 1st Battalion, 35th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii. Weinberger was in Hawaii to speak at the American Legion Convention. He also observed training conducted by the 25th Infantry Division.

### Free Group Travel

- If you are stationed in Europe and can organize a group of 25 people or more who want to vacation in Munich, Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee or Garmisch, the Armed Forces Recreation Center (AFRC) will provide free transportation. Most of the group must be military. Rates are geared for the soldier's budget. For more information, contact the AFRC Travel Group Office in Berchtesgaden, Garmisch or Munich.



# feedback

## FOREIGN DECORATIONS

In a recent article concerning the new Army awards, you stated that as a result of a change in the regulation, only one foreign badge may be worn at one time. I have been told that I am not authorized to wear my foreign decoration, which is the Republic of Korea ranger badge.

Concerning other awards, is a person authorized to wear the new NCO ribbon if he attended an NCO course prior to the authorization of this award?

Also, I've spent two tours in Korea. Will I be authorized to wear the appropriate award for this?

I think the answers to these questions are important and should be made available so leaders can respond to questions.

Sgt. Ron Ream  
Ft. Hood, Texas

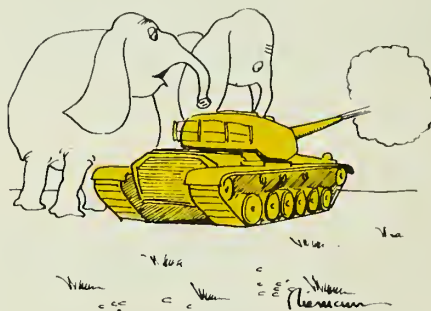
*Here's the word from MILPERCEN. A recent change to paragraph 7-11, AR 672-5-1, permits recipients of foreign badges to wear them at any duty location providing they have requested and received permission as outlined in paragraph 7-11. AR 670-1 states that only one foreign badge may be worn on the uniform at any time. The soldier may choose which foreign badge to wear from those he has been awarded and received permission to accept, retain and wear.*

*A soldier who has completed an NCOES course or an NCO academy at any time in his career and who was on active duty or assigned to an active National Guard or Army Reserve unit on Aug. 1, 1981, will be awarded and permitted to wear the NCO Professional Development Ribbon.*

*A soldier on active duty on Aug. 1, 1981, who has completed a normal*

*foreign service tour in Korea, may be awarded the Overseas Service Ribbon (if he or she was not awarded a U.S. service medal, such as the Korean Service Medal or the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal).*

*Numerals will be used to denote completion of second and subsequent overseas tours. The Overseas Service Ribbon is a peacetime award; therefore, it will not be awarded in those areas where duty is recognized by other service medals.*



"Good grief, I hope he's OK! A sneeze like that could ruin a trunk."

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

As a result of prior service, I believe I am eligible for the Good Conduct Medal. Who can verify my eligibility?

Sgt. Ebylee Davis  
APO New York

*The custodian of your personnel records is authorized to make a determination as to your eligibility. If your personnel officer feels that there is not sufficient information, he or she can write the Commander, USAEREC,*

ATTN: PCRE-FR, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 46249, for screening of your file.

## MAGAZINE FAN

Just a note to say the September issue was especially appealing with a good mix of subjects.

The article on the Indians was sensitively done, a difficult subject at best. The Mind over Battle was a good piece on another difficult subject; the NASCAR racing bit was fun, and the story from Korea shows the broadening base that magazines like SOLDIERS have to cover.

I've become a fan of Sp5 Linda Kozaryn.

Ed Seneff  
Waldorf, Md.

*Thank you. Linda is presently attending professional development courses at Syracuse University prior to a new assignment. We're sure her byline will appear again in the future.*

## BASIC TRAINING

The Learning the Basics article in your September issue is an informative description of basic training and the reactions of soldiers taking basic training.

However, the listing of Army training centers in the drill sergeant item on page 49 omitted what many of us at this installation feel is the Army's best training center--Fort Leonard Wood.

We were glad to read your coverage of basic training, a mission supported by the efforts of hundreds of dedicated soldiers, but often taken for granted by much of the Army.

Lt. John T. Wettack  
Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.



### SAFETY NO NO

I must comment on a photograph in the September edition, page 48, that portrays a young soldier with a rifle lying between his legs with the barrel pointed towards his body. This is clearly a "don't" in safe handling of a weapon.

Chaffie Steele Jr.  
Newport News, Va.

*You are absolutely right.*

### WHY NO PROMOTION?

I came into the Army with two years of college and more than 60 semester hours of academic credit. Because of the college credit, I came in as an E-3. The appropriate Army regulation stated that at the end of six months, I would be eligible for promotion to E-4 with one waiver for time in service.

I have well over six months time in grade as an E-3 and a good record, so my promotion was to be put through. The Army now tells me that I cannot have a waiver because there are too many in the E-4 pay grade and not enough being promoted to E-5.

Right now all the branches of service are complaining because good soldiers will not stay in. If the Army believes that policies such as this are going to keep soldiers in, they are wrong.

PFC-Phillip L. Shepherd  
APO New York

*MILPERCEN says the normal promotion criteria for grade E-4 as outlined in AR 600-200 includes the time-in-service requirement of 24 months. Time in service may be waived by the commander to 15 months with the limitation that no*

*more than 20 percent of a unit's E-4 population may be in the waiver zone of 15 to 23 months. Percentage limitations are necessary to insure that promotions to grade E-4 do not exceed budgetary constraints imposed by the Department of Defense.*

*With the information provided, it is possible you may be entitled to an accelerated promotion to E-4 under an enlistment option contained in AR 601-210. Your letter has been forwarded to the Army Enlisted Eligibility Activity in St. Louis, Mo. for comment and response to you.*



"There goes Christmas dinner."

### MISPLACED COMMAND

I know the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) is a large and far-flung command, but one of its major commands, the Army Armament Research and Development Command, is located in Dover, N.J., and not in Dover, Del., as you stated in October's Focus on

People department.

Marshall Ramey  
Dover, N.J.

*True. At least we were geographically close; but our apology to the good folks at ARRADCOM for relocating them involuntarily.*

### HOME-BASE ASSIGNMENT

During my 20 years of service, I changed duty stations 17 times, all in compliance with military needs. Currently, I am serving a short tour in Korea and have no other alternative than to apply for retirement since my request for a home-base assignment was disapproved by DA.

AR 614-3 makes provisions for such assignments and states in part: "Because of changing needs, some changes may have to be made, but will be kept to a minimum." The military need for my service at Fort Hood, Texas, will not be fulfilled since I have decided to retire rather than serve 1,500 miles from home.

I have talked to a number of senior NCOs and found that I am just one out of many career soldiers the Army is losing through this practice. I would gladly serve another 3-5 years if my own interest and needs would be taken into consideration for a change.

MSgt. Peter M. Schwarz  
APO San Francisco

**SOLDIERS** is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words—a postcard will do—and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one but we'll use representative views. Send your letter to: Feedback, SOLDIERS, Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314.

# AIRBORNE ENGINEERS

Story and Photos by James F. Boyle

THROUGH a lifting fog, two Black Hawk helicopters quietly appear and set down in the cleared valley. Twenty-two soldiers scramble out from beneath the Black Hawks' softly beating blades. Within a minute, the men are out of the clearing and blended into the protective covering of nearby woods. The Black Hawks are gone and the cleared valley shows no sign of the visitation by the swiftly moving soldiers.

The men left behind wear camouflaged fatigues. Their faces are smeared black and green. In their hands are M-16 rifles and M-60 machine guns. And on their shoulders are the subdued insignia of the 82nd Airborne Division. These are airborne engineers.



This scene unfolds not on Ft. Bragg or any other military post, but only 20 miles from the heart of Raleigh, N.C.

This is Falls Lake, a 38,000-acre project of the Army Corps of Engineers. Much of the area over which these combat engineers maneuvered is now covered with water. When completed, Falls Lake will provide 100 million



James F. Boyle is chief of the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Engineer District, Wilmington Corps of Engineers, in Wilmington, N.C.





**Clockwise from above: Combat engineers scramble from Black Hawk helicopter • Sp4 Robert Sloan builds an M-60 machine gun position • Combat engineers on bridge reconnaissance. Far left: B Company engineers raise a boom derek.**






**Clockwise from above: Pvt. 2 Ramon Maese camouflages a machine gun position. • Combat engineer tests squad's antenna • Engineers consult the Engineer Handbook • Pvt. 2 Roger Allen uses plastic spoon to insulate antenna.**

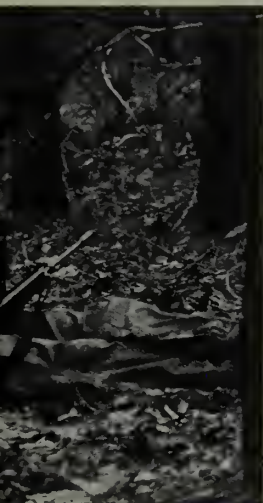
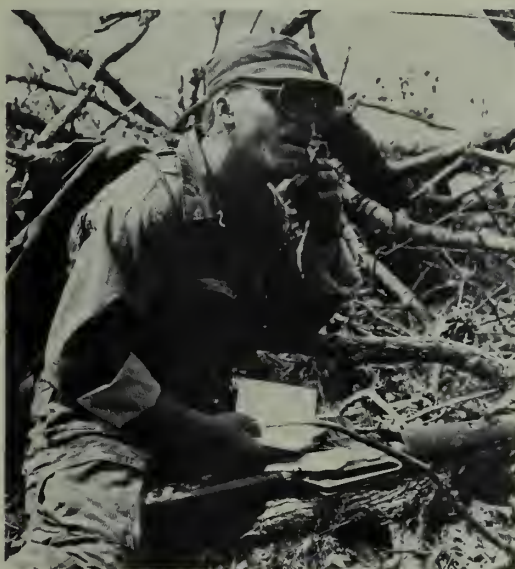






gallons of water a day to North Carolina's capital. Last spring, it provided a realistic training experience to soldiers whose skills one day might determine the fate of an entire battalion.

"The infantry's job is to get from point A to point B and fight," said platoon leader 2nd Lt. Scott Snook. "The engineer's job is to get those men where they need to be by the fastest and safest route. Training here at Falls Lake really tests my men's skills as they can't be tested at Bragg."



Working closely with Snook in arranging the Falls Lake training exercise, Maj. Bob Menard, with the Corps of Engineers' Wilmington District, selected an area with a wide variety of terrain features. But the Falls Lake

exercise provided more than a change of scenery. It offered a new perspective.

"Here we're training as engineers, not just walking around in the woods," said Sp4 George Menor. Menor and other members of his squad were building a machine gun position.

Working on their own is an important element in the combat engineers' training, according to platoon sergeant SSgt. Raymond Scott. In a combat situation, the 600 men in the 307th Engineer Battalion would be split up within the airborne division, with two or three engineers assigned to each infantry platoon. A private first class, or specialist four could find himself the senior engineer of a platoon, and being called upon to provide answers to engineering problems, such as river crossings, demolitions and obstacles.

How much explosives will it take to blow that bridge? Where's the best place to cross the river? How can we slow up the enemy?

At Falls Lake, the 3rd Platoon of B Company got a chance to work out the solutions to such questions.



**Top: Recon assignments are mapped out by 2nd Lt. Scott Snook (left) and SSgt. Raymond Scott. • Sp4 James Allen awaits air assault near burned-out farm house.**

They reconnoitered bridges and roads. Using compasses to shoot azimuths they determined river widths. Later they built hasty river crossing bridges. They built boom dereks and gin poles — mechanical devices for lifting and recovery.

“The things we’re doing here are first-time experiences for many of us,” said SSgt. Mark Bowles. “I’ve read about them in books often enough, but this is the first time I’ve actually built them in the six years I’ve been with the Division.”

Wilmington District provides training opportunities to other elements of the 82nd Airborne Division as well. Canoe and raft orientation exercises down the Cape Fear River with stopovers at the district’s locks and dams are scheduled routinely.

“Right now, the bulk of our district workload is in civil works,” said Wilmington district engineer, Col. Robert K. Hughes. “It’s an important and engrossing mission. But we remain Army engineers, committed to the reason the Corps of Engineers exists: to support the soldier.” □



## ARMY APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

# A WAY TO GET AHEAD

SSgt. Vickey Mouze



SSgt. Gary L. Krieffler

JACK'S pulling CQ duty tonight. He's already put in a long day in the motor pool where he's a welder, so he's just sitting at the CQ desk taking it easy. Hours go by slowly. Finally, day breaks and Jack's replacement shows up. Jack briefs him and then walks up the barracks stairs to his room. Once inside, he plops down on the bed. He tries to go to sleep, but can't. He gets up and turns on the TV. His roommate isn't there, so it's OK.

Jack flips the selector knob and zips by an exercise show, a children's show, and a science fiction movie. He gives the knob another go-around and settles for a show just starting. "Hummm, this one look's interesting," he says.

The TV announcer says, "Hey, we're going to play that fun game where YOU get to make all the decisions. It's 'Choose Your Des-

tiny' time! Are ya' ready? OK! Let the game begin!"

The TV audience claps and yells its approval. After the noise fades, the contestants are introduced. Jack can't believe his eyes. He's one of the contestants. "Something must be wrong," he says. "How can I be there when I'm here? Must be all those cookies and potato chips and hot dogs and hamburgers and that pizza I ate last night while on duty."

He looks at the TV screen. To the players' right, there are two doors marked number "1" and number "2." He is selected to be the first contestant.

The show's host says, "Okay, Jack. You have the chance to choose your destiny. Behind those doors is your opportunity to either make it or break it. Which door is it going to be, Jack?"

Sweat trickles down Jack's collar as he tries to decide. "Okay," he says. "I want number 1. No. I mean 2. No. Make that 1. Uh, I mean 2. Yeah, that's it. Door number 2."

"Are you sure, Jack?" the host says. "Is that the door you really want?" Jack answers, "Yes." The crowd begins to chant, "Open the door, Jack. Open the door!" He jogs over and grasps the knob with a sweaty hand. The instant he touches it, lights begin to flash, bells ring, and sirens howl. He turns the knob, ready to surrender to whatever is behind that door. He starts to open it and . . .

. . . Somebody's shaking him. "Wake up, Jack. It's time for chow. Come on, man." Opening his eyes, Jack sees his roommate, Rodger, standing over him. "Hey! How did you get here?" Jack asks.

"I was ready to open the door and lights were flashing and . . ."

Rodger interrupts him. "I live here, remember? And what's this nonsense about flashing lights and all that? If you're talking about my turning on the light and your alarm clock going off, okay then. Or have you been dreaming again?"

By this time, Jack's got it figured out. He *had* been dreaming. Still, it was kind of scary. He wonders what was behind that door.

Sometimes, it's tough in real life knowing which door, or option, to choose. For instance, sooner or later, all soldiers will have to decide between two options: get out or stay in. Say they decide to get out. Then what? Will Army schooling help in getting a job?

Back in 1975, the Army started a program that helps a soldier be better prepared for that transition into the civilian world.

It's called the Army Apprenticeship Program (AAP). The program is registered with the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT). Many military skills which qualify for the program are similar to jobs in registered civilian apprenticeship programs. Hours spent using certain skills in many MOSs can be recorded in job books to earn a soldier credits which can eventually lead to a certificate of completion of apprenticeship. It can take anywhere from 2,000 to 8,000 hours of practical experience to finish a program (2,000 hours equal about a year of work). Also, up to 576 hours of related instruction from military or civilian schools are required, depending upon the trade. If a soldier has an MOS which qualifies for the apprenticeship program, he or she goes over to that education center and enrolls by filling out DA Form 4409-R. The list of qualifying MOSs and more information are in Chapter 5, Army Regulation 621-5, "Army Continuing Education System."

Once all requirements are met, a DOL certificate of completion of apprenticeship is awarded. Paul Vandiver, who heads up BAT, said the certificate usually assures

more money and security on the job. "Just look at the ads for jobs in the newspaper," he said. "The demand for registered skilled workers is there. Employers want journey-workers because they've gone through a bona fide training program and their skills are certified."

It's not an easy program. Requirements must be met, and soldiers may have to perform skills other than what's required by their regular jobs. It could take as long as five to six years to finish. That's one reason why only 210 soldiers have completed the apprenticeship program out of the approximately 24,000 soldiers now enrolled.

In the still photographer (84B) program, for example, a soldier needs 6,000 hours of practical work experience in areas such as operating still photographic equipment, developing film, and performing general photographic techniques. Up to half of the hours (3,000 in this case) can be granted for military work experience.

One still photographer currently enrolled in the AAP is Sp5 Valerie Silvers, who is assigned to the U.S. Army Recruiting Command Support Center at Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va.

"I didn't know about the program until an education officer from Fort Myer (Va.) visited my section," she said. "I signed up in

the spring of last year, and I'm about halfway through the number of required hours. It's really not that difficult to complete the hours. I'm doing my job anyway."

If there are sections that can't be completed in the Army, a person can finish as a civilian. In the meantime, he or she will be given a letter of partial completion before leaving the service.

PFC Susan Curtiss is an audio/TV specialist (84F). She started the program a year ago. She's working in the Electronic Media Division at the Army Audio Visual Center at the Pentagon.

"So far, I've completed about 1,000 hours of my requirements," Curtiss said. "I sit down every work day and figure out how many hours I've spent in, say, operator's maintenance, which is cleaning different machines or making sure wires are plugged in."

Curtiss likes the program. "This way, if I do get out of the Army, the certificate will carry a lot of weight in the civilian world," she said. "The Army has given me more skills and responsibility than I would have if I had started TV work as a civilian. I'd probably still be training and sweeping floors or something like that. When I get out, I'll be two steps ahead. And I'll have something to prove that."

SSgt. Russell Reed and SFC

Cooks in the Army Apprenticeship Program have to complete 6,000 hours in 23 different work process areas. Most MOSs require 2,000-8,000 hours in five to 10 skills.





## Army Apprenticeship Program

**SOLDIERS** with the following MOSs qualify to participate in the Army Apprenticeship Program. If you're interested in finding out more, ask for information at your local education center and read Chapter 5, AR 621-5.

School	Occupation	MOS	DA PAM 621-	SCHOOL	OCCUPATION	MOS	DA PAM 621-	
Engineer	Plant Equipment Operator	62G H	76	Ordnance	Electronics Mechanic, Computer	34E F H J K	97	
	Grading & Paving Equip Operator	62E H J	77		Photographic Equip Maint Tech	41E G	102	
	Heavy Duty Repairer (Construction Equipment)	62B	78		Telegraphic Teletypewriter Op	05C 72E	100	
	Universal Equipment Operator (Construction Equipment)	62F	79		Radio Mechanic	31V	101	
	Carpenter	51B	84		Radio Operator	05B C, 31M	94	
	Plumber Pipefitter	51N	85		Instrument Repairer (Electronic)	35B	95	
	Electrician	51R	86		Electronic Technician (Comm)	36L	122	
	Firefighter	51M	116		Field Engineer (Microwave)	26L O R V	114	
	Refrigeration/Air Conditioning				Electronic Mechanic (Radar)	26D 35R	130	
	Repairer Servicer	52C	115		Production Coordinator (Radio/TV)	84F T	128	
	Lithographer (Offset Press Operator)	41K, 83E F	112		Control Room Tech (Radio/TV)	26T	129	
	Drafter (Architectural)	81B	113		Television Cable Installer	26T 36C, D, K	131	
	Industrial Electrician/Repairer	52E	117		Electrical Repairer	31S, T, 32F G	132	
	Powerhouse Electrician/Repairer	52E	118		Small Weapons Repairer	45B	72	
	Rigger	12B, C, 51C, H	123		Artillery Repairer	45K, L	74	
	Surveyor Engineering	82B, D	107		Industrial Welder	44B	71	
	Master	Cook	94B, F		65	Machinist	44E	68
		Laboratory Technician (Petroleum)	76W, 92C		75	Automobile Body Repairer & Painter	44B	70
		Pumper-Gauger (Petro Chemical)	76W, 92C		125	Sewing Machine Repairer	63J	69
Sheetmetal Worker (Aircraft)		68G	60	Automobile Mechanic	63B, C, F, G, H	66		
Electrical Mechanic (Aircraft)		68F	61	Truck Mechanic	63B, C, F, G, H	67		
Marine Heavy Duty Mechanic (Heavy Duty Mechanic—Diesel)		61C	62	Heavy Duty Equipment Mechanic	63B, C, F, G, H	73		
Marine Hull Repairer, Ironworker (Boatbuilder — Steel)		61F	58	Electronic Technician (Radar)	21L 23N, U			
Airplane Mechanic		67G	80		24J, K, 27F	83		
Helicopter Mechanic		67N, U, V, X, Y	91	Electrical Instrument Repairer	21L, 22L, N,			
Aircraft Mechanic, Armament		68J, 68M	109		24H, J, K, L,			
Maintenance Mechanic, Hydraulic Equipment (Aircraft)		68H	111		27E, F, G, H,			
Aircraft Engine Mechanic (Turbine)		68B	110		B, 35F, H, 46N	81		
Radio Communications Technician		26L, V, Y, 31E,	59		22N, 24L, 46N	82		
Aircraft Electrical Mechanic		35K, L, M, P	64		55G	133		
Central Office Telephone Installer and Repairer		36H	63		21L, 22L, N,			
Automatic Equipment Technician		31J	88		24H, J, K, L,	134		
Radio/Television Repairer		26T, 31E, 32F, G	89		46N			
Cable Splicer		36E	87		45N, P, R	92		
Office Machine Servicer		34B	93		82C	90		
Line Installer/Repairer	36C, D, K	98		21G, 26B	119			
Photographer, Motion Picture	84C	103		24C, E, G, P, O,				
Electrician, Radio	32H, 35L	99		25D, 25G, 25H				
Photographer, Still	84B	96		25J, K, L, 26H	105			
				24C, E, G, P, O				
				25J, K, L, 26H	106			
				24M, N, U	108			
				33S	120			
				26C	126			
				96D	127			

Nathaniel McBride are also audio/TV production specialists assigned to the Pentagon. Reed is enrolled in the AAP. McBride got his certificate in May 1980.

"Being in this program will definitely give me an edge when looking for a civilian job," Reed said. "I had once thought about getting out of the Army and I checked the job possibilities. I'd have to start at the bottom, and I've been in TV work for 15 years. But, I'll have a better chance at a better job with the certificate."

McBride signed up with AAP in early 1978. "I didn't really have any problems completing the requirements," he said. "I've been in the Army awhile and have had the benefit of other people's experience. I already know the ropes around a TV studio."

McBride is one of the first soldiers to get a certificate in the radio/TV production coordinator program. "That certificate is an invaluable aid," he said. "Anything with the 'Department of Labor' on it carries weight in the civilian world. I've talked with some civilians working in TV and they think this program is fantastic. The certificate doesn't take the place of a college diploma, but it does signify actual hands-on experience. It tells a potential employer that you know what you're doing. The program doesn't cost a soldier a dime. You go to work anyway and might as well make something of it."

From Augsburg to Aberdeen, soldiers are participating and completing the apprenticeship program. Sp5s David DeHeve and Valerie Scott, both stationed in

Augsburg, Germany, received their certificates last year. DeHeve was enrolled as an electronics communications technician, and Scott as a cook. SSgt. Alexander LeMay assigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., is now a certified truck mechanic, and SFC Joseph Hawkins, Jr., also at Aberdeen, is a qualified metalworker.

And what about Jack, the junk food junkie? He went over to the education center the next day and enrolled in the AAP. Jack hasn't decided yet whether he's staying in the Army or getting out. But since he is a school-trained Army welder who likes what he does and who will be doing this kind of work for the next few years, he figures he has nothing to lose and all to gain by enrolling in the Army Apprenticeship Program. □



SFC Ron Freeman



# LIBERIA

SFC Ron Freeman

**"THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE."**  
Those words inspired freed Negro slaves in 1822 to leave the United States and return to Africa in search of true freedom. Today, those same words are stamped on the coins of Liberia, Africa's oldest republic.

In 1847, Liberia's independence was accepted by most major powers. But this cast the new nation into isolation for the next 100 years while other African nations developed under colonization. In 1942, Liberia established ties with the western world by signing a defense agreement with the United States.

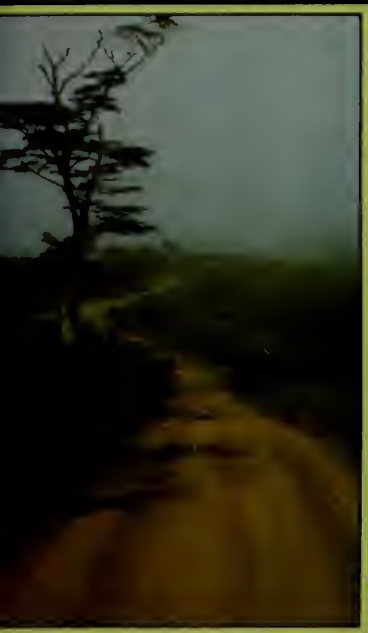
After World War II, the U.S. strengthened ties with Liberia, funding construction of Roberts International Airport and a port at the capital, Monrovia.

Today, Liberia is a leading African producer of iron ore, diamonds, timber and coffee. At Harbel, the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company operates the world's largest rubber plantation. Liberia's major trading partners are the U.S. and West Germany.

**SFC RON FREEMAN** was NCOIC in the public affairs office of the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Fort Bragg, N.C.



SFC Ron Freeman



Clockwise from right: the unexplored interior; a tribal ritual; a 7th Special Forces soldier shops in Monrovia; sunrise at Bomi Hills iron ore mine; only road between major cities.

Sp4 Craig Kupras



Liberia's government is modeled after that of the United States. English is the official language and the U.S. dollar has been the country's currency since 1943.

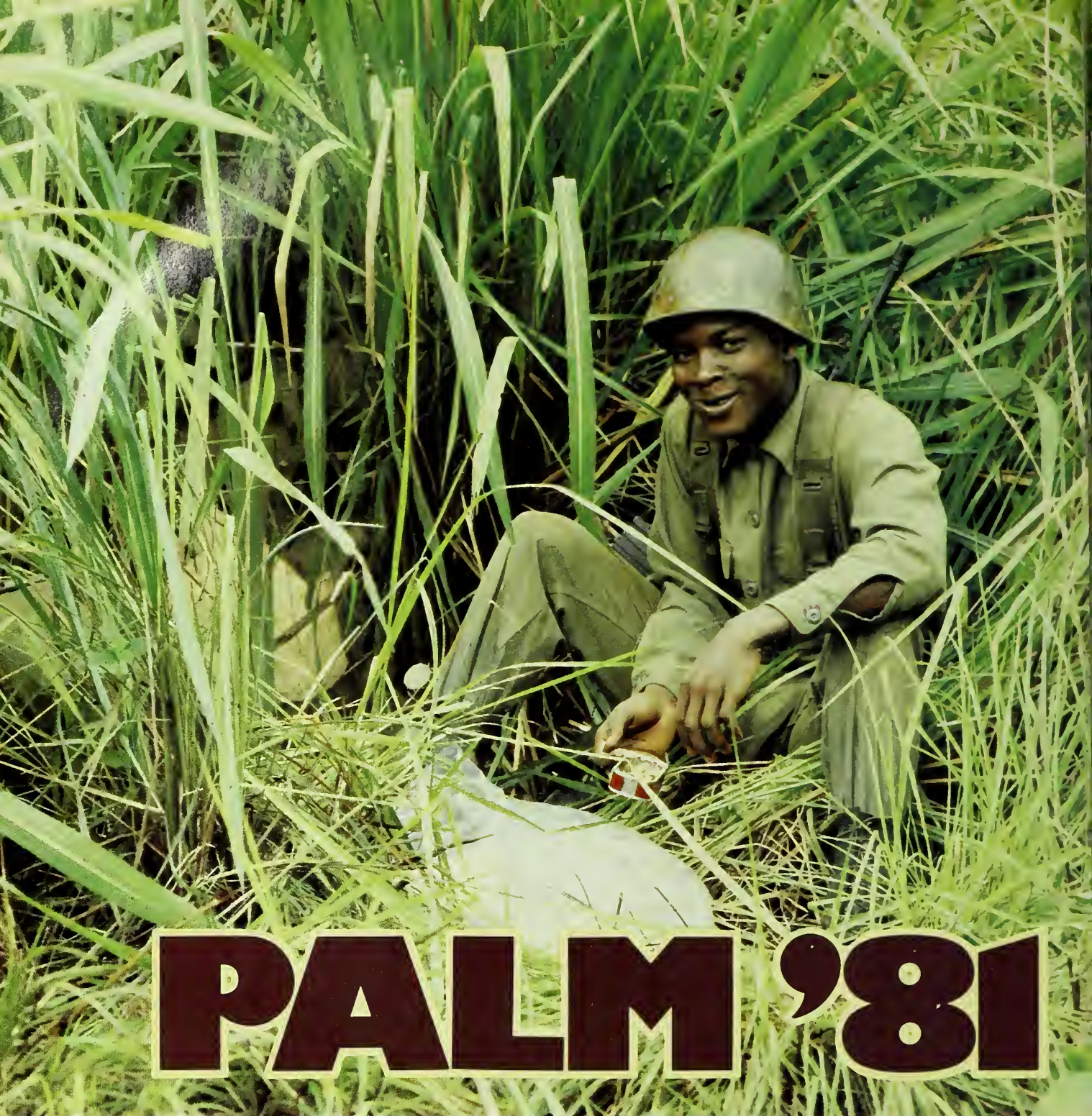
American, West German and Japanese cars dot Monrovia's streets. But, beyond the cheeseburgers and skyscrapers of the capital, African dress, food, religion and customs remain intact. Rice is the country's staple food, and more

than 20 local languages and dialects are still spoken. Mud huts with thatched roofs are commonplace throughout the country. And after a century of dedicated missionary work, more than 80 percent of the country's two million citizens still adhere to traditional tribal religious beliefs.

Although a melting pot of foreign and African cultures, Liberia retains her individuality and continues on a conservative road to growth. □







SFC Ron Freeman

**E**arly last April, message traffic between the Pentagon and the United States European Command increased unexpectedly. The increased message traffic was the beginning of a “real world” operation that would move the U.S. Armed Forces into action.

At Fort Bragg, N.C., Special Forces units of the

U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance had received their deployment order, code-named “Palm ‘81.” The commander of the 7th Special Forces Group was given the go-ahead to select a 100-man mobile training team and prepare it for movement to Liberia, West Africa, within a week.

The day after their arrival, about 80 Green Berets





Sp4 Craig Kupras

put on an airborne demonstration at an anniversary celebration of last year's change of government which resulted from a Liberian army coup.

"It was the first time most of the people had seen a parachute and there was a lot of publicity beforehand," said task force commander, Maj. Rudy Jones. "There were at least 5,000 people lining the road to the drop zone."

The Green Berets soon became aware of their popularity with the Liberian people as they waved to supporters on the way to training sites at Bomi Hills, Schefflin and Grassfield. One young soldier looked puzzled, then grinned, and said, "They never appreciate us like this at Fort Bragg."

The training ranged from the basic rules of military discipline for a new battalion of recruits to advanced military techniques for the army's commando unit.

"For the newly formed battalion at Bomi Hills, the training was very basic," said Capt. Clark Sorenson, the task force operations officer, who commanded

Left, Liberian soldier eats lunch amidst elephant grass. Above, Liberian soldiers and SF adviser on patrol. Below, Sgt. Mark Rossi, 7th SF Group, with Liberian soldier.



Sp4 Craig Kupras

a mobile training mission to Liberia in 1980.

"We taught them to salute, march, observe military courtesy and clean their weapons," he said.

In remote Nimba County near Grassfield, another Special Forces "A" team under the command of 1st Lt. Danny Harrington instructed Liberian commandos in advanced infantry tactics, communications,





Sp4 Craig Kupras

first aid and camouflage and concealment.

Harrington believes that, although they were the instructors, his men gained good experience from the mission.

"Some of the younger guys have only had the opportunity to train guys in the 82nd and 101st (airborne divisions) and each other," he said. "But, here they are working with foreign soldiers in an unfamiliar environment. It's great training for them."

The highlight of the 30-day mission was a field training exercise for the Liberians, a first for the small army. The scenario called for the Liberian 6th Battalion at Scheflin to be airlifted by C-130 Hercules transport as a reactionary force to counter Liberian commandos invading the country's border in remote Nimba County. For most of the Liberians, this was their first airplane ride.

Once on the ground, the Liberians secured the airfield and began running patrols to find the "enemy." But in Liberia, moving through double and often triple canopy jungle can be a slow, tough and dangerous job.

"We were with a commando platoon that had been ordered to set up an ambush about four clicks from our base camp," Sgt. Johnny Doyle recalled. "We were making good time through the brush when suddenly the jungle was alive. Everything was moving. All the leaves and branches on the trees were swaying.



SFC Ron Freeman



SFC Ron Freeman

**Top, a Liberian Army patrol is ambushed. Above left, Sgt. Rick Rosa Jr. teaches Liberian commandos the art of camouflaging. Above right, Special Forces medic SSgt. Brian Stackhouse prepares a Liberian soldier for dental treatment.**

"And then they hit us!" Sgt. Bill Stroble gasped and then continued, "There were ants everywhere. At first we pulled on our gloves and played it cool so the rest of the patrol wouldn't panic and run. But, there was no getting away from them."

Having changed directions, the two Green Berets and their Liberian comrades, now covered with stinging bites, headed for a stream near their location. Three hours later, a weary patrol covered with swollen bites and flushed skin returned to their camp. □



# '81 National Sports Festival

Story and Photos by SSgt. Gary L. Kieffer

EVERY FOUR YEARS, athletes and sports fans around the world turn their attention to the Olympic Games. The spectacle, pageantry and competition combine to hold millions of fans in front of their television sets. A few thousand fans go to the actual game sites to see the athletes compete.

But where can these fans and athletes turn for world-class competition between the Olympic Game years?

For the past three years, the U.S. Olympic Committee has of-

fered an answer by sponsoring the National Sports Festival. The dream child of Bob Kane, a former Olympic Committee president, the festival was developed to provide American athletes with world-class competition during the Olympic off-years.

In 1963, Kane noted that it was hard for college athletes to find world-class competitions in the U.S. between Olympic years. He saw a need for some sort of games for American athletes during the in-between Olympic years. Not until

nearly 15 years later did his wish for a national amateur competition become a reality.

The National Sports Festival is actually a showcase for amateur sports in America. Veteran Olympians compete head-to-head with the rising young stars for spots on future teams. The gold medal winning 1980 U.S. Olympic hockey team was selected from the athletes who competed in the '79 festival.

This year's National Sports Festival was held in Syracuse, N.Y. It was the first time the event took

A hard right from Vincent Pazienza, drops Tim Rabin to the canvas.



# '81 National Sports Festival

place outside of Colorado Springs. Nearly 2,600 world-class, amateur athletes from across the U.S. came to Syracuse to compete.

Athletes competed in 33 sports at this year's festival. Such standards as track and field, ice hockey, gymnastics, swimming and wrestling were featured, along with American favorites of baseball, volleyball, basketball and roller skating.

Fencing, the modern pentathlon, team handball and table tennis were other sports which athletes competed in. There was something for every sports fan.

This year many soldiers were among the competitors participating in the festival. A large contingent were members of the U.S. Modern Pentathlon Team.

The modern pentathlon is a combination of five different events: horseback riding, cross-country running, swimming, pistol shooting and fencing. It has been a part of the Olympic Games since 1912, but its origins are from around the time

of Napoleon.

"Napoleon's couriers were considered to be a very elite unit," said 2nd Lt. Mike Burley, a member of the Modern Pentathlon Team and a medical specialist officer on active duty with the Texas Army National Guard.

"When a message was to be sent, the courier would mount the

nearest horse and ride as quickly as possible toward his destination.

"If the horse got shot out from under him, he would continue on by running. Any rivers he came to would be crossed by swimming. And the courier would defend himself with either his pistol or saber," Burley said. "At least that's the legend behind it all."



Most of the sports featured in the National Sports Festival provided competition for men and women. Such sports as judo, track and field, kayaking and rowing, basketball, and gymnastics attracted coed athletes and spectators.





This year's modern pentathlon gold medal winner was Sp4 Blair Driggs, a physical activities specialist from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. "This is the ideal competition for me," Driggs said. "I come from a swimming background, so swimming is my strongest event." Driggs won the swimming portion of the modern pentathlon with a



total score of 1,288.

"But I've done very well in my two weakest events, fencing and shooting," he said. Driggs' scores in fencing and shooting were 1,140 and 1,060, respectively. His total score for all five events was 5,547.80.

Driggs' closest military rival was Burley, who placed fourth overall, with a score of 5,257.10. Burley was a member of the 1980 Olympic Team and the '81 World Team. Burley said that the Army, along with the U.S. Olympic Committee, operates the only full-time modern pentathlon training center in the United States. Soldiers and civilians train together under the auspices of the Army at the center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"The military has always played a major role in the modern pentathlon," Burley said. "I just can't say enough about the Army's part in our training for the games."

The 32 participants in the modern pentathlon were divided into eight regional teams for the festival. The first place team was composed of Driggs, Sp5 John Moreau, 1st Lt. Doug Vermillion and Mike

Gostigian.

This year, women competed for the first time in the modern pentathlon. Since they are not recognized in international competition, the women competed alongside men in the series. The Army women who competed were Sp4s Holly Moor and Lee Ann Skomski. Both are members of the U.S. Women's World Team.

Another of the Army's high finishers in the 1981 National Sports Festival was Sp4 Fred Perkins, a boxer from Fort Hood, Texas. He won the gold medal fighting his way through the 112-pound weight class.

In team handball, Capt. Bill LePearch, 1st Lt. Craig Gilbert and 2nd Lt. Peter Lash, all from Fort Dix, N.J., were members of the East's gold medal winning team.

In the track and field arena, SSgt. Lujack Lawrence, the assistant track coach at the U.S. Army Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., placed fifth in the long jump competition.

The silver medal for individual competition in fencing went to Capt. Greg Losey, USAR. Sp5 Moreau won the bronze. Both



# '81 National Sports Festival

Losey and Moreau are members of the U.S. Modern Pentathlon team.

Leo White, a second lieutenant from Fort Eustis, Va., won the silver medal in the 209-pound weight class in judo. Earlier this year, he also won the gold medal at

the Council of International Military Sports (CISM) trials.

"My goal is to be a part of the U.S. Olympic Team in judo for the next Olympics," White said. "I've already competed against three of the 1980 team members, and I've beaten two of them. So, I think I've got a good chance for it."

Other Army winners were:

Sp5 Ruby Fox, USAR, gold medal, Ladies Smallbore Pistol; Eric Buljung, USMU, gold medal, Free Pistol; Rojelio Arredondo, USMU, gold medal, Rapid Fire Pistol; Darius Young, USAR, silver medal, Air Pistol; Steven Collins, USAR, bronze medal, Rapid Fire Pistol; and Jerry Wilder, USAR, bronze medal, Free pistol.

Next year the National Sports Festival will be held in Indianapolis, Ind. There will also be the annual World Games. In 1983, there are the Pan American Games to consider. Then in '84, the ultimate amateur competition — the Olympic Games. The summer events will be in Los Angeles and the winter games will be in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

The National Sports Festival is an important part of the training and conditioning of American athletes, especially when the next Olympic Games roll around in 1984. There is a good chance some soldiers will be a part of the U.S. Olympic team. As 2nd Lt. White says, and what many Olympic hopefuls have on their minds — "I want the gold in '84." □



Clockwise from left: women speed skaters sprint for the finish; pistol shooting, part of the modern pentathlon; and weight lifting. Just a few of the 33 sports featured at the '81 NSF.



**A**s the recruiter for the U.S. Military Academy droned on and on about how to apply, John Tidd drifted into a wonderland of parades, classrooms, and football games. He and a cast of thousands in trim gray uniforms tramped to lecture halls in massive Gothic buildings. In mud-spattered fatigues, they forded streams and conquered grueling obstacle courses.

Through his daze, Tidd barely heard the recruiter say that applicants must be better than average students. His bubble burst. He was sure his grades weren't good enough for acceptance to the Military Academy.

But Tidd was no quitter. He figured he might have a better chance of getting into West Point if he was already in the Army. So, right after his high school graduation in 1975, he enlisted. During basic training, Tidd applied to the

SP5 CAROL CAPERS was assigned to the public affairs office, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

U.S. Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS) and was accepted into the class beginning the autumn of 1976. In the meantime, an assignment in Europe, a variety of jobs and good friends convinced him that Army life was for him.

Five years ago, Tidd completed the USMAPS program and was awarded an appointment to West Point. Last May, he graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and was commissioned a second lieutenant.

West Point's Class of 1985, when it entered the academy last summer, included 80 prior-enlisted cadets. In the previous three years, 277 former enlisted soldiers entered West Point.

Prior-service cadets come from all walks of life. Many are sons or daughters of service members. Some have attended a year or two of college. Their enlisted military occupational specialties range from chemical lab specialist to infantryman, from combat engineer

to Pershing missile crewman.

But all cadets have some things in common. When they enter West Point, they are U.S. citizens between the ages of 17 and 22, are unmarried and without children, have an above-average academic record, and are in good physical and mental health.

When prior-enlisted cadets arrive at the academy for cadet basic training (CBT) the summer before their first academic year, they have some advantages over their peers. Since they once underwent basic training as enlisted soldiers, cadet basic training isn't a shock to them.

"I was already used to the discipline, the formations and the running," Cadet Laura Schmidt said. "And the military classes were mostly reviews. I could identify the ranks, while many cadets couldn't tell the officers from the non-commissioned officers." Schmidt, a private first class in 1979 when she worked as a chemical lab specialist at Fort McClellan, Ala., is a sopho-

# PRIOR ENLISTED CADETS

Sp5 Carol Capers





more at West Point.

"Former EMs (enlisted members) always enjoy the summer training and do really well, because they know drill, how to wear the uniform and how to respond to authority," 2nd Lt. Richard Hooker Jr. said. He added that the CBT cadre not only expect prior-enlisted cadets to excel, they expect them to help the other plebes (freshmen). Hooker, a private first class in 1976 when he served with the 82nd Airborne Division, Ft. Bragg, N.C., graduated from the Military Academy in May 1981.

Once the academic year at West Point begins, the emphasis shifts from military and physical training to classroom study. Prior-enlisted cadets no longer have an edge over their peers, many of whom only recently completed high school.

To prepare themselves for academic coursework, soldiers planning to apply to West Point usually first attend the United States Military Academy Preparatory School at Fort Monmouth, N.J. For 10 months they study mathematics and English, participate in team sports, and learn to live in a military academy environment.

"USMAPS got me used to going to school again," 2nd Lt. Bonnie Patton said. "And it got me in good physical condition. I couldn't have made it at West Point without the prep school training," Patton, a former specialist five who worked for two years as an Army X-ray technician, also graduated from West Point in May 1981.

"USMAPS helped me most in academics by increasing my SAT scores so West Point accepted me," Tidd said. All cadet candidates must do well on either the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) or the ACT (American College Testing Exam) to be admitted to the Military Academy. Tidd was a specialist four who worked as a combat engineer before he entered the prep school.

Day-to-day life at West Point is nothing like life as a soldier, according to prior-enlisted cadets. New cadets find every minute of the day scheduled for them. When they

aren't in classes or studying, they're participating in intramurals; practicing for parades; performing special duties, such as delivering laundry or distributing mail; or taking care of their uniforms or their rooms.

Former soldiers said, as cadets, they missed the free time they had when they were in the Regular Army. "I really missed leaving the barracks after work, jumping into my car with my paycheck in my pocket, and going anywhere I wanted to go," Patton said. "Prior-enlisted cadets miss that freedom until they become first classmen (seniors). Then they have more free time." Seniors also may have cars on campus.

"Occasionally, I get really claustrophobic. You could say I hear the call of the infantry in the evening," Cadet Edward Posey II, a sophomore, said. "I think about roaming with my platoon through the mountains, thinking I'd be happier there. But I get over that." Posey was a specialist four in the infantry before he entered West Point.

While cadets have less leisure time than soldiers do, prior-enlisted cadets said cadets make better use of the time they have. "In the Army, I took my free time for granted," Posey said. "I wasted so much time. Here we don't have enough time, so we value it."

Schmidt said she has many more leisure activities available to her now than she used to. They include mountaineering, skiing, playing rugby and shooting skeet. "The Regular Army has teams," she said, "but there's more variety here. And they encourage us to try new sports."

Prior-enlisted cadets said standards of dress are higher at West Point than in their former units.

"Before, we were expected to look good in formations, with our shoes shined, our hair cut, and our clothes cleaned and pressed," Schmidt said. "But as the day went on, if we got a spot on our uniform, we could continue to wear it. Here we're expected to change immedi-

ately. We're always being graded on appearance."

"They're trying to teach us to lead by example," Posey explained. "Dress is a reflection of leadership ability." Cadets noted that peer pressure, as well as the chain of command, enforce the high standards of dress.

Hooker pointed out that, while cadets strive for perfection, no one expects them to be perfect. "Not everyone spit shines his or her shoes every day. Some do," Hooker said. "And not everyone's walking around with a sidewall haircut or standing at attention and talking in a deep voice. Cadets are pretty normal people."

Cadet Roy Holley, a specialist four in 1976 when he worked as a Pershing missile crewman, said his age and his experiences in the Army and for a year at a civilian college made him better able to deal with the demands of West Point. Holley is due to graduate from West Point in December.

Cadet Dennis Callahan said he had a difficult time accepting the class system. "I always had in the back of my mind that I should have graduated with the Class of 1979," he explained. "It's not that I think I'm better than the cadets in my class. It's just that I almost feel I paid my dues in the Army, that I shouldn't have had to start all over again." Callahan, a former sergeant who worked two years as a military electrician, is a senior at the academy.

"Some former soldiers may think they're better or more mature than the upperclassmen, and become insubordinate," 2nd Lt. Edward Armstrong said. "Then they become soured and disillusioned." Armstrong, a specialist four in 1976 when he worked as a topographic computer specialist, was another May graduate.

Some prior-enlisted cadets are disillusioned when their expectations about West Point are not met, Hooker noted. "Soldiers often get their perceptions of West Point from the movies or from officers they've known," he explained. "They expect every cadet to be fair,



courageous and an ideal leader. And, of course, that's impossible. So some get disenchanted and leave West Point.

"Most cadets learn to recognize the strengths of West Point over a period of time," he added. "If prior-enlisted soldiers make it through the first year, they usually do well. Last year, two of the four regimental commanders and many company commanders were prior-enlisted soldiers."

Prior-enlisted cadets and officers said they expect their previous military careers will affect their careers as officers. "I'll know how it feels to be a private," Schmidt said. "I'll see the soldiers' viewpoints and be able to relate to their positions."

"I don't have to wonder what's in a soldier's head when we go to the field or get assigned a larger police call area," Armstrong said. "I have more information on which to base my decisions. It's like the advantage a senior NCO has when he knows what the troops are thinking and has to tell the colonel."

"As an officer I'm going to remember that specialists four and specialists five have been around and in a lot of cases can offer good solutions to problems," Callahan said. "When I was enlisted, I felt trapped because I wasn't allowed to make decisions."

Holley added that, as a prior-enlisted soldier, he'll be better able to empathize with soldiers' job satisfaction or dissatisfaction. "And I'll have pulled the tricks they'll try to

pull," he added, "so I'll understand their motivations."

Several former soldiers noted that as officers they'll have a different perspective toward duty. "As a soldier, I thought only of myself," Tidd said. "As an officer I have to look out for the soldiers while protecting the higher interests of the command."

For soldiers considering applying to West Point, prior-enlisted cadets and officers who were enlisted have some advice.

"Go to West Point with the idea you're going to stay, not just try it out," Patton said, "or you'll be looking for reasons to leave. You won't make it without a long-term commitment."

"Don't write yourself off," Callahan advised. "I almost talked myself out of applying to West Point because I thought everyone would be a genius who played eight or nine sports well. Some cadets will be more qualified than you. Some will be less qualified. The main thing is to give it a try."

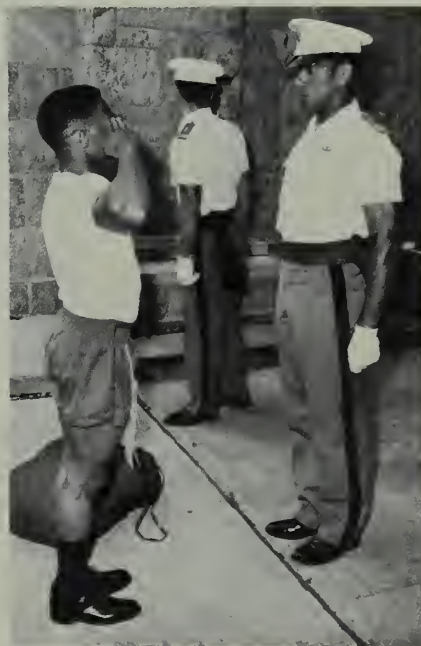
"You won't be able to study

just when you feel like it," Hooker noted. "At West Point studying is a military duty. You have a responsibility, not just to yourself, but to others. A lot of people are spending a lot of money on your education."

Cadets and former cadets said soldiers shouldn't fear the rugged discipline at West Point. "You get accustomed to the discipline very quickly," Hooker said. "You should be concerned about academic performance and getting along well with peers."

"In my hometown, all I'd ever heard about was how hard cadets had it," Holley said. "I expected it to be like a monastery. But I found it can be a lot of fun. You get out of it what you put in."

Not every enlisted soldier wants to be an officer. Not every soldier meets the requirements for acceptance to West Point. But if you're a young, single soldier with a good educational background and a strong desire to be a leader, maybe the U.S. Military Academy can be a stepping stone for you as it has been for many enlisted soldiers. □



Participation in sports, above left, is important in developing a well-rounded cadet and future leader. Above, prior-service cadets often adjust quickly to the discipline of West Point. Left, when the academic year begins, the emphasis shifts from military and physical training to classroom study.





Gary: Big Beret Bonus

"Special Forces is my career, so the bonus (\$16,000) is just another Army benefit," said **Sgt. Courtney Gary**, a radio operator (05B) with the 5th Special Forces Group's Signal Company, Fort Bragg, N.C.

Gary had already made his decision to reenlist when he learned that Special Forces-qualified radio operators were on the critical shortage list and had been given a selective reenlistment designator of four.

A native of Lake Charles, La., Gary reenlisted for his present duty assignment. "I'll stay here with the base operation site until I learn enough to become a valuable mem-

ber of an 'A' Team," Gary said. — *SFC Ron Freeman*

"Two heads are better than one," said **PFCs Cheri and Terri Smith**, when asked about being twins. The sisters were born May 25, 1958, in Decatur, Ill., under the zodiac sign Gemini, the Twins. They've never been apart longer than a week since birth.

They enlisted in the Army so they could go to Germany, but they said that they never dreamed they'd be lucky enough to be stationed together. However, when they arrived at the 5th Signal Command headquarters, assignment personnel found dual vacancies at the 228th Signal Co., in Frankfurt, where the Smiths are now stationed.

There are many advantages to being twins, the sisters said. "I've been lucky because I've never really been alone," Cheri said. "I've always had someone there when I needed them."

"Other people have to make new friends every-time they go to a new place," Terri said. "Cheri and I have been together all our lives, so I've been able to take a friend with me wherever I go." — *Martha Rudd*

A motorcycle rider is in better shape today because of three medics from the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C., who went to Disney World for a weekend.

The three medics, **Sp4 Mark A. Kenney**, **Sp4 Pete Skudlarek Jr.**, and **Pvt. Shawn T. Chicoine**, all

from Headquarters Co., 2nd Battalion (Airborne), 505th Infantry, were returning to Fort Bragg on Interstate 95 when they spotted a group of people standing alongside the road. "It looked like there had been an accident," Sp4 Kenney said, "so we stopped to see if we could help."

"The people were doing more harm than good," Chicoine said. The people standing around the injured motorcyclist hadn't called an ambulance, and were offering cigarettes and water to the biker.

"They should have poured the water on him to keep him cool," Skudlarek said. "He could have choked on the water."

The trio sized up the situation, called an ambulance, treated the victim for shock and heat exhaustion and splintered his broken leg.

The three medics were presented impact Army Commendation Medals for their actions. — *Nick Hefner*

**Sgt. Carmen McKinney** looked across the Korean countryside. It

Smiths: Twin Operators







Nick Helmer

#### Medics Aid Biker

was a familiar sight to him. He had been there 31 years ago.

On Aug. 17, 1950, PFC Carmen McKinney found himself at the base of Hill 409, south of the Nak Tong River, and north of the Pusan perimeter. Within hours of arriving at Hill 409, McKinney had his first taste of the war.

For each month of fighting on the line in Korea, a soldier was awarded four combat points. When a soldier's total hit 40, he was rotated home. In July of 1951, McKinney had his 40 points.

After five years in the Army, McKinney left the service. He took a job in a factory in West Virginia, and began a new

life.

Years later, McKinney found himself unemployed and with a family to support. He decided to talk to a U.S. Army Reserve recruiter.

At age 44, McKinney was again a private in the Army. After training, he was assigned as a wheeled vehicle mechanic with the 363rd Military Police (MP) Company, in Grafton, W. Va.

"I joined for a lot of reasons," McKinney said, "but basically, I was broke. We were having hard times in West Virginia. The training was tough, but the money came in handy. Later, I got a full-time job driving coal trains. But I decided to stay in the Reserves, because I was enjoying the Army way of life."

In February 1981, word came down that the 363rd would be deployed to Camp Casey, Korea, with the 2nd Division, for its two weeks annual training.

"I'm the proudest man alive to be able to once again do my part in making sure that Korea stays free," McKinney said. — SSgt. Bob Hubbert



SSgt. Bob Hubbert

#### McKinney: Old Familiar Places

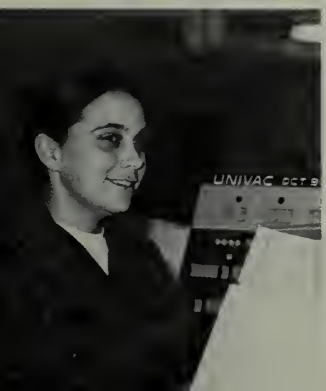


Martinez: Mrs. Washington

The 1981 Mrs. Washington (state) in this year's Mrs. America Pageant is unique as far as beauty contestants go. This beauty holds a marksman rating with an automatic weapon. Much of her training, rather than in dancing or modeling, is in close-order drill, saluting and military skills.

The 1981 Mrs. Washington is Sp4 Janet Martinez, a patient care specialist at Madigan Army Medical Center, Tacoma, Wash.

Martinez was selected Mrs. Washington in the regional competition of the Mrs. America Pageant held at the Las Vegas Hilton. She will now go on to the national competition, also to be held in Las Vegas. — PFC Bill Moreno



Joe Hitt



Getting to know your auto can save you money. At left, Sp5 Kenneth Krueger at work at a Fort Myer, Va., craft shop.

# Know Your AUTO

Story and photos by Sp5 Bill Branley

PROBABLY THE SCARIEST part of owning a car is paying money to mechanics without understanding what they do to your car, or why. You know the feeling if you've ever heard a mechanic say, "We simply adjusted the left overhead intake manifold vacuum system and replaced the muffler. That'll be \$212."

You, the obedient consumer, hand over the money and say, "That's just what I thought it was." Then you drive away more confused about your car than you were when you drove in.

Believe it or not, your car's engine is not a complex riddle that only men in greasy overalls can solve. With a few tools, the right information and a lot of patience you can learn about your car and save a little money at the same time.

David Culpepper, an auto shop owner in the Washington, D.C., area, said, "Dealers are now charging about \$30 an hour for labor. Big dealers go as high as \$36. Small shops run about \$24 an hour. If you did your own routine maintenance, you could save better than half."

Of course, you could "save" lots of money by

ignoring your car completely, but the American Automobile Association says that money saved by neglecting auto maintenance will show up later in the form of decreased value at resale time. Neglect can also cause your engine to suffer major breakdowns.

On the other hand, says the AAA, tests show that regular tune-ups can mean an immediate nine to 15 percent improvement in gasoline mileage.

The cost of auto maintenance today varies among cars and drivers. The national average, according to AAA, is \$177 per year for a 1981 American-made, four-door sedan with a six cylinder engine driven 15,000 miles. However, Culpepper said that you could pay as much as \$350 per year depending on the way you treat your car, the preventive measures you take and the quality of the shop you take it to.

"That's just for routine things that are usually excluded from auto warranties," said Culpepper, whose shop handles all makes and models of cars. "Even new-car owners have to pay for things like tune-ups, oil changes, brake pads and clutch work."

But can anyone do it?

"Let's face it," Culpepper said, "some people have no business beneath the hood of a car. But others catch on quickly. Working on cars can be extremely satisfying. You see the results of your labor immediately. If you approach each job with a workman-like attitude, you can get it done."

But, he cautions, if you mess up something, it can cost you lots of money. For that reason it's important to know just what you can and can't do to your car.

You can, for example:

- change the oil and oil filter
- replace the spark plugs and spark plug wires
- replace the distributor cap and rotor
- replace the ignition points and condenser (not necessary on most new cars)
- replace the air cleaner
- add or change anti-freeze/coolant in the radiator
- replace brake pads or shoes (front only, in some cases)
- check belts and hoses for wear; replace some of them
- check and add battery water, transmission and other fluids
- replace light bulbs, wiper blades and headlights

These are routine tasks that most drivers can do, regardless of the types of cars they own.

"The basic maintenance tasks aren't much different from car to car," Culpepper said, "even among European cars. All cars have internal combustion engines. The tools and procedures may vary slightly, but you can easily figure out what your car requires."

These tasks may sound like gibberish to someone totally unfamiliar with auto engines, but they actually involve components that are relatively easy to identify and get at. The first attempt may take some time, but



after that you should be able to go through the steps with little trouble.

The place to start is in the owner's manual that comes with your car. You need it if you're interested in doing your own work. A dealer who handles your make of car can sell you an owner's manual if you don't already have one.

The owner's manual contains engine specifications, detailed instructions and other tips that apply to your car. The manual tells you exactly what you can do, how to do it and how often it should be done. It also tells you exactly what problems should be left to experts. The manual also tells you how to start and drive your car, care for the inside and outside and get the best gas mileage and performance while you own the car.

"You can also buy a simple book," Culpepper said, "one that is not highly technical. Just flip through one and read one or two sections. If you understand what you're reading, then the book will probably help you. Pictures and diagrams are good, too."

Self-help books are perfect companions to an owner's manual. They have more about how your engine works and what each of the major components does. Currently on the market are many easy-to-read books for do-it-yourselfers. Some go into great detail for those wishing to try some of the bigger jobs on their autos. Before buying a book, you might want to check the library to see what's available.

Once you have an owner's manual or some other maintenance guide, you should open the hood of your car and go on a brief tour of the engine, with the book as a guide. Just learning to recognize things like the distributor, radiator and oil dipstick will help make the entire engine seem a little less confusing. You might even ask a friend who knows cars to show you what's under your hood.

There are only a few tools you'll need to perform routine maintenance. For most cars, an adjustable wrench, pliers, screwdrivers, spark plug wrench, funnel for oil, feeler gauge for spark plugs and a few other items are all that are needed. In some cases, a set of open-end wrenches or sockets will be helpful.

Your owner's manual or do-it-yourself book will tell you exactly what's needed for each job. Since there

are many different types and sizes of screwdrivers, pliers and wrenches, you should determine what's required for your car before buying anything. When you do get some tools together, put them in an inexpensive tool box and keep it with your car.

If you decide to do a particular job, be sure to get everything you need in advance. When it comes to things like spark plugs, oil filters and air cleaners, the clerk at the auto parts store will give you the correct type for your make and model. Always check the newspapers for sales on oil, oil filters, spark plugs, distributor caps and rotors, air cleaners and other parts that wear out periodically.

You should work on your car in a well-lit and well-ventilated area, away from extreme heat or flames. Most driveways, carports and parking lots are suitable for maintenance work such as tune-ups, oil changes and minor brake work.

Many installations have rules about what you can do to your car in the barracks parking lot. In most cases you can lift your hood and do a tune-up, but you're required to take your car to an auto craft shop for any more than that. Check with your unit.

Wherever you work on your car, never pour old oil or other fluids down a drain. The nearest gas station will gladly dispose of them properly.

It's a good idea to wear old clothes while you work, and keep plenty of rags around for spills. Be sure to remove jewelry from your fingers and hands, since they may become scuffed or damaged. They could also be a safety hazard. And speaking of safety. . . .

"You should be extremely careful under the car," Culpepper said. "It should be well-supported, preferably with ramps or jack stands. Jack stands are fairly inexpensive."

Jack stands are small, pyramid-shaped supports that you can rest your car on after you have jacked it up. Unlike drive-on ramps, jack stands allow the wheels to turn freely, which is necessary if you want to remove the tires.

Although jacks are great for changing flat tires, you do not want to have any part of your body under the car if a jack is the only thing holding it up.

When inspecting or replacing brake pads, for ex-

Below left, experienced mechanics always use jack stands when working around or beneath their cars. •At an auto craft shop, Sp4 Kevin Wright (left) and Clarence Simmons put their car on a lift to get under it.



ample, you have to have your head and hands in the wheel well or underneath a part of the car. This should not be attempted without a pair of sturdy jack stands.

Be especially careful around the engine when it is running. Keep hair, fingers, clothing, tools and other objects away from any moving parts.

For almost any job you do on your car, there are many hints and suggestions that make the tasks a little easier. You'll learn many through experience and from talking to friends who work on cars.

One of the most often repeated suggestions has to do with spark plugs. Always change one at a time so you don't forget which spark plug wire goes to which plug.

"I get people towed in all the time because they got their plug wires messed up," Culpepper said. "The car may backfire. The carburetor may catch fire. All kinds of expensive problems. The best way to avoid them is to take off one wire at a time."

Since brake pads and shoes can be tricky, you should only remove one side at a time so you can use the other side as a reference. Brake pads are found on cars with disc brakes, while brake shoes are on cars with drum brakes. The front brakes on most American cars, and all four brakes on most imported cars, are of the disc type, which are easy for the owner to maintain. Drum brakes are a bit harder.

You should never do anything to your brakes without first reading your owner's manual or other reference very carefully. If you decide not to work on

Always do something about oil leaks as soon as you spot them. Checking these things keeps your car going and helps you avoid major problems."

Although your car has warning lights to tell you what your engine is doing, you shouldn't wait for them to start blinking before checking things out.

"If you wait until the oil light comes on, it's too late," Culpepper said. "People come in and say, 'The light comes on when I stop, or when I turn a corner.' By then it's too late. You can damage your engine."

There are many things that can go wrong with a car over a period of time. Several major components simply wear out after a while, and some of these should be replaced by experienced mechanics. Some things you should leave to a mechanic are valve adjustments, wheel balancing and alignment, carburetor overhaul, wheel bearing work and transmission work.

If your car is acting up, and you've checked everything you can, chances are good that the problem is beyond your tools and ability.

Culpepper said, "Listen for knocks, skipping or a lack of power. Look for too much consumption of oil or any other fluid. These are signs that your car is not doing well."

If you take your car to a garage, the best thing to give the mechanic is a description of what your car is doing, and not what you think the problem is.

"You have to be careful about diagnosing a car's problem yourself," Culpepper said. "If you can't fix it, you probably can't call it either. You might ask your mechanic to do a particular thing, but then your car still runs badly afterward. That can lead to hard feelings. Just give him the symptoms. Diagnosing is part of the job for most mechanics. You can always get a second opinion if you don't agree."

Learning about garages and mechanics is an often overlooked duty of car ownership. Few people can own a car for several years without ever having to take it to a garage. You should establish good relations with a shop you can trust.

"I'd say that 75 percent of the problems people have with shops is due to poor communication," Culpepper said. "Small shops can overcome this, since the customer will usually be dealing with someone who is directly involved with the work being done."

For soldiers who feel mechanically inclined, auto craft shops on post are an alternative to off-post garages. For a small fee, you can rent an indoor work bay with all the equipment you need to do almost anything to your car. To help you in this, classes on auto maintenance are offered through the Morale Services Office of most installations.

You might still say that auto maintenance isn't for you, and, if you don't like to get your hands dirty, maybe it isn't. But if your next auto bill makes you want to solve your engine's riddles, you might crack the hood and try to separate the myth from the motor.

After all, you only have to remove the automatic front steering gasket in order to get to the overhead spark diffuser which is part of. . . . □



Soldiers can use Army craft shops for larger jobs, such as brake overhauls and wheel bearing work.

your brakes, you can still remove the wheels and inspect the pads or shoes for wear. They are supposed to be no less than a specific thickness as prescribed by the manufacturer. Again, consult a manual.

An important thing to remember about auto maintenance is that it should be taken care of on time. All manufacturers provide recommended maintenance schedules with the cars they sell.

"You have to watch your car all the time," Culpepper said. "Check tire pressures and fluid levels when the engine is cold. Look for cracked belts and hoses.





# SOUTHERN EUROPEAN BROADCASTING SERVICE

Maj. Bernard Miles

"THIS is the American Forces Network, Europe."

To soldiers and their families who have served in Europe since 1943, the above network identification, with its familiar musical tones, may evoke many memories. But to many others, the words "This is the Southern European Broadcasting Service" are just as familiar. SEB serves military audiences in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

Previously known as the Southern European Network (SEN), the SEB radio network feeds four radio affiliates and 17 transmitter locations through a combination of leased commercial circuits and military microwave facilities.

The origins of SEB are found in the demise of another American Forces Radio Service network. After serving American occupation forces in Austria since 1945, the old

Blue Danube Network (BDN) began to phase out.

"After the signing of the Austrian State Treaty on October 14, 1955, myself and a radio engineer, along with most of our broadcast equipment, moved to Camp Darby in Livorno, Italy," said Bud Miller, now program director for AFN Frankfurt Radio. He was the BDN program director.

Before the arrival of Miller and the remnants of BDN in Italy, local DJs provided entertainment over a house speaker system. The first formal operation of an AFRS radio facility began at Camp Darby late in 1955, still using a closed-circuit system serving the enlisted club, barracks, officers club and bachelor officers quarters.

Established in 1956, Southern European Network (SEN) began operations in an old Italian shoe factory near Caserma Passalaqua in Verona, headquarters of the newly formed Southern European Task Force (SETAF). The first service was the same as that provided to Camp Darby, a simple wire circuit feeding speakers in buildings throughout the base. Later the service was upgraded through the use of a small 5-watt French transmitter which carried the signal over the electrical system of Caserma Passalaqua.

"I remember having to install an antenna on the roof made from the drive-shaft of an old helicopter in order to receive the American Forces Radio Service short-wave broadcasts from Washington," said Al

MAJ. BERNARD MILES is a former commander of the Southern European Broadcasting Service.



Sp5s Derek Baranowski and Brian Millet are radio-TV systems specialists in the TV maintenance section, SEB, Vicenza.

Edick, one of the original announcers in Verona. He's now chief, Internal Media Program Office, American Forces Information Service, Washington, D.C. This makeshift antenna was critical to the news operation because Edick would take his news copy from AFRS, Washington, and rebroadcast it on his local news program.

After moving from the shoe factory to the SETAF compound in Verona in 1958, SEN moved once again when SETAF moved to Caserma Ederle in Vicenza. This move was completed in 1967. That same year SEN began its first broadcast on FM at 50 watts serving the Vicenza military community. The military communications system carried SEN Vicenza back to Camp Darby, where it was rebroadcast.

One of the first FM transmitters used by SEN in Vicenza was built by Franco Paris, who is still an SEB radio technician. He said that the base for the transmitter was constructed by using old 16-inch phonograph records. The acetone coating was melted away from the aluminum discs, and the discs were bent to form the base for a bread-box-size transmitter. The transmitter was placed on top of a file cabinet in the office of the SETAF Dispatch newspaper. The antenna was run out of the window and hooked onto a pole attached to the edge of the roof.

When the Department of Defense designated the U.S. Army as the executive agent for American Forces Radio and Television Service in Italy in 1974, SEN absorbed the American Forces Radio outlets operated by the Air Force in San Vito dei Normanni and the Navy in Sigonella, Sicily.

Today the San Vito facilities offer a complete service of FM, FM stereo and cable television. SEB Sigonella provides alternate FM stereo and on-base television.

In 1979, the newly renamed Southern European Broadcasting Service established an AFRS affiliate in Naples. Operated by personnel of the U.S. Navy Broadcast Service, SEB Naples serves the largest U.S. military, civilian and family audience in Italy with FM and FM stereo broadcasts.

The future is full of plans for expansion of the Southern European Broadcast Service. SEB is scheduled to add two new radio stations, one at Camp Darby and one at Aviano Air Base, both in northern Italy.

American Forces Television Service is also expanding. Plans call for expanding SEB Vicenza TV programming to Camp Darby via microwave. Additionally, negotiations are in progress with the government of Italy to allow the SEB TV signal to be transmitted on the air waves so personnel living on the economy at selected locations in Italy may receive SEB TV programming.

The majority of AFTV programming aired over SEB comes from the American Forces Radio and Television Service Programming Center in Los Angeles, Calif., via videotape cassette. This amounts to about 80 hours of programming per week. Approximately 35 times each year, Vicenza-Aviano Air Base, Sigonella Naval Air Station and San Vito Air Base receives live television events from the United States. This service is also available to the Naples audience four or five times a year. The bulk of live satellite programs are sporting events. In addition, such events as the Tournament of Roses Parade and political elections are provided.

One of the most exciting prospects for SEB television is the future acquisition of satellite ground stations that will bring more "live" television and other services to U.S. personnel in some areas of Italy.

When local satellite ground stations become a reality, SEB will offer nightly network news programs, weekly state-side sporting events and additional public affairs programming designed to keep American service personnel and their families more informed of events in the United States while serving overseas. □





# what medals don't say

## a story Behind an award

Sp5 Bill Branley

Photos by SSgt. John Dwyier, USAR

THE facts are there, in dusty, forgotten volumes. Faded photos of heroes smile from stained pages. Beside each picture a brief paragraph states the facts: "... he attacked singlehandedly ..." "... he remained with the plane until it exploded ..." "... he killed two enemy, wounded four and captured 13. ..."

Those men received the Medal of Honor, the highest military award for bravery that can be given to any individual in the United States. The medals are presented in solemn ceremonies, attended by generals and often presidents, and followed by handshakes. People smile broadly or, in the case of a

posthumous award, there are tears. But there is more.

Charles Whittlesey received the Medal of Honor in Boston on Dec. 24, 1918. A few months earlier, in France, Whittlesey and 553 men under his command began a grueling, five-day ordeal from which only 194 men were able to walk away.

Even as it happened, the story was unfolding in newspapers around the world. Yet only the survivors remembered the events which led to the honors — the cold, hopeless nights filled with explosions and moans of pain.

It happened as World War I was drawing to a close. On

Sept. 26, 1918, the Allied forces began the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in France: 47 days of combat that was the largest and longest battle the U.S. Army had ever been engaged in. There were 1.2 million Americans fighting alongside British and French troops on a massive battle front.

The 77th Division had the task of clearing the Argonne Forest, which was described as, not a forest, but a jungle. It was a black, impenetrable mass of tangled undergrowth, marshy bottoms and deep ravines. Yet the Germans had managed to turn it into a stronghold.

After seven days of con-

tinuous fighting in the Argonne, the 77th could move no further against well-concealed German machine gun positions, barbed wire barriers and numerous trenches. The 77th's commander, Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander, ordered another attack along the entire front. This was Oct. 2, the beginning of a nightmare for Maj. Charles Whittlesey, commander of the 1st battalion, 308th Infantry, a unit of the 77th.

Whittlesey's command consisted of companies from both the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 308th, plus machine gunners from the 306th Machine Gun Battalion. They found a weakly defended spot in their area on the day of the advance and quickly pushed through the German lines. The command entered a deep ravine surrounded on all sides by steep wooded slopes.

They proceeded through it, posting runners every 200 yards to serve as a communications link with the rear. German artillery shells whistled into the ravine, and snipers were hitting both flanks.

The day's objective was reached by 6 that evening. The men made camp in a tiny patch of forest just beneath a road on the north side of the ravine. The area became known as the "pocket."

The men dug holes in the hard, stony ground and prepared to spend the night with no blankets, overcoats or other covering. It was expected that units bringing up the rear would carry supplies, so Whittlesey's command had packed lightly. Also, as ordered, the men had brought only a day's worth of rations each. It was quickly discovered, however, that two companies did not pick up their rations. Those who had food volunteered to share it and the men settled down to a meal of hardtack and corned beef before turning in for a bitter cold evening.

On the morning of Oct. 3, it was assumed that the runner posts were still in place. Messages were sent to the rear, including a request for rations. A special detail was also sent, but never returned.

Several other things happened that morning. Soldiers from



The photos used with this story were taken near Mercersburg, Pa., this year. The soldiers are World War I enthusiasts who recreate units and battles in great detail.

Company K, 307th Infantry, broke through and joined Whittlesey. Other soldiers, sent by Whittlesey to attack a German mortar position, came back with a prisoner who said that 70 German soldiers had moved in behind Whittlesey the night before. Also, heavy shelling from the enemy began about 8:30 a.m.

Later, they learned that the runner posts had been killed or scattered. Whittlesey learned again, from various patrols, that small numbers of Germans were on both flanks and in the rear of the command's position.

Whittlesey sent patrols to clear the Germans behind him, but they were unsuccessful. He knew, by noon on Oct. 3, that his forces were cut off from the rear. The men then formed a square to repel attacks from any side. Machine guns were posted at the flanks.

From this time on, no messages or supplies were received from the rear. Whittlesey had seven carrier pigeons with which to send messages out.

Before noon on Oct. 3, Whittlesey had already sent two pigeons. One message asked for artillery support while they were being shelled, and the other was to tell headquarters that the runner lane had been broken. Whittlesey sent a third pigeon that afternoon to ask for ammunition and to report the command's situation.

All through the day, patrols reported large numbers of German soldiers around the pocket. One patrol never returned. That night

the men heard German voices all around them. They heard a series of commands, answered by voices of subordinates.

Suddenly, an attack began. German "potato masher" grenades fell through the trees in clusters and exploded among the men. The officers cautioned everyone to hold their fire until they could see the enemy.

The loud talking started again somewhere in the darkness. The Germans seemed to be getting careless since the Americans had not answered the first attack. The doughboys had their guns pointing into the forest. When the voices were heard again they fired into the darkness. Cries of wounded men told them they had caught their targets unprotected.

On the morning of Oct. 4, the force had already been reduced by 25 percent. At 7:30 a.m. another pigeon was sent out with the message, "... six shells from our own light artillery fell on us."

Throughout the day, patrols attempted to cross the German lines to the south. They returned wounded or not at all. The last of the food had been eaten on the 3rd. The men began to suffer from hunger. There were occasional bursts of enemy machine gun fire and two mortar attacks.

Whittlesey sent another pigeon to regimental headquarters. He wrote, "Situation is cutting into our strength rapidly. Men are suffering from hunger and exposure; the wounded are in very bad condi-



tion . . .”

That afternoon a tremendous barrage of artillery fire fell on the men. They recognized the sounds of the guns and the unexploded shells — it was their own. The barrage uprooted trees and bushes, exposing their position to German fire. Holes filled in, burying wounded soldiers.

In the midst of it, Whittlesey opened the pigeon cage to send a message. A pigeon escaped and fluttered away. The one remaining pigeon, named Cher Ami, was their last hope of getting a message through. Whittlesey wrote, “Our own artillery is dropping a barrage directly on us. For heaven’s sake, stop it.”

The bird flew off, only to land in a tree, with no apparent intention of flying anywhere. A soldier climbed the tree with shells falling all around him and shook the bird’s perch. Cher Ami flew off. German soldiers saw the pigeon and tried to shoot it down. It arrived at 77th Division headquarters missing one leg and with other injuries. Cher Ami was later awarded the French Croix de Guerre and became a mascot of the U.S. Army Signal Corps (see “Bird Hero,” p. 44, this issue).

According to Whittlesey’s later account, at least 30 men were killed or wounded by the friendly barrage. It was later learned that the barrage was fired as a result of an earlier pigeon message requesting artillery support. Exactly how the firers got Whittlesey’s coordinates was never completely known. However, when the American rounds began falling the next day, they fell squarely among the Germans.

The Germans launched another mortar attack on the evening of Oct. 4. Every machine gun opened on the Americans at once. Potato mashers fell through the trees. It was a furious uproar that lasted most of the night. The Americans could only fire into the darkness when they heard voices or movements.

During one lull in this attack, the Americans could hear the sounds of their own weapons to the rear. The friendly firing seemed to grow stronger and nearer, but at

dawn there was no sign of reinforcements.

At one point, about this time, Whittlesey put out white panels to mark their position. Several airplanes flying overhead had dropped containers that the men thought contained messages or supplies. To their frustration, the containers fell into German hands or out of reach in the swamps.

Had they received a container, they would have learned that two battalions were nearly wiped out in repeated attempts to relieve the trapped doughboys.

During the 5th, 6th and 7th of October, attacks against the men in the pocket were almost continuous. They were without food and were slowly using up their ammunition. An account of this period in the “History of the 77th Division” reads, “They were under constant strain of defending themselves at all times from every kind of attack launched from any one of four directions or all four at once. One day was like another. There were no meal times to mark the flight of time.”

There was water in the pocket, but the Germans had a machine gun trained on the brook by day. At night they fired randomly into the brook, hoping to catch a thirsty doughboy. It was finally necessary to post a guard so that the men would not crawl down to the brook to drink.

The nights were wet and cold. The men shivered through them, still without blankets, overcoats or shelters.

At intervals during these days, enemy mortars tore up the slope to which the men were clinging. The ground was sprayed with such a rain of bullets that no one could stand or move around. Whittlesey later said that the enemy’s weapons “sounded like a thousand riveting machines.”

However, each time German soldiers attempted to raid the camp, the exhausted doughboys double-timed to the top of the hill to repel the attack. One night the men heard the sound of friendly fire behind them, but it was fainter than the

time before.

There were only two medics left to aid the wounded, some of whom suffered from large open wounds. When bandages ran out, the medics removed them from the dead in hopes of keeping the wounded alive. The dead lay unburied all around them. The living men were too weak to dig in the hard soil, even if they had been able to do so without being shot.

Even though his numbers were dwindling, Whittlesey continued to send runners and patrols to the rear. Almost all were killed or wounded. It was later learned that three soldiers made it through.

Oct. 6 was a Sunday. In one hole, two men were dividing a morsel of bacon rind that one of them had found in his pocket. The airplanes kept flying overhead, dropping containers of food that fell out of reach of the starving men.

By the 6th, only one of the original nine machine guns was still in action. Ammunition was almost gone. Division historians wrote later, “It was a time when the few survivors could look into one another’s faces and say with conviction, ‘There is nothing before us but death.’”

What is remarkable is that the men comforted themselves with the thought that they had reached and held their assigned position. And it was felt by all that the Germans would only capture the slope when every man had died at his post.

On Oct. 7, every bit of strength remaining in the survivors had to be conserved to repel the attacks from the ridge above the position. Whittlesey wrote, “On the morning of . . . the fifth day of the command’s fight against the surrounding enemy, it was almost impossible to find men who had strength enough to go out for the usual early patrols to size up the situation on either flank.”

Shortly before noon, another potato masher attack was driven back.

At 4 p.m. that day, a private reported to Maj. Whittlesey with a note from the Germans. The private

private said he and eight other soldiers had slipped away to retrieve a container they had seen fall into a forest from a plane. Five of the soldiers were killed by Germans and the rest were captured. One of them, Pvt. Lowell Hollingshead, was given a note to take back to Whittlesey.

The note called for them to surrender. Whittlesey and his fellow officers read the note and smiled. Part of it said, "The suffering of your wounded men can be heard over here in the German lines, and we are appealing to your humane sentiments to stop."

The Americans found some humor in the Germans' idea of "humane sentiments." Whittlesey announced that no reply was necessary and ordered that the white panels be pulled in so that nothing white would be showing in their camp. When word of the message was passed around, the men became eager and defiant. They raised themselves on their elbows and cried insults to the Germans. No one had any intention of surrendering.

That evening, however, spirits sunk to a new low. There were no gunners left to feed the last five boxes of machine gun ammunition into the guns. Grenades were gone, and rifle ammunition was almost used up. No friendly fire was heard from the south, no airplanes had passed that afternoon. When night fell, the men prepared for another long, cold night, listening to the sounds of their untreated wounded, machine gun fire and exploding potato mashers.

The Germans launched an all-out attack to dislodge the Americans, who fought with the last bit of energy they had. The American effort paid off.

Relief came that evening when patrols of the 307th Infantry reached the pocket with food and ammunition. It was a little after 7 p.m. The men had gone 104 hours without food. They rose from holes they thought would be their graves. The enemy retreated to the north, pursued by fresh soldiers of the 307th.

At daybreak on Oct. 8, am-

bulances arrived at the very road that the almost-doomed men had been fighting near. One of the first visitors to enter the pocket was Maj. Gen. Alexander, who warmly congratulated and thanked the men for carrying out their mission.

Even before they left the pocket, the men had become known across the U.S. as the Lost Battalion — although they weren't lost and they weren't really a battalion, but parts of four battalions.

Only 194 of the men were able to stand and walk out of the pocket. Another 190 were carried out on stretchers, alive but wounded. The rest didn't make it.

After the Armistice was signed about a month later, the men



Men of the Lost Battalion looked like this "doughboy" from Pennsylvania.

scattered. Many died later in hospitals from wounds received in the pocket. Others lived on. Fifteen members of the Lost Battalion are still alive today. One of them is Lionel Bendheim, now 86 years old. He is the secretary of the Lost Battalion Survivors in New York City. Bendheim was wounded in the pocket and almost left behind because his motionless body was taken for dead.

Whittlesey was called "one of the three outstanding heroes of the A.E.F. (American Expeditionary Force)" by Gen. John J. Pershing. During the days in the pocket, Whittlesey repeatedly exposed himself to fire while encouraging the men in their holes. His refusal to

surrender under such harsh conditions was praised by his friends and fellow soldiers. Even the Germans he fought later praised Whittlesey and his "gallant detachment."

Whittlesey was promoted to lieutenant colonel. His second in command, George McMurtry, was promoted to major. Whittlesey, McMurtry and Capt. Nelson Holderman, commander of Company K, 307th Infantry, were awarded the Medal of Honor. Many other soldiers were also honored for specific actions during the five days.

Today, Whittlesey's simple citation hardly tells the story of how one soldier earned the Medal of Honor. It reads:

"Although cut off for five days from the remainder of his division, Maj. Whittlesey maintained his position, which he had reached under orders received for an advance, and held his command, consisting originally of 463 officers and men of the 308th Infantry and of Company K of the 307th Infantry (plus machine gunners from the 306th to total 554), together in the face of superior numbers of the enemy during the five days. Maj. Whittlesey and his command were thus cut off, and no rations or other supplies reached him, in spite of determined efforts which were made by his division. On the fourth day, Maj. Whittlesey received from the enemy a written proposition to surrender, which he treated with contempt, although he was at that time out of rations and had suffered a loss of about 50 percent in killed and wounded of his command and was surrounded by the enemy."

There is more that the citation doesn't tell. In 1921, Whittlesey addressed letters to his brother and some of his close friends, and then committed suicide. He jumped over the rail of a ship while vacationing. His friends said only that "his was a war casualty." His brother said that he had never read the letter. Of course, there was much discussion about what Whittlesey may have had on his mind while in the pocket and afterwards. As far as the general public is concerned, the mystery is still unsolved. □



# Food Bitte!



Top, German restaurants offer Old World atmosphere and plenty of good food. Above, colorful hanging signs invite diners in.

## Dining out in Germany

Story and photos by Harry B. Davis

THE STORY is told of the American soldier in a German restaurant who specified to the waiter that he wanted a *dry* wine. The soldier wound up with three (in German — drei) glasses.

That incident isn't typical. Most Americans have little trouble ordering in German restaurants. Maybe it's a question of priorities, but chances are that if an American knows how to say two things in German, one of them will be something to eat.

Americans like German food. Maybe it's because

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Clockwise from above left: German restaurants often occupy the beautiful and historic buildings; some line the narrow German streets; "regulars" often make up the bulk of an inn's clients.

German food is down to earth and consists of basics such as meat and potatoes. It may be the large portions (there are usually second helpings). Or maybe it has to do with the German heritage in America — with favorite dishes handed down by German great-grandmothers.

Oddly enough, one of the favorite German dishes among Americans has a French name — cordon bleu. It's a piece of breaded veal stuffed with pink ham and cheese. Veal is generally the favored meat in Germany. Veal is to Germany what beefsteak is to America.

Most schnitzel is veal — although schnitzel means merely cutlet and can be pork as well. The favorite schnitzel among Americans is probably Wiener schnitzel, which means Vienna cutlet. Wiener schnitzel should be veal and should be thin, crisp and tender.

Also in good repute among Americans is the jaeger-schnitzel, or hunter's cutlet, which is served in a

rich mushroom gravy.

Many Americans miss baked potatoes when in Germany — they're all but unknown. But French fries are plentiful. They go by the French "pommes frites." A popular potato substitute in southern Germany, where most Americans are stationed, is spaetzle, a short, twisted egg noodle.

While the food is good and plentiful, dining out in Germany is special for other reasons. German restaurants are nice places to go. They're *gemuetlich* — a German word untranslatable but meaning a combination of cozy, congenial and atmospheric. The old traditional German restaurant is wood-paneled, has heavy wooden tables, and so many knick-knacks — pewter ware, wood carvings, ceramics — that it suggests a museum.

Meals are leisurely, never hurried. Once you've ordered a meal, the table's yours for the rest of the evening if you want to linger. On the other hand, you may not be alone at the table. It's common practice for two parties to sit at one table, particularly if the restaurant is crowded. More than one American has struck up an acquaintance thanks to this custom.

Except in self-service places, which are not common here, you always pay the waiter, never a cashier. You call for him by saying "Herr Ober!" Chances are good he'll ignore you and continue about his business. He may answer "Ich komme sofort," which means "I'll be right there," but which in waiter

language means, "I'll be there when I get darn good and ready."

It's a fact that German waiters, while reasonably quick to bring you food, are in no hurry to take your money when you want to settle the bill.

Does the waiter want an honest answer to his question? Suffice it to say he prefers an affirmative reply. And since German food is generally tasty, you probably won't have to lie.

A tip? It's a good idea — but it needn't be much. Fifty pfennigs (half a mark) or a mark at most. Even if you don't tip you won't have created a lifelong enemy.

That's about it, except for the inevitable "Auf Wiedersehen" — see you again — as you leave. And since the dollar now buys a little more German currency than it did a year ago, the "Auf Wiedersehen" probably won't be a fib either. □



# postmarks



Compiled by Sp5 Bill Branley

News Stories from Army Posts Around the World

## California Guard



**CALIFORNIA** — This has been a busy year for members of the California Army and Air National Guards.

In July, several hundred Guard members from all over the state were called out by the governor to help battle the Mediterranean fruit fly. The notorious "Medfly" had been damaging fruit in two counties.

The Guard provided trucks, showers, laundry points and tents for conservation workers.

Then, in September, 500 more Guard members were activated to help with possible trouble at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, near San Luis Obispo. The California Highway Patrol and other state agencies expected several thousand people to protest the opening of the plant.

Pilots from the 49th Transportation Company (Helicopter) flew police officers to and from the power plant, while a hospital unit operated field emergency rooms to treat injuries.

Other Army and Air Guard units provided air traffic control support, transportation, food preparation and showers.

**FORT BRAGG, N.C.** — Some medical soldiers in the 82nd Airborne Division here are now receiving highly specialized paramedic training.

The Fayetteville Technical Institute and Fort Bragg's Womack Army Hospital combined their resources to create a 16-week course. Students learn advanced emergency care, treatment of cardiac complications, advanced intravenous care and other skills.

"This is the first time a course of this level of emergency care has been offered to soldiers at Fort Bragg," said Sharon Van Slambrook, a registered nurse who directs the program. In the first class were 13 soldiers from the 82nd, four from Womack and five civilians.

## Water Treatment

**FORT KNOX, Ky.** — When it was discovered that waste water leaving the post had too much ammonia in it, environmental experts used a brand new technique to correct the problem.

Fort Knox's water treatment plant had already been using specially selected bacteria to remove pollutants from waste water.

However, the discovery of increased ammonia in the water called for something more effective.

Kenneth Bartgis, from the U.S. Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory at Fort Detrick, Md., put to work a new system that utilized soda ash to enhance the bacteria for greater ammonia removal.

Bartgis spent eight weeks at Fort Knox's water treatment plant, putting the system to work for the first time.

The Bioengineering Research and Development Lab originally set up its water treatment lab to assist the Surgeon General of the Army in efforts to control water pollution.

**FORT RUCKER, Ala.** — Seventy-two U.S. soldiers from the XVIII Airborne Corps, the 82nd Airborne Division, the 5th Special Forces Group and the Marine Corps participated in the Canadian Forces Jump Bivouac held in August at Petawawa, Ontario. Other paratroopers came from Great Britain and Germany.

A main purpose of the three-day bivouac was to improve the soldiers' ability to interact and use the different weapons, ammunition and languages of Allied nations.

**CAMP SANTIAGO, Puerto Rico** — At an annual training exercise here during the summer, an infantry brigade from the Puerto Rico Army National Guard showed how versatile this island camp can be.

More than 4,000 Guard members from the 92nd Separate Infantry Brigade went through nine days of training at three different sites.

The soldiers conducted live-fire exercises, air-mobile operations and squad and platoon missions on Camp Santiago's extensive training areas. Working with the Guard members were soldiers from the 193rd Separate Infantry Brigade, Panama.

The training was accomplished by rotating small units through the three sites every three days. Air-mobile missions were conducted daily.

During the second week of the exercise, the Guard members were visited by their commander-in-chief, Puerto Rico's Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo.

The overall operation was unique in that Army National Guard units normally stop for a two-day break after the first week of training. The Puerto Rican Guard members, however, trained for nine days straight, and then took a well-deserved rest.

# SCOUTING AMERICAN STYLE

Sp5 Bill Branley

**Boy scouting holds a special place in the U.S., right up there with baseball and apple pie. This year, the Army was able to join thousands of boy scouts at a National Scout Jamboree at an installation in Virginia.**

WHEN you're a boy scout, you wear a uniform, go to weekly meetings and camp out occasionally. On camp-outs you play games, wash pots, burn pancakes and come home dead tired. It sounds a little like the Army.

It didn't seem odd, then, to find a few soldiers mixed in with boy scouts at a recent National Scout Jamboree — one of scouting's biggest events. Every four years, boy scouts and leaders from all over the country gather for one heck-of-a camp-out. Aside from being just plain fun, a jamboree is a time when scouting ideas are exchanged and carried back to all parts of the country.

The 1981 National Scout Jamboree was one of the largest ever. Almost 35,000 scouts, scout leaders and staff workers gathered at Fort A.P. Hill, Va., for the six-day jamboree in July and August. The event attracted about 128,000 visitors.

The jamboree was significant for the Army and the Boy Scouts. Although all branches of the U.S. military have supported national jamborees since the first one in 1937, this was the first to be held on a military installation. The jamboree's theme, "Scouting's Reunion With History," reflected the location. It was 100 miles away at Yorktown, Va., that the last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought in October 1781. There, the British, under Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to General George Washington.

This year, the Army and the

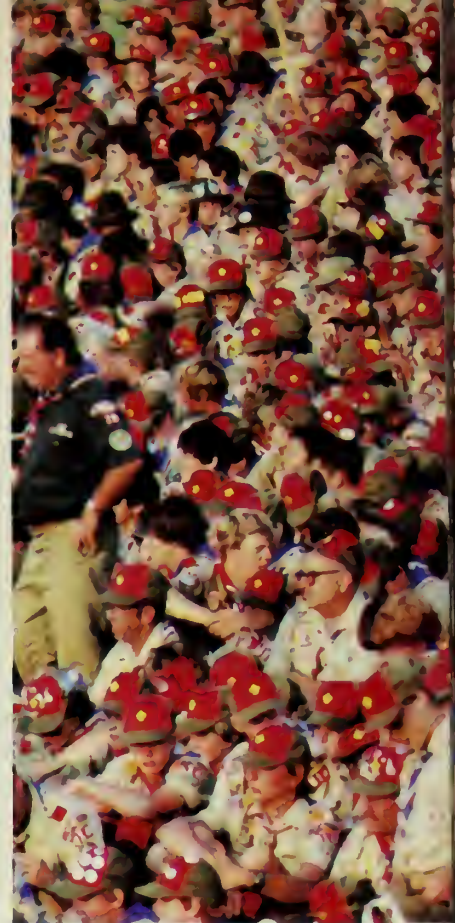
nation have been observing the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown. The National Scout Jamboree was another of the many festive events in which the Army has been involved.

Fort A.P. Hill was ideal for this oversized family picnic. The jamboree covered 7,000 of the post's 76,000 rolling, wooded acres. The sprawling Virginia fort is named for Ambrose Powell Hill, a Confederate general. In World War II, Fort A.P. Hill was an important troop staging area, but today it's used for training by Army National Guard, Army Reserve and active Army units.

A different type of force mobilized there for the jamboree. Cars, campers and buses — all laden with people, tents, sleeping bags and camp gear — poured through the gates. Merchants in the normally quiet area near the post came alive for the occasion. Every billboard welcomed the Boy Scouts of America and offered souvenirs, motel rooms, food, gas and you-name-it.

Among the throng were more than 700 soldiers. Some helped with medical and safety services, security and logistics. Others were involved in special exhibits, ceremonies and helped scouts earn merit badges.

For the Army, the jamboree started long before the first freckle-faced boy scout arrived. Soldiers from the 76th Engineer Battalion, Fort Meade, Md., built an 80,000-capacity amphitheater with stage, light towers and control booth. The finished product covered more than 17 acres. The amphitheater was used



for shows and ceremonies during the jamboree.

The Army engineers also built underground water pipes, overhead power lines, footpaths through the woods and six smaller arenas for nightly campfires. Most of their work is permanently in place for the Army to use in the future.

Another 19 soldiers arrived from various posts before the jamboree started to help get Fort A.P. Hill ready. They prepared platforms for some of the tents, put in wiring, cut grass, did carpentry work and pulled maintenance on a few vehicles.

Soldiers from the 25th Signal Battalion, Fort Bragg, N.C., installed 40 miles of cable and wire to connect 350 field phones throughout the site. During the jamboree, they showed scout leaders and staff workers how to use the phones and then operated three switchboards to connect several thousand phone calls per day.

Army surgeons and medics from the 85th Medical Battalion, Fort Meade, Md., came in and set up a 100-bed inflatable field hospital. They were augmented by de-





PH1 Jim Preston, USN

fighting), from the South Carolina Army National Guard, stood by with a 22-man fire-fighting force and two trucks.

A three-member Army air traffic control team helped monitor the flow of air traffic into the post airfield. Among the visitors who flew in were Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh and King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, who wore the blue scout uniform of his country (as opposed to the green and brown U.S. ones).

Two Reserve Component detachments supported the jamboree as part of their annual training. The 29th Public Affairs Detachment from the Maryland Army National Guard, and the 361st Public Affairs Detachment from the 77th Army Reserve Command, New York City, both provided news services for the jamboree.

Some soldiers worked with individual boy scouts at the Merit Badge Midway, a collection of more than 60 booths where military and civilian specialists in various fields helped scouts earn merit badges.

Red-faced scouts tooted on bugles at a booth manned by members of the U.S. Navy. Experts from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command took interested scouts through the world of fingerprinting. There were beehive-tending experts, rabbit breeders, librarians, woodcarvers and more Navy sailors who demonstrated signalling with flags.

Also there were the American Kennel Club (dog care), California State College (computers), the Appalachian Trail Conference (hiking) and many others. Cadets from the U.S. Military Academy had a special van that covered the history and heritage of the U.S. for the American heritage merit badge. Green Berets from the Special Forces Gabriel Detachment, Fort Bragg, operated booths on first aid and pioneering.

The first aid booth, like many others, was a place where scouts could qualify for the merit badge after learning the first aid steps on their own. The Special

tachments and individuals from all over the country, including an air ambulance detachment. In all, there were more than 300 Army medical personnel supporting the jamboree.

When everything was in full swing, the jamboree site looked like a carnival. Thousands of people milled up and down roads that wound among the camping areas. The scout campsites were divided into regions and sub-camps representing various parts of the country.

People passed in and out of the campsites through elaborate entrance ways, most of them depicting something appropriate for that part of the country.

Here and there, soldiers, jeeps and trucks could be seen among the crowds. Probably the most visible soldiers were military policemen from the 555th Military Police Company, Fort Lee, Va. Dressed in white hats and khaki uniforms, they helped control traffic at the gates and guarded the jamboree bank.

Capt. Stanley Simmons, commander of the 555th said, "This is completely different from patrol-

these scouts and visitors have little contact with the Army, we have to be aware that we represent all soldiers."

Simmons said he moved his entire company to Fort A.P. Hill and "set up shop" for the jamboree. His 120 MPs supported the Boy Scout security teams.

PFC Steve Darone, an MP who helped control the steady stream of cars on one of the busiest days, said, "Traffic is the only serious problem. It gets hectic at times, but it's great to see people enjoying themselves."

Capt. Simmons, whose unit arrived early to get in some training on the Fort A.P. Hill ranges, said, "The scouts are an impressionable group, and I think the MPs realize that future Army and civilian leaders may come from among the scouts at this jamboree."

Other soldiers worked behind the scenes. A bath detachment from the 613th Field Service Company, Fort McClellan, Ala., set up and maintained 13 inflatable showers for staff workers. The





SP5 Bill Brantley

Scouts and leaders stand in a tight group as George Tabb, a Corps of Engineers park technician, explains the effects of a growing population on forests.

bandages and slings and let the scouts work on a dummy figure. If they did it right, the scouts were "passed" by the soldiers.

"Most of these guys are real confident," said Sgt. Thomas Stephens, a Special Forces medic who worked at the booth. "They go right through the steps with no mistakes. In many ways, their merit badge requirements for first aid are more stringent than our first aid requirements in basic training."

Stephens said he also qualified foreign scouts who were attending the jamboree.

"We passed scouts from Venezuela, Korea and Taiwan," Stephens said. "The language barrier didn't hold us up at all. They looked at the dummy and knew what to do, and I could tell if they were doing it right or not."

At the pioneering booth, scouts could complete requirements for that merit badge by tying various knots.

One display contrasted sharply with the brightly colored tents and booths on the Merit Badge Midway — two olive-drab Army vans covered with camouflage netting. The vans were truck and trailer mounted machine shops belonging to the 76th Engineer Battalion.

Sgt. Lloyd Reed, a welder from the 76th, said, "We take the scouts in, show them how to use the equipment and let them work on their machinery merit badge."

The scouts who went through the mini-course made small key

chains with their initials on them. The vans contained a drill press, lathe, grinder, valve refacer and other equipment, plus an assortment of hand tools.

Brent Lamkin, an Eagle Scout from Sacramento, Calif., said, "Most scouts don't get machinery merit badges because they don't have access to a shop. This is very convenient."

Other soldiers from the 76th taught surveying. PFC Todd Tarsi, who worked at the surveying booth, said the scouts learned to use various equipment to take height, distance and other measurements.

"We're trying to make it fun for the scouts," Tarsi said. "A lot of them take notes and are really learning it."

The Merit Badge Midway even featured a booth on dentistry that was run by Army dentists from the U.S. Army Health Services Command.

Although the midway was one of the jamboree's main attractions, it had to compete with many other interesting things to see and do. Scouts went canoeing, rafting and fishing. They hiked on trails such as the compass course, orientation course and a special electronic pathfinding course. On that one they tracked a signal through the woods using radios. There was also a conservation trail run by park technicians from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. There were air rifle and archery ranges, too.

Chris Seymour, one of the

park technicians, explained that the conservation trail consisted of six stations that the scouts went through in small groups.

"We talk about biology and ecology and how they (the scouts) can help make the environment better," Seymour said.

One unique activity was the Handicap Awareness Trail. There, scouts played volleyball in wheelchairs and did things with blindfolds and earmuffs to get a feel for what it's like to be handicapped.

When not hiking or canoeing or working on merit badges, the scouts could be found cooking meals, cleaning campsites or just taking it easy.

There was also a fast and furious insignia swapping spree wherever there was a group of scouts. A scout would lay out his collection of colorful Boy Scout patches and wait for another scout to start bargaining. The wheeling and dealing could go on for hours, but would usually end with a smile and a scout handshake.

During the jamboree, there were many shows in the huge amphitheater built by the engineers. When it got close to the start of an event, scouts would wander in in twos and threes and take seats on the grass near the stage.

There were several military presentations, but the one by the Special Forces Gabriel Detachment seemed to keep the scouts talking for awhile.

The soldiers demonstrated skills common to a 12-man Special Forces team. Four of them rappelled from a hovering helicopter onto a patch of open ground. A moment later, two of the men strapped themselves into harnesses dangling from the same helicopter and were whisked away above the upturned heads of the scouts. It was a demonstration of stabilized airborne body operations (STABO). Following that was a sampling of parachuting techniques.

MSgt. Paul Chunn, a detachment member, said, "Everybody seemed to like the show. They all wanted to know how to join the Green Berets, and of course they



wanted to make trades for our patches and headgear."

There were other soldiers in the air as well. The U.S. Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights, performed their 3,262nd live show during the jamboree. During one aerial stunt, two parachutists passed a baton back and forth as they fell earthward at nearly 120 miles per hour. When the entire show was over, the Knights presented the same baton to one of the boy scouts, Mike Walker from Lansing, Mich., who was selected at random from the crowd.

"This is really an honor," Walker said. "It makes the whole jamboree twice as good."

The scouts were then invited to help the Golden Knights repack their chutes.

Kirk Wood, a scout from Cheyenne, Wyo., said after helping Sgt. Gary Winkler, "I learned that you don't just wad it all up and shove it in the bag."

The U.S. Navy also had a parachute team, as well as a hot-air balloon crew that hovered above the campsites in a colorful balloon.

There were some scouts at the jamboree who hardly glanced twice at passing soldiers. They were already familiar with uniforms and jeeps and knew the difference between an engineer and an MP. They were the military family members, and some of them traveled pretty far to get to Fort A.P. Hill.

From Europe came 17 boy scouts from the Trans-Atlantic Council, which includes scout troops for American boys in all of Western Europe plus Morocco, Greece and Turkey. The scouts are sons of service members, foreign service workers and private business

people living overseas. The ones who came to the jamboree linked up with scout troops from Delaware and New York to form a "jamboree troop."

William Kavanaugh, from Troop 49 in Hanau, West Germany, said he enjoyed meeting foreign scouts at the jamboree, but added, "It sure seems strange to have to come to America to meet them." Kavanaugh's father retired from the Army and lives in Hanau.

In the United States, as in Europe, adult volunteers make the scouting program work. At every level — troop, council, district and national headquarters — people spend time and money to work and travel with the Boy Scouts. The thousands of scoutmasters, assistant scoutmasters and staff workers at the jamboree were people who had taken time off from their jobs to travel to Fort A.P. Hill. They worked long hours at all types of duties, but still maintained a friendly manner with the young scouts.

The scouts are what scouting is all about. Boy scouts are between 11 and 17 years old and number more than one million in the U.S. The Boy Scouts is actually only one division of the Boy Scouts of America, which also includes Cub Scouts and Explorers. Total membership in the BSA, including adult volunteers and paid workers, is about 4.3 million. Worldwide, some 15 million people are in the scouting program, making it the largest youth movement in the free world.

According to the BSA, the idea behind scouting is to provide a program that "offers effective character, citizenship and personal fitness training for youth." The basic principles, practices and customs

are the same around the world: loyalty to country, the "Be Prepared" motto, service to others, outdoors orientation, service by volunteer leaders and many others.

The Boy Scouts of America is chartered by Congress and is supported by the Department of Defense and other government agencies. Many scout troops in the U.S., for example, used government facilities while traveling to and from the jamboree.

It's never too late to get involved in scouting, even if you aren't a former boy scout. Local troops are always looking for responsible volunteer leaders.

Lawrence Tosi, a cadet lieutenant at the U.S. Military Academy, who was working at the jamboree, said, "I'm planning to be a scout leader when I graduate from West Point next year. Scouting is all about developing boys into men and good citizens — and that interests me."

Many soldiers work with scouts on a part-time basis to allow time for military duties.

For more information on scouting, check the phone book for the nearest scouting organization. You may find that your Army training and experience prepare you well for this type of activity. □



Photos by Sp5 Bill Branley



Most scout campsites, such as those at left, reflected regional pride with flags and signs. Sgt. Thomas Stephens, above, shows boy scout Edward Foskey some first aid steps. Foskey is from New Jersey.



# A BIRD-HERO IN HAND

**E**verybody loves a war story about a forgotten hero. Take John Silver in World War I, for example.

John, a homing pigeon, achieved hero status on Oct. 21, 1918, the day he took off under a hail of artillery and machine-gun fire with a message tube strapped to his leg. He carried the vital message 40 kilometers in 25 minutes, although one of his legs had been shot off and he had been wounded through the breast. At his destination, his message tube was hanging by the ligaments of the torn leg. Now that's a hero.

So step aside, Audie Murphy. Make room for the heroes of the Pigeon Service of the Army Signal Corps, and leave space for John Silver, the homing pigeon that earned the name "Stumpy" for his battlefield exploits. (Stumpy John survived to the advanced pigeon age of 17 years. After his death, he was mounted for posterity.)

Stumpy John was not the first combat hero of his feathered kind. The Egyptians tamed pigeons as early as 3,000 B.C. The ancient Greeks trained the birds to carry messages, and homing pigeons flew the names of Olympic champions to the hometown fans — the first version of the "Wide World of Sports."

During the First Crusade, the Saracens used them for a regular messenger service. In retaliation, the Christians trained falcons to intercept the winged warriors.

Nowhere was the importance of pigeons so dramatized as in the siege of Haarlem in 1513. There, William of Orange sent a homing pigeon toward the

city. It fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who adopted the drastic measure of trying thereafter to kill every bird that flew over their camp.

Pigeon-messengers carved their permanent niche in history 300 years later. When the Germans surrounded Paris in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian War, homing pigeons kept the city in touch with the world. The development of microphotography allowed as many as 30,000 words to be sent in a single message. That's the length of a short novel. The Germans countered with their own corps of pigeon-chasing hawks. Still, the Parisian birds carried more than 115,000 separate messages to their destinations.

After that war, nearly all European countries formed regular pigeon services. The importance of the services grew after the discovery that whistles attached to a pigeon's tail feathers could keep hawks away. Yet, it wasn't until July 1878 that the U.S. Army Signal Corps, under Col. Nelson Miles in the Dakota Territory, experimented with pigeons.

Apparently, the Army had not heard of the whistle technology. Local hawks and eagles ate most of the pigeon corps. Any serious notion of a permanent carrier corps was abandoned for nearly 40 years, and Americans fell behind in the use of pigeons in war.

This pigeon gap was closed at the start of World War I. The Army's Pigeon Service was formally designated in November 1917. In battle, metal capsules were tied to the legs of homing pigeons. Messages were written on thin rice paper and folded inside the capsules before the birds' release. Pigeons were particularly useful if runners were pinned down by fire and landlines had been knocked out. They were even used to adjust artillery fire.

Cher Ami was another of the pigeon heroes of WWI. General Pershing recommended the Distinguished Service Cross for Cher Ami for saving the famous American "Lost Battalion" (see p. 33, this issue). The battalion, cut off from friendly forces, reported getting hit by an intense artillery barrage from

MAJOR MINOR is the pen name for an Army major who has been a regular contributor to *SOLDIERS* and several other military publications.





Releasing bird from airplane

## Major Minor

American guns. In part, Cher Ami's message said: "Our own artillery is dropping a barrage directly on us. For heaven's sake, stop it."

When released, Cher Ami circled the American position and settled down on a limb of a thorn tree. Frantic soldiers yelled, threw rocks and shook the tree until she took off. The bird suffered a lost eye and a shattered leg from enemy gunfire but delivered the message. General Pershing ordered Cher Ami stateside via first class accommodations.

And there were perils besides enemy fire. According to legend, one outfit on the battle front received a basket of pigeons from the home loft. A few days later the men sent the corps chief of staff a polite note thanking him for his thoughtfulness in providing them such a nice meal.

After the war, the Pigeon Service continued to train birds and handlers. By 1923, a formal training manual, "The Pigeoneer," was published. Another Signal Corps manual outlined official doctrine for using pigeons in battle.

The Pigeon Service used the time between wars to expand the state of the art of pigeoneering. Previously, one drawback of pigeons was their static nature. Handlers needed eight to 10 days to acquaint them with a new location. That limited their usefulness in fast-moving combat situations.

The Pigeon Service overcame that by readapting young birds from the first days of flight training. Mobile lofts were repositioned after every launch. Thus, the pigeons never returned from a flight to their release spot. They learned to search in circles for their lofts until they could find home after it had moved several miles.

The bird-heroes also learned to become night creatures. The pigeons preferred to roost on the nearest tree, building or statue at dusk. But with training, they overcame Mother Nature and learned to find their lofts in total darkness.

By 1938, night-flying pigeons set a record in Hawaii by flying from Molokai to Schofield Barracks, 59 miles, at 40 mph. What's more, they had flown over water, a remarkable feat. Because they cannot take off from the surface of water, homing pigeons avoid it by flying hundreds of miles off course, if necessary, just to stay over land.

There were other experiments. Horse cavalrymen carried pigeon baskets on Mexican border patrol. Balloonists used pigeons to advise their headquarters of progress and landing. Aviators threw out pigeons in flight to report aerial observations or remote forced landings.

The Pigeon Service even made a bid in the fight against crime. The New York City Police Department

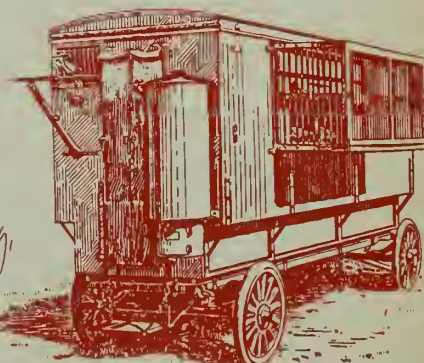
Mobile loft feeder



Two-bird cavalry basket

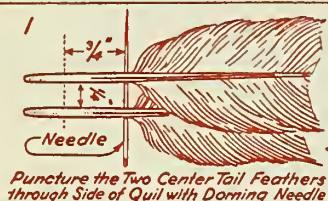
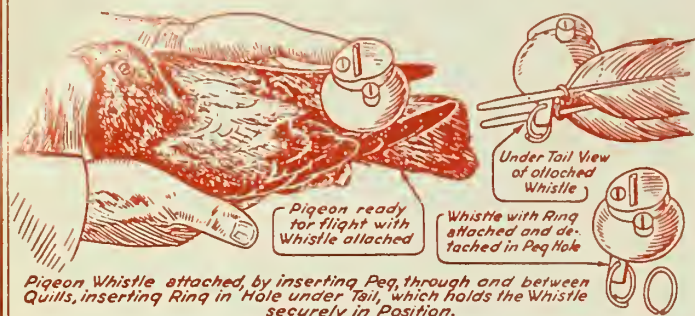


Mobile loft water tank

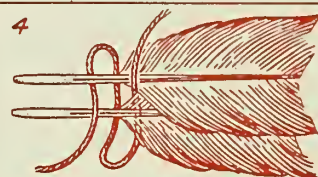




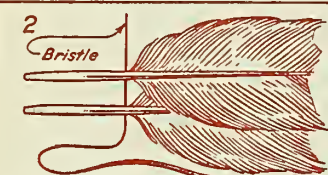
## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR ATTACHING PIGEON WHISTLE



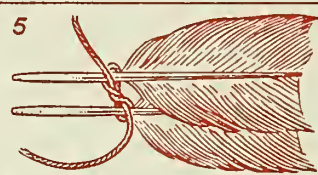
1  
Puncture the Two Center Tail Feathers through Side of Quill with Darning Needle



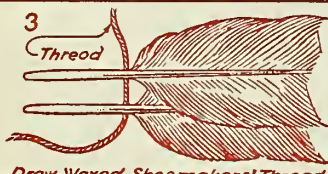
4  
Turn Thread over the Quills



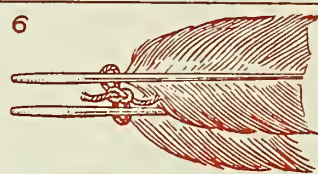
2  
Insert the Bristle through the Holes



5  
Tie a Single Knot on Top of the Quills



3  
Draw Waxed Shoemakers' Thread through the Holes



6  
Tie a Double Knot

requested Army advice after extortionists demanded that a cash ransom be delivered by the criminals' homing pigeon. Following the Army's suggestion, the NYPD dyed the pigeon's feathers a deep orange and followed the bird by airplane to its loft.

But the biggest achievement between wars was the development of two-way pigeons. A great disadvantage of pigeon messengers in World War I was that fresh birds had to be carried forward often to replenish front-line stocks. The Pigeon Service produced back-and-forth homers by a simple but ingenious technique. Seeing that pigeons drank water right after eating, the Signal Corps merely trained the birds to eat at one loft and to drink at another; then the lofts were separated, becoming distant message terminals. This discovery was

important enough to be classified "Secret" until after World War II.

By 1941, the Army had shipped 2,150 pigeons to tactical units all over the globe. Pigeon handlers from civilian associations entered the expanded Pigeon Service. A pigeon detachment experimented in California, readying for desert war. That proved to be a wise move during the North African campaign, when pigeons carried many important messages.

With the Fifth Army in Italy, pigeons carried more than 10,000 messages in a year. In the drive on Rome, more than 500 birds a week were used, sometimes forwarded into the mountains on mule-packs, and even dropped to isolated units by parachute. A special section of the Pigeon Service delivered homers to agents in enemy territory. Many scouts were not given radios. Instead they, too, sent reports by pigeon.

The most heroic pigeon to be recognized from WWII was GI Joe. Joe once flew 20 miles in 20 minutes to deliver a message cancelling a British bombing mission on an objective that had already been captured by other British forces. This message probably saved 1,000 lives. After the war, the bird was ferried to England to receive a medal for gallantry from the Lord Mayor of London.

During WWII, experimenters found other ingenious ways to use pigeons. As aircraft neared speeds of 400 mph, it became impossible to throw pigeons from them because they got hurt in the slipstream. The problem was solved by placing the birds into slit paper bags and flinging the packages out the planes' hatches. After a bag had cleared the plane and decelerated, the pigeon was able to thrash free and set its course toward home.

In one of the strangest experiments, tiny two-inch cameras were attached fore and aft to pigeons sent over enemy territory. The wind-operated cameras could each snap two dozen photographs.

Most operations were more conventional. By the close of WWII, the Army Signal Corps Pigeon Service had trained more than 3,000 enlisted men and 150 officers in bird specialties. American pigeon companies, platoons and detachments — and thousands of pigeons — had served in all theaters. Much of the work was accomplished behind enemy lines.

The Pigeon Service later contributed to the combat effort in Korea, but not as much as in previous wars. Modern communications technology demanded most of the attention of the post-WWII Signal Corps. As a result, the service shrank. Finally, in 1956, Pentagon experts calculated that \$38,000 could be saved by ending the Pigeon Service. So, in the same year, Army mules and pigeons became obsolete and were mustered out.

Too bad. Nowadays pigeons are left to roost on statues of heroes to talk about the times when they themselves were heroes. □



# sports stop

Compiled by Maj. Gardner M. Nason



## 1982 Army Sports Calendar

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Army recently published the dates and places for tryouts in 13 sports for soldier-athletes who want to compete in all-Army, interservice, national and international competitions. The sports are boxing, basketball, wrestling, volleyball, track and field, bowling, marathon, triathlon, tennis, soccer, softball, golf and racketball. Applications need to be sent through the chain of command to reach DA at least 90 days before the start of the Army trials. Except for bowling, golf and tennis, applications must contain the Athlete's Application, DA Form 4762-R; the Athlete's Certification of Amateurism, DA Form 4763-R; and the local commander's approval. Check AR 28-1 for more details.

In the past, applications have been delayed or rejected because of: insufficient evidence or documentation of experience; no commander's or major command's recommendation for approval; and arrival of application at DA too late for consideration.

(TBD—To be determined)

SPORT	ARMY TRIALS	INTERSERVICE (HOST)
Boxing	10 Jan-5 Mar 82 Ft Bliss, TX	1-6 Mar 82 Kelly AFB, TX (AIR FORCE)
Basketball (Men's)	21 Jan-6 Mar 82 Presidio SF, CA	7-12 Mar 82 Alameda, CA (NAVY)
Wrestling	7 Feb-20 Mar 82 Ft Bliss, TX	21-26 Mar 82 Quantico MCB, VA (MARINES)
Basketball (Women's)	14 Feb-13 Mar 82 Ft Indiantown Gap, PA	14-19 Mar 82 Ft Indiantown Gap, PA (ARMY)
Volleyball (Men's)	28 Mar-17 Apr 82 Ft Shafter, HI	18-23 Apr 82 Pearl Harbor, HI (NAVY)
Volleyball (Women's)	28 Mar-17 Apr 82 Ft Shafter, HI	18-23 Apr 82 Pearl Harbor, HI (NAVY)
Track and Field (Men & Women)	20 Apr-7 Jun 82 Presidio SF, CA	8-11 Jun 82 TBD (AIR FORCE)
Bowling (Men & Women)	7-15 May 82 Ft Eustis, VA	16-21 May 82 TBD (MARINES)
Marathon	May or June 82 TBD	None
Triathlon	12-19 May 82 Ft Bliss, TX	TBD
Tennis (Men & Women)	8-24 Jul 82 Ft Gordon, GA	25-31 Jul 82 Ft Gordon, GA (ARMY)
Soccer	12 Aug-11 Sep 82 Ft Bliss, TX	12-18 Sep 82 TBD
Softball (Men's)	16 Jul-7 Aug 82 Ft Indiantown Gap, PA	8-13 Aug 82 Ft Indiantown Gap, PA (ARMY)
Softball (Women's)	23 Jul-15 Aug 82 Ft Indiantown Gap, PA	17-21 Aug 82 TBD (AIR FORCE)
Golf (Men & Women)	17-28 Aug 82 Ft Benning, GA	29 Aug-3 Sep 82 Pensacola, FL (NAVY)
Racquetball (Men & Women)	5-16 Oct 82 TBD	17-22 Oct 82 San Diego, CA (MARINES)

NOTE: Dates and sites for AAU, National, and CISM sports will be provided when

## Army Golfers Place Second

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Army golfers came in second behind the Air Force in the 1981 Interservice Golf Tournament held at the Air Force Academy in September. 2nd Lt. Kevin Moylan from Fort Drum, N.Y., turned in the best Army performance with a score of 296 for 72 holes. It was good for second place in the open division.

1st Lt. Al Johnson from Fort Sill, Okla., came in third in the open division with a 298. Other Army golfers competing in the open division were: Maj. Sam Adelman from Fort Bliss, Texas, who finished fourth with a 302; SSgt. Jim Benning from USAREUR, who finished 10th with a 308; and Capt. Bill Poirer from Fort Belvoir, Va., who finished 17th with a 322.

In the women's division, Capt. Marianne Reynolds, Fort Meade, Md., shot a 346, placing fourth. 1st Lt. Nancy Davenport from USAREUR placed fifth with a 347, and Sp5 Gloria Taylor, also from USAREUR, came in sixth with a 355.

In the senior division, Lt. Col. Maurice Winter from Fort Bliss, Texas, placed third, having shot a 304. Col. Troyce Raynes from AAFES Headquarters in Dallas, Texas, tied for sixth place with Col. Arthur Mace, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Both had a score of 315 for the 72-hole tournament.

The golfers representing the Army were selected from the top performers in the 1981 All-Army Open Tournament held earlier at Fort Carson,

## Tennis Team

THE Army Tennis Team placed second in the 1981 Interservice Tennis Championship recently held at the U.S. Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va.

Lt. Col. Nick Lapins from Letterman Army Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., was the Junior Veterans Division champion. He teamed with Maj. Gary Jones, also from Letterman, to win the Junior Veterans Division doubles.

Winner of the Senior Division singles was Col. William Gardner from Fort Monroe, Va. Gardner teamed with Col. Curtis Bowers from Fort Knox, Ky., to take the Senior Division doubles.

In other divisions, Capt. Zack Smith, Fort Bliss, Texas, and Capt. Dan Hammond, Fort Sill, Okla., were runners-up in the Open Division doubles. Capt. Carolyn Rapoza, McDonald Army Hospital, Fort Eustis, Va., and 1st Lt. Tanya Floyd, Fort Myer, Va., were runners-up in the Women's Division doubles.

The Army team trailed the Air Force. The Navy Team came in third, followed by the Marine



# HASH HOUSE HARRIERS

by Nanse Grady Illustration by SFC Earl Young

"IF YOU HAVE half a mind to join the hash, that's all you need."

—Hash House Harrier motto—

"Those people are crazy. They're running all over this post and barking like dogs," a young specialist

four said.

"They're not barking," a Fort Eustis old-timer replied. "They're shouting, 'On-on!'"

"Oh yeah! It sure sounded like barking to me. Who are these people anyway?"

They're the Hash House Harriers, also known as





"HHH" or "H to the Third Power." The Harriers are a group of runners, mostly officers and some civilians, who have been chasing human hares around the U.S. Army Transportation Center, Fort Eustis, Va., for the past 10 years.

Each Tuesday, after work, they run down paved roads, up unpaved roads, along beaches, through swamps, through woods and through buildings. With shouts of "On-On!" and "Back-Back!", they run. From two to four miles, they run.

The Harriers trace their roots to 1938 and Kuala Lumpur, in one of the Malayan states. A group of rather bored young British planters decided that a mock hare hunt would be a diverting amusement before their evening gin and tonics. These young men, bachelors all, dined regularly at the foremost Kuala Lumpur club, which they dubbed "The Hash House." This led to the logical name they chose for themselves — Hash House Harriers.

Hashing was temporarily put out of commission from 1941 to 1945 because of (as one member put it) "the arrival of some less sporting gentlemen from Japan." But in 1946 it was again flourishing and spreading throughout the world. Hashers exist in Germany, Australia, Britain and the U.S.

Lt. Col. Frank Arnold, a British liaison officer assigned to Fort Eustis, brought hashing to the post in 1971. Since then, British officers, officers from the transportation officers basic and advanced courses, permanent party soldiers and civilians (including an FBI agent) have made more than 500 consecutive runs.

The Hash House Harriers have an extraordinary set of rules they call the "Hashregs." Hashes, or runs, are never cancelled because of weather, famine, blight or other natural disasters — only for wars. The two human hares are selected from the group's membership one week before the next hash. The hares are allowed to "recon" the trail they'll use. They may not, however, place any markings on it during the recon.

As the hash begins, the hares are given a "reasonable" head start to mark their trail by drawing arrows with chalk or posting signs with arrows on poles or trees. "The preferred trail," the Hashregs state, "is at least two miles long and contains adequate terrain to make the hash exciting and invigorating." Hares are allowed to lay two false trails to throw the pack off the chase. Members of the pack who find arrows are required to shout "On-On!". False trails receive the yell of "Back-Back!".

Both hares must run the entire course. The Hashregs strictly forbid "hares from making use of any form of propelled transportation not readily available in comparable form to the pack."

The goal, or "hashobjective," of the pack is to catch one or both hares before they reach "H to the second power," or the end of the trail. If one hare is caught, both are considered caught and become "Chares," or caught hares. They must then pay a penal-

ty, or "Gnash," for offending Gash, the god of Hash.

Gash, it appears, is easily offended. He produces lousy hashing weather unless sufficient sacrifices and libations are offered him the week before the hash. The Hashregs instruct that these be "done collectively by lifting your elbows and charging your glasses . . . or cans." Hares, or the pack, may infuriate Gash by cheating while laying a trail, laying a bad trail, being caught by the pack or finishing last more than three times. The gnash for Gash is a dunking of the offender by the pack in the nearest body of water. Fort Eustis is on Virginia's James River. In addition, the fort boasts a plethora of lakes, streams and swamps. The possibilities for a dunking are, therefore, limitless. The decision to impose a gnash is made by a vote of the pack.

The gnash normally occurs at the "Pash," a bash thrown after the hash and attended by hashers, wives, boyfriends, girlfriends, children, lovers, etc. The "Thrash," or refreshments, for the pash after the hash are obtained by the Purveyor of Thrash. He's a volunteer chosen each week who uses a \$1 fee gathered from each hasher to finance the pash.

British Army Maj. Richard McAllister is a veteran of "several hundred" bashes and pashes and has quaffed down gallons of thrash in the 18 years he's been hashing.

The 7th Transportation Group operations officer began his participation in the off-beat sport in Brunei, Borneo, in 1963. He subsequently hashed in Kuching Sarawak, Borneo, Singapore, Malaya and Hong Kong. He personally introduced hashing to the United Kingdom in 1969 and to Germany in 1971.

He said there are some differences between the hashes in the United States, at least at Fort Eustis, and elsewhere. "The fellow who started it here never hashed in England," he said. "Here, there's an element of competition, in that the hares leave only minutes before the main pack. In other places, they could leave when they wanted to."

The penalty's different, too. "It's not being thrown in the water, but paying for all the beer . . . which can be quite a penalty sometimes," McAllister said.

Also, the trails might be different. In Germany, the hares leave them in sawdust. "Here you're only allowed two back-backs. Elsewhere, it's up to the hares to decide how many. And, this is the only hash I've been on that allows women to participate," he added.

After all, as McAllister put it, it began as a "gentleman's non-athletic running club." A four-mile run is non-athletic? Yes, because of the pash, McAllister said. "I think they were worse off from it for all the beer they drank afterward."

McAllister hashes because he enjoys it. "It's humorous. You meet people you otherwise wouldn't meet."

Like the specialist four at the beginning of this story, McAllister's wife thinks the Harriers are crazy, her husband included. "But, since I started hashing before I was married, she puts up with it," he said. □





# IF ONLY I COULD FORGET

Kathy Rosier  
Illustrated by Anne Genders



I AM A FORMER DRUG ADDICT. Unlike the common stereotype, I didn't grow up in poverty and I didn't have abusive parents. I wasn't lonely or deprived.

My experience began while my family and I were in Europe. I was 14 years old. I had left behind all my friends and was understandably a little sad. However, I was looking forward to meeting new people and seeing places I had only read about.

I was engulfed in my habit so quickly I cannot pinpoint the exact time when I popped the first pill or smoked the first joint. Several times at parties, I had seen people pushing pills into their mouths and chasing them with a cold glass of beer. I had often noticed a powerful smell of smoke in the air as I walked into a room, but I did not join them until I met Brad.

Brad was Prince Charming. He had blond hair, sparkling blue eyes and a flawless smile. Like most 14-year-olds, I was terribly naive. My love for Brad blinded me from the reality of what he truly was. Brad was a drug addict and a pusher. He had been addicted for years. It was his way of life, and he knew no other. He'd been in and out of juvenile delinquency homes since he was 12. His crimes ranged from larceny to carrying a dangerous weapon (a pistol).

I dated Brad for several months before I knew how involved he was in drugs. It was late October 1974.

The music was blaring. The strobe light circled the room making me dizzy from the elaborate colors. I tilted my chair back, leaning against the wall, with my feet propped up on a second chair.

I was stamping out my cigarette and beginning to light another when my friend, Peggy, grabbed my arm and pulled me in the direction of the lounge. There was Brad. He was unrecognizable. The club director was threatening him with a baseball bat in an attempt to get him out. Perspiration dripped from Brad's eyebrows over his swollen eyelids. His dry lips moved and he muttered nonsense. His body was spastic with the downers.

With Peggy's help, I carried Brad to his apartment a few blocks away. There Brad lay, stripped of his soiled and drenched clothes. He couldn't turn over or speak. It was late and I had to go. I left Brad with one of his friends, not knowing if he would live.

Brad survived that night and countless others. He had his good days, so high on speed he could not focus his eyes. Then there were the bad, when he lay awake at night cursing whatever it was eating away at the lining of his stomach.

At the same time, I was running into problems of my own. It was getting more difficult for me to make up excuses for missing curfew and to explain those concerned calls from the principal's office.

I had been cutting classes because I was so caught up in what was happening around me that I couldn't bear to sit through those boring algebra classes. The questions at home were always exhausting and usually ended in some punishment. But, I still met with my friends at a local bar and drank until it was too much of an effort to walk.

I no longer resisted when the pipe was passed or

the little bag of goodies was circulated. I experimented with hash. At this point the numbness and feeling of aloofness were welcome.

The excitement from the effect of hash wore off after a couple of weeks. Downers were my next challenge. Two mandrix pills would get me through a day of classes and the fight with Mom when I got home from school. Then it was one or two more that evening, depending on where I was going and who I'd be with.

I changed as I entered the drug world. I wore faded jeans and left my hair uncombed. The dark circles around my eyes were accented by the red lines darting across my pupils. Too many cigarettes had turned my teeth yellow, and my body had the stench of a heavy smoker. The all-American girl had become a tramp.

The best parties were those where there were few people and a lot of dope. Just when my brain felt like bursting, there would be one more pill. It had become a habit not to refuse.

After one such party, I remember running through the neighborhood thinking I would take off like an airplane and fly across the ocean. Having snorted a hit of speed, I felt I could conquer the world. I'd forgotten where I was. I tripped over something and went headfirst into a metal post, leaving me with a chipped tooth to explain in the morning.

I didn't always get by so lightly. Often, I lay sprawled out on the cold tile floor unable to move. I begged God to let me die. Squinting through my swollen eyes to find a towel to dry my sweaty face and doctor my runny nose was routine. I vomited until I cringed in pain.

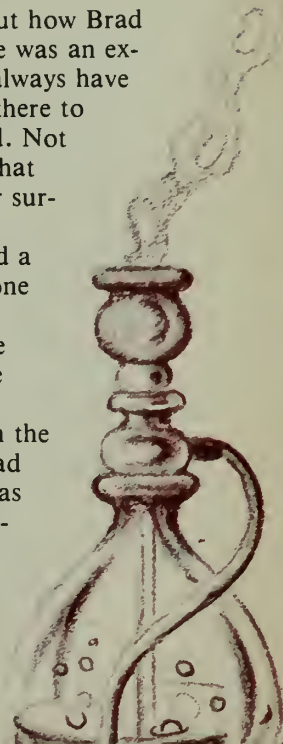
The morning following one of these parties, which became almost every morning, I would awake to find my nose raw from abuse and my throat burning with dryness.

It is important now to point out how Brad had grown to be my only support. He was an expert in justifying addiction. I didn't always have money to support my habit. He was there to offer the best of what could be found. Not even Brad, though, could guarantee that there wasn't rat poison or some other surprise in what I received.

On days when we couldn't find a supplier and we weren't drugged by one thing or another, Brad and I would walk arm in arm speaking of our love and plans to marry. We didn't realize that our promises had no future.

One night Brad and I stood on the steps that led to his apartment. He had not been himself all evening, and I was eager to know why. Watching his eyebrows come together and then relax led me to believe he had something important to say and he wanted to phrase it precisely. When he spoke, it was in a tone unfamiliar to me.

The evening before started



with a hit of acid and a handful of downers. Having emptied their pockets, except for a switchblade and a gun, Brad and a friend roamed the streets, bored and broke. They flagged down a taxi and directed it to a dead-end street. They shot and stabbed the driver. His battered body was discovered several hours later. He was still alive.

Two weeks later, evidence presented by the German police and identification by the badly injured taxi driver, led to Brad's arrest and imprisonment. I stood in the shadows as the handcuffs were locked on him.

I was hounded by undercover police and by friends of Brad who feared I would testify against him. Sometimes it was hard to distinguish between the two.

One night a friend of mine was jumped as she was coming home from a movie. She had been mistaken for me. The attackers shoved her against the wall and slapped her around, insisting she not tell the police anything she knew about Brad. When she finally found strength to tell them she was not me, they fled.

It was three months before I saw Brad again. The prison was like a castle with its pointed towers and brick moat. His face was white from lack of sunlight. We were surrounded by black iron bars, and guards in their starched gray uniforms. For a long time we sat not speaking, just wiping the tears from each others' eyes.

When it came time for me to leave, I promised Brad I would wait for him no matter what the court set as his term. I kissed him goodbye and walked out. I held my head high, avoiding the piercing stares of other inmates, and shook with grief when the huge metal door slammed behind me.

It was awhile before the reality of what had happened hit me. I stayed pumped up on speed for weeks trying to escape. My parents called the local police station to stop me from seeing Brad again. The police were happy to cooperate. Brad was on their wanted list for pushing narcotics and they were pleased to have him behind bars. They stopped all communication between us.

With this news, I retreated further into my drugs. Day after day I lay staring at the ceiling, high on whatever I could get. Downers, speed, coke and other "friends" were always there to comfort me.

The news came through a letter written on pages from a book. It had been smuggled from the prison. Brad would be in prison for three years. There was no one there to help me survive and no one who understood how much I wanted to die. The razor blade and the bedroom window were always there tempting me. However, I couldn't steady my hand long enough to slash my wrists, and I didn't have the strength to jump.

My nightmares became more gruesome, and I would wake in the night to find my sheets soaked with sweat. I would pop a downer and click on the radio to help me sleep the rest of the night. The lyrics brought tears to my eyes. I curled up in torment.

Finding myself alone, or it seemed alone, I fell into deep depression. I couldn't think. Every time I tried

to sort it all out, it felt as though my mind would explode. Trying to talk to my parents was even worse. They didn't like Brad from the beginning and knew he would lead to trouble. They were right and I hated to admit it. They were trying desperately now to understand, but they couldn't.

I stopped writing to Brad after nine or 10 months, with no explanation. I couldn't even explain it to myself. I needed to get out, away from love and away from my habit. I wanted to forget it ever happened. Cold turkey was my decision. I would either throw it all away, or it would be the end of me. I wouldn't let my habit grow until I, too, ran out of means to support it. I wanted to stop having to worry about who was standing in the shadows and what poison they wanted to sell me.

Avoiding the places where I knew dope would be and ignoring people who pushed it at me were difficult at first. Endless questions and angry accusations were only the beginning. I think perhaps it was envy that made my friends turn on me.

At first there were moments when I sat at the dinner table and couldn't hold my glass because I was shaking so badly. I remember staring at it, setting it down, then excusing myself from the table. The tears seemed endless. The continuous trips to the doctor were humiliating. His lectures on premarital sex and the aftereffects of drugs were terrifying. He kept telling me my brain cells were deteriorating and I might never have healthy children.

During my months of withdrawal, my mother would come in every night and make sure I was okay. She never quarreled with me about leaving the radio on all night. It helped me sleep and I needed something to stop me from dreaming.

I went spastic one evening in the middle of my bedroom floor. I shook from head to toe and couldn't control my breathing, my saliva, or my bladder. For about an hour, I lay on the floor crying. When I picked myself up to put myself to bed, my mother was there to help me undress and clean up.

We returned to the states early in 1976, a family tormented by memories of what we had left behind. But I had kicked my habit.

It's been more than five years, and not once have I thought about doing it again. People who know me today would never believe it. It is hard for me to believe and even more difficult to forget. □

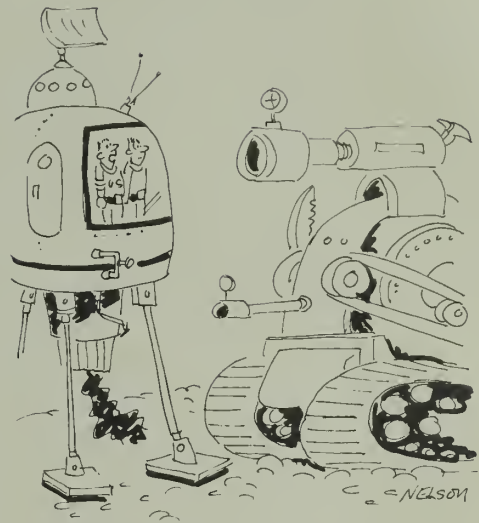
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*EDITOR'S NOTE: After leaving Germany, Miss Rosier returned to the United States, graduated from high school and began planning her future. She writes: "I am a very happy and contented individual, and it pleases me a great deal to share my story with others. I have two younger brothers, and I pray that they can learn from my mistakes. If there is just one person that I can help, the time I have devoted to this will be time well spent."*



# the lighter side

Compiled by Tom Kiddoo



"I sure hope that's the Welcome Wagon...."



"Lucky you took off your helmet and put it on your knee, otherwise you'd have a busted leg."



"Omigosh! Either Sarge has a twin, or — Heaven forbid — he's been cloned!"

## Hughes Award

- In a recent Pentagon ceremony, Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh awarded the Hughes Trophy to 2nd Lt. David E. Quantock as the most outstanding ROTC graduate for 1980. Quantock graduated from Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. He was a member of the University Board of Presidential Fellows and a Distinguished Military Graduate. Also, he was awarded the Army Superior Cadet Award - 1979 to 1980 and the George C. Marshall Award for 1980. In the photo, Quantock is pictured with Secretary Marsh, his wife, Melissa, and Rep. David Miller, of New York's 30th Congressional District. He is currently serving with the 558th Military Police Company in Germany.



## Best Commissaries Named

- The Fort Bliss, Texas, commissary is the winner of the fifth annual Best Commissary Award. Mr. Sidney Robbins is the commissary officer there. The Fort Bliss commissary was chosen from the Army's 142 commissaries which are rated every year in customer service, operations, care and use of equipment, administration, security and other categories.

The four runners-up for the title were the commissaries at Fort Ord, Calif.; Fort Knox., Ky.; Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; and Ansbach, Germany. Commissaries named Most Improved were Taegu, Korea; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Gordon, Ga.; Vint Hill Farms, Va.; and Frankfurt, Germany.

## Scanners Tested For Commissaries

- The U.S. Army Troop Support Agency at Fort Lee, Va., is testing optical scanners at the Fort Lee commissary to see how they will affect checkout accuracy, labor costs and waiting time in commissaries. A computerized system using scanners will eliminate time-consuming price checks and price changing, and assist in maintaining inventories and reordering merchandise. For customers, the computerized scanners will speed up the checkout process and give the shopper a register receipt with each item described in brief form. Item and unit prices will be posted on shelf labels.

- The Army needs more stenographers (MOS 71C) in the grade of E-5. Administrative specialists (71L) may apply. Eligible soldiers will attend an 18-week course at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. More information is available at your military personnel office, or by writing: MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPM-A, Alexandria, Va. 22331.

- Twenty-one Army and Army-controlled posts will close or change the management of certain recreational activities where the work force is primarily civilian. Appropriated-funded morale, welfare and recreation (MWR) activities were intended by Congress primarily for use by military personnel. Also, military clubs and activities may not compete with commercial off-post businesses offering similar services.



## Preschool Exams

- Melanie Chambless, four years old, is having her eyes checked by Capt. Raymond Brill at the Fort Riley Preschool. Melanie is one of 115 children whose eyes and motor movement development were checked by Brill, and occupational therapists from Fort Riley's Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC).

"We're basically screening for amblyopia, a condition referred to as lazy eye," Brill said. During the eye exam, he also checked for visual acuity, depth perception, eye coordination, and overall health of the children's eyes. Of the children whose eyes were checked, 20 percent were referred for more in-depth examinations.

MEDDAC occupational therapists examined the children's fine and gross motor movement development by watching each child's ability to stack blocks, copy drawings, pick up objects, throw and catch a ball and balance themselves.



## Air Defense Simulator

- In the photo, Sp6 Judson Doshier demonstrates a new Air to Ground Engagement Simulator - Air Defense (AGES/AD) adapted for the Stinger. Smoke shoots from the back of the Stinger to simulate its backblast. AGES/AD is the latest combat training equipment to be added to the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES), according to test officer Bob Bell at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The simulator fires a safe laser beam at a target aircraft equipped with a detector which signals a hit or near miss.

## DEERS Requires Legal Documentation

- Congress directed the Department of Defense (DOD) to come up with a system to cut an estimated \$60 million a year of direct medical care and CHAMPUS payments which go to people who aren't entitled to either. DOD's answer to Congress is DEERS -- The Defense Eligibility Enrollment Reporting System. In order to purge fraud from the system once and for all, military members, active and retired, regardless of rank, will be required to present legal documents, such as marriage and birth certificates, which establish their family members' eligibility for health care. DEERS is being implemented by geographic area. For more information about this, check AR 640-3, dated 15 May 1980.



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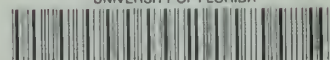


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